Monthly Organ:
"BROTHERHOOD."
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Hon. Organizer:
J. BRUCE WALLACE, M.A.

THE ALPHA UNION,
31, LEYS AVENUE,
LETCHWORTH (GARDEN CITY),
HERTFORDSHIRE,

June 8th 1911.

1150/54

Dr. W. E. Dubois,

Dear Sir,

Miss Brown, of Kingston, Ont., writes me that you are coming to England for the United Races Congress, and that probably you would be willing to talk to our Summer School audience about the coloured people in America.

If this is so, could you come to us for Friday evening Aug. 4th? And what exactly would the title of your address be?

With best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

J. Bruce Wallace

Telegraphic:
"UNYOKE, LONDON."
Telephone:
6065 WESTMINSTER.

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society

(in which are incorporated the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and the Aborigines Protection Society).

SECRETARY:
Travers Buxton, M.A.

ORGANISING SECRETARIES:
Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Harris.

DENISON HOUSE,
VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.
(CLOSE TO VICTORIA STATIONS).

21at March, 1911.

My dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge your letter of the 9th instant, which reached me a day or two ago.

I am glad to know that your visit to this country is fixed for next June and the following months. As you are aware, we inserted a paragraph in this Society's journal as to your coming to this country, at the end of last year, with a portrait of yourself, and I shall be glad to report to my Committee the contents of your letter. I will then write you again and let you know in what way my Committee thinks that they can best give you an opportunity of presenting your cause to those likely to be interested. I need hardly say that the question of the treatment of coloured people in the United States is one of great interest to this Society, and I am especially glad to read what you said in your letter of February 28th to my colleague, Mr. Harris, viz., that you are "not attacking Mr. Booker Washington, nor taking a hostile attitude to him". I confess that we were a little apprehensive, from what Mr. J. E. Milholland told us, that the object of your visit was definitely to oppose Mr. Washington's view about the race problem, and this, I feel sure, would be a great

mistake. Those who are interested in the question here, know little - for the most part - about the differences between Mr. Washington's and your own view, but are deeply anxious to find some way of remedying the acute evils which exist. I feel sure that those who gathered to hear Mr. Washington would be equally interested, in the case of your coming to London, to meet you, and I am not sure that it is not just as well that your visit is separated by some little time, from that of Mr. Washington's of last autumn.

Mrs C. O. Keeler of Washington is a constant correspondent of ours and has long given us very interesting information on the question of crime and penal treatment of coloured people in America.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

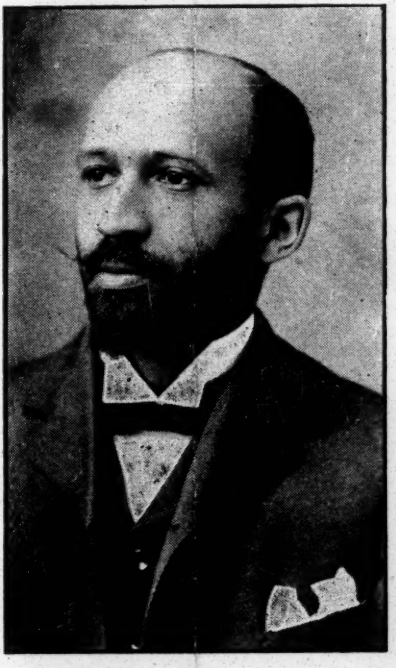
Travers Buxton

Professor W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
The National Association for the Advancement of
Coloured People,
Twenty Vesey Street,
New York, U. S. A.,

OPENING NIGHT.

Bethel Literary and Historical Association

Washington, D. C.,



DR. W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS

Tuesday, October 3, 1911

Program:

Invocation - - - The Chaplain

Presentation of the President - Prof. G. C. Wilkinson
(Retiring President)

Music - - The Amphion Glee Club

Introductory Remarks - - The President

ADDRESS: "The Universal Races Congress"

DR. W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS

Music - - The Amphion Glee Club

OPEN DISCUSSION

Adjournment

Bethel Literary and Historical Association

Washington, D. C.

ORGANIZED BY RT. REV. D. A. PAYNE, NOVEMBER, 1881

Officers:

A. D. Washington,
President
600 Fairmont St. N. W.

Elias G. Evans
First Vice-President

Miss Parthenia Woodson,
Second Vice-President

Miss Mary Curtis,
Recording Secretary
1917 8th St. N. W.

J. C. Waters, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary
1337 T St. N. W.

E. L. Scott,
Corresponding Secretary
605 Howard Place, N. W.

Miss Mattie R. Bowen,
Treasurer

William H. Richards, Esq.
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Chaplain

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Thomas Walker, Esq.
Mrs. C. S. Leeper
Rev. Walter H. Brooks
L. G. Gregory, Esq.
Charles H. Shorter
Mrs. Fannie Ware Taylor
Rev. W. D. Johnson
George A. Robinson

SESSIONS ARE HELD TUESDAY EVENING OF EACH WEEK, BEGINNING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, AT METROPOLITAN A. M. E. CHURCH, M ST. BET. 15TH AND 16TH STS, N. W,
REV. I. N. ROSS, D. D., PASTOR.

R L PENDLETON PRINTER 609 F ST N W

1911(?)

1/56/53

10, Upper Grove,
S. Norwood. S.E.
June, 1st.

My Dear Mr. Du Bois,

Please forgive me not having answered your note before.

Of course you will not come to England without seeing us, and most certainly we shall expect you to call on us FIRST, for you know how delighted we shall be to see you again!

Kindest regards,

Yours always sincerely,

S. Coleridge-Taylor

(S Coleridge-Taylor)

(Deutsch)

24 West 58th Street,

Mr. Charles Deutsch,

Dear Sir:

As Mr. B. Robinson has already written you the fact that you ~~hx~~ have accepted colored people as tenants in 12 1/2 West 118th Street is noted by Messrs. Douglas Robinson, Charles Brown in their appraisal of the property as tending to decrease its value. I must therefore as you to pay off the mortgage when due on December 10th, 1911 unless you wish to give up entirely renting the flats to colored people and are willing to pay off three or four thousand dollars to lower the amount of mortgage on account of ~~mortgage~~ the depreciation in value caused by their tenancy.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. M. Coddington

1158/12

Nov. 11th.

1911 (?)

(Copy)

Nov. 17th, 1911

Mr. Charles Deutsch,
534 East 87th Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

We have your letter, also appraisal of Ely of $25,000. I don't think we can get you the mortgage you want, not only because of the appraisal but because of the colored tenants. If you can take $15,000 at 5%, I think there is a chance of our doing something for you. I shall be very glad to hear from you further.

Very truly yours,

(signed) E. C. Atwood.

Secretary.

1/58/11

EGA/U

(copy)

November 27th, 1911

Mr. Charles Deutsch,
485 East 87th Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir :

In reply to your letter of November 25th we will see if we can obtain $20,000 for you on the property 12 1/2 West 118th Street.

The fact that there are colored people in the house at the present time would make the property have to be accepted subject to their tenancy. We find that once colored people get in a street that it is very difficult to overcome afterwards this objection. However, we will do the best we can, and if there is any change in the amount you could accept it will facilitate our prompt handling of the matter.

Yours very truly,

HERBERT H. HERRMAN COMPANY.

(signed) D. K. Beach Secy.

(Copy)

24 West 58th Street,

Mr. Charles Deutsch

Dear Sir:

Your note of November 27th has been received in which you state that you have negotiations pending to transfer the mortgage on 12aEast 118th Street to some one, but that you cannot arrange the matter by December 10th. I will not therefore begin foreclosure proceedings on that date but will allow you until January 1st to arrange for this other loan provided you pay the interest promptly in December.

I will not accept your offer of $500 on deposit as a pledge of your not taking colored tenants after May 1st as I do not consider it sufficient to pay for the probable depreciation in the property. As I wrote to you before it would be necessary for you to reduce the mortgage by $3000 or $4000 before I could consent to extend it. You have not accepted this offer and I now withdraw as I cannot afford to run the risk of losing my money and it is you yourself not I who have been the cause of its lowered value.

This letter is final and I shall commence foreclosure proceedings on January 1st unless you pay off principle and interest before that date.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. M. Coddington.

Dec. 1st.

(1911 ?)

1/58/9

(copy)

December 7th, 1911

Mr. Victor G. Flinn,
39 East 42nd Street,
City.

1158/23

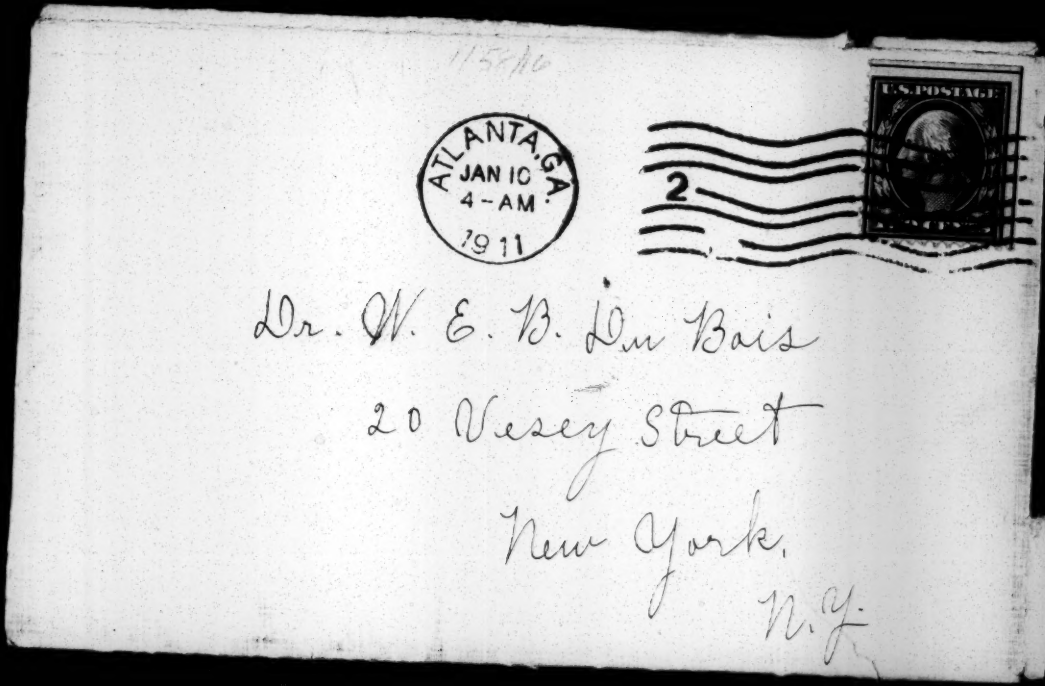
Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 7th inst., duly received and thank you for same. Your suggestion about the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., is alright but without having a note of introduction to the president Mr. Kelsey it would be of no use. Therefor, I would kindly request you to do your utmost to get such a note wherein you explain briefly the matter. As i have not made other arrangements any where else, I would kindly request you to see other people who are interested in the welfare of Negroes, as the experience which I have made in this case has proven that there is a prejudice feeling against the Negroes which cannot be overcome by the general public, and only those people who are interested in the welfare of the Negroes are in the position to know them better and have no prejudice.

Thanking you again for your exertion you have taken in this matter and trusting that you will succeed in helping me to get this mortgage, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Signed) Charles Deutsch.


ATLANTA, GA.
JAN 10
4 - AM
1911
U.S. POSTAGE
2
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
20 Vesey Street
New York.
N. Y.

[JAN. 9, 1911?]

Monday Afternoon
Atlanta Univ.

Dear Will:

Your letter came to us this morning. Poor Yolande awoke about midnight the night after you left and cried because she didn't see you before ~~the~~ you left. She is not in school yet she is better but not well her foot is some better but the doctor says she must be kept quiet for a time yet. I got her a chicken and had

it roasted with dressing. I shall get her another this week. Dr. Penn says the trouble with her foot is lack of lime in her system. He thinks she has sprained her foot and then kept on using it until the joints have become inflamed, so she must rest it until the inflammation has disappeared. By many efforts I got to the Matthews reception. It rained hard the night it was and we couldn't get a cab for love nor money, Mr. Dill ran about trying various places I had had put on my new green silk. I waited and waited, I took off my new dress and put on my gray, Miss Pingree says well the only thing I see left for you to do is to go on the car Mr. Dill said he couldn't go on the car I said I must get over there so I went on the car with one of the students Re-

cause it was so late Dr. Adams had long been gone. After I had been there some time Mr. Dill came it must have been 10.30. He said he had undressed to go to bed when a cab came so he got dressed and got there. I came home in the cab I was glad I went, judging from the presents their had been quite a company in spite of the weather. I had

just one of your cards so I left it with mine. Miss Gaines said she appreciated my coming. that she would have lost money on me if I had not come. I didn't get to the club meeting though which was at Mrs. Matthews Friday afternoon it wasn't convenient for me to leave Yolande. I didn't mind so much though since I did go to the reception. Mrs. Matthews sent me my place card and Louise sent Yolande the flowers from the table.

I have written Mrs. Hare to stop with me I expect Mrs. Shorter this week.

I hear Mr. Hare says your lecture is postponed until next May. I also have learned that the boys did ask for you for their commencement

11/30/15

speaker I don't know the particulars only that they were very angry when they were refused. King Jr Celeine was the one who went to Mr. Ware. I knew Jordan wasn't so cross for nothing.

I am trying to get a little rested before starting on my sewing again which is no small job on account of the wedding.

Miss Pinard showed me your letter to her relative to Rabi Wise, Mr. Ware has written him asking him to speak to the students.

Yolande joins me in love to you.

Nina

P.S. A Mr. East of Ohio came last week and brought his boy to school. Mr. East sat at our table, he told me he had read several things you had written and said he was going to interest

Tuesday, 1911

Dear Will;

Dr. Wise and Mrs. Wise came out to the university this morning. He spoke after the devotions, ~~the~~ He spoke during the first period. The students were so well pleased also the teachers who heard him. He placed fifty tickets here for the college students to hear him lecture to-night at the auditorium, the tickets are free of course. Miss Pingree is going with some of the girls. Dr. Wise told the students

3-13-12

it was through you that he came out to the university He spoke of you as his personal friend and in a modest but very impressive way told them of your worth to the negro race. But here is the dissapointing part of the visit. Miss Pingree nor I really knew that he would come. Miss Pingree said she was going to be ready at a moments notice to go over to the chapel if he came and I like wise was ready so I could be on hand to meet them if he spoke or if he didn't speak. They came out in a cab just as devotions were about over. I had been ~~watch~~ watching for them but the cab came and left them and went right off of the grounds and I didn't happen to see it so Miss Pingree nor I did not know they were out here until the period was over and the boys came home just elated over the talk. Mr. Lathrop happened to be the one to inform Miss Pingree. He was very enthusiastic over

Dr. Wise talk. Miss Pingree of course came up and told me what had happened She then started over to Stone Hall to find them and invite them to dinner with us but met Miss Lowney coming over with Mrs. Wise to see Miss Pingree and tell her she had to go right off to visit some mills but she wanted to see her [Miss Pingree] and me and that she would see us at noon, that Mr. Ware

had invited them to lunch, Then Miss Lawney spoke up and said but you are to go to Mr. Ware's house, Miss Pingree said Miss Wise looked surprised but was hurried on. She told Miss Pingree they would see me before they left so after lunch Mr. Ware brought them over but they only had a moment for it was after two o'clock when they came and Dr. Wise had an engagement at two thirty, Dr Wise said he could not go back to N.Y. and tell you he had not shaken my hand. Yolanda was not as well as usual so was lying down she had had a head ache so both Dr. and Mrs. Wise prefred in the Red room at Yolande. But Dr. Wise said he should not tell you the little girl was not well it might worry you. I found them very pleasant people and should

2-1-23

liked to have seen more of them.

Miss Pingree told Mr. Ware she thought he might have let people know that Dr. Wise was out here and especially Mrs. Du Bois and that he must see that they got over here to see one before they left. I'm sure they didn't have any time to talk with Miss Pingree except while they were on their way up to my rooms and the few minutes they were here. I wanted Mrs. Adams to meet them. Dr. Adams was leading devotions this morning so he introduced himself to Dr. Wise. Mr. Ware told Miss Pingree that he didn't know whether to ask Dr. Wise to speak or not since he was late in getting out here & that he felt he could not afford to incur his disfavor.

I hear a number of the people such as Miss Clemmer, Mr. Davidson and some

others who were not at devotions are very cross because they did not know of Dr. Wise being here. Mr. Ware said he did not know he was coming that Dr. Wise did not reply to his letter. Mr. Davidson said he told Mr. Ware that he was hot in the collar because he (Mr. Ware) didn't let people know when some one like Dr. Wise was going to speak here.

31-1-3-22

Well to get down to home news Yolande seems to feel fairly well to night. now. You see I am finishing my letter I began when she wasn't feeling so well she went to school yesterday and to-day but came home about ten o'clock and said her head

ached but after sleeping a while she seems much better.

I went to town yesterday and bought thirty four dollars worth of sheets, pillow slips, towels and ~~two~~ two bed spreads I have had to spend quite a bit for Yolandes medicine and for things to eat for her. and I'm afraid I'll run short before the first of the month, can't you send me two or three dollars in a letter that will tide me over for the incidentals and food. Mr. Dill was in a little while to night, he keeps pretty busy but said he must come and tell me about the morning talk, He said his soul was happy. He said Dr. Wise just laid it on. I don't believe they saw much of the school, Mrs. Wise was taken to the Oglethorpe Mr. Dill met him but did not talk with Dr. Wise except as he was introduced Mr. Dill say he is sure Mr. Webster did not meet them though he did hear him speak. Mr. Dill says there was an ~~German~~ English woman out here last week named Reeve she asked for you. She was taken to lunch at the Wares. good night Nina

Mr. Dill said Dr. Wise told the students that he was glad to be at Dr. Du Bois anniversity

1/58/18

ATLANTA GA
APR 18
5 30 PM
1911

U.S. POSTAGE
TWO CENTS

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
20 Vesey Street.
New York
N. Y.

Thos. Cuming.
Cuming & Cuming
69 Wall

1/58/17

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga
April 17

Dear Will:—

I presume you will write to me some time. We had a beautiful day yesterday for Easter. Yolande and I went to church in the morning and over to Miss Chadwicks Orphanage in the afternoon. On good Friday Miss Pingree and Mr. Dill gave our table a treat of ice cream + cake. Yolande invited Inez Burch

(3)

When our boys returned from Howard from the debate they said the debate had been unfairly decided Mr. Ware said a great many people felt that our boys had won. Our boys said Selby Miller said we won but the judges didn't say so. So of course even if we did win we didn't get the credit. The Imelne blub members are asking if you are to be here I think they have a plan up to supper and all seemed to have a pleasant time. Sooner spoke of the New years dinner and said he would never forget it.

(2)

The annual track meet was Sat. on our grounds, A. U. won the Solid Silver cup offered by the association & ~~40.00~~ neighborhood Union. The boys who won feel very happy but I belive some of our boys were almost sorry we won. Young, Abrams and Raymond won the most points.

[4]
on to give us a good-bye reception. I told them I was almost sure you would not be here this Spring as your time was so full.

Our students had an egg hunt this after noon, Yolande went and found several eggs it was quite a lark for her.

Lovingly Yours

Nina

[May 7, 1911]

31-13-118

Dear Will;

Your special delivery with the $250. came this morning. The house hold gaods went yesterday on the noon train the men got them ready so Dr. Adams sent them right on, He paid the freight I will pay him. They were shipped loose, released over the Atlantic Coast Line by way of Georgia Rail Road all the way by rail. $47.74, enclosed find bill of

lading. You better watch for their ~~arrival~~ arrival at New Haven so as not to have to pay storage on them, they will likely go straight through The packing cost $28.50. The money you sent will be sufficient. Remember we leave here on the 22nd I'll write you the hour. Would it be convenient for Yolande and me to stay in N.Y. a day or two or had we better go

(2)

right to New Haven let me know so I can arrange about our tickets. Yolande is well I am tired but all is going smoothly. I go to the Monday Club banquet to-

morrow night.

Lovingly Yours

Nina

Sunday noon

Atlanta Univ.

P.S. I don't suppose you will get back from Denver so as to be there when we get there.

(3)

[May 13, 1911]

31-13-119

Dear Will:

Your letter relative to my not stopping in N. Y. came a few days ago after I had already written you. However that you may know definately my plans I'm writing again to say that I will leave here at midnight the 22— I do this to avoid getting a drawing room and shall plan to go straight to New Haven. I shall

[3]

my honor next Tuesday night several from here are invited.

This afternoon I go to Miss Gains to meet Mrs. Hart of Jacksonville. Its hot, hot here.

I hope you are some rested.

Love from both of us.

Nina

Saturday forenoon
Atlanta Univ.

get on all right. Send me Mrs. Swans Address also the address where we are to live if you know where we are to be. Yolande has been having a little sick spell due to too much eating and playing her room at school had a picnic she went with her lunch and of course was sick next day.

[2]

I am resting some but have much to do socially The twelve club entertain in

Scientific Engraving Co.
19 City Hall Place

[May 21, 1911]

Dear Will:

Yolande and I leave here to-marraw night at midnight; I have written Mr. Turner and Mr. Crawford. I have been having a round of social functions. many ask after you and regret

31-13-120

our leaving A. U.

I'll let you hear from

me from New Haven

Lovingly Yours

Nina

Sunday Afternoon.

Atlanta Univ.

1/58/22

NEW 19

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

23 Kildare Terrace,

Bayswater, London West,

England.

to miss S.A. Mitchinson.

1158/21

New Haven, Conn.
June 19. 21 ~~28~~ 11.

Dear Will:

Your letters came to us Saturday morning. I'm glad you had a pleasant voyage & know you enjoyed it you're so fond of the ocean.

I have been looking around New Haven to see what we can get in the way of a house. I looked at those new houses Mr. Crawford spoke to us about, I don't care for them even if we could get one of them I don't like the street & there is very little yard.

268 Park St.

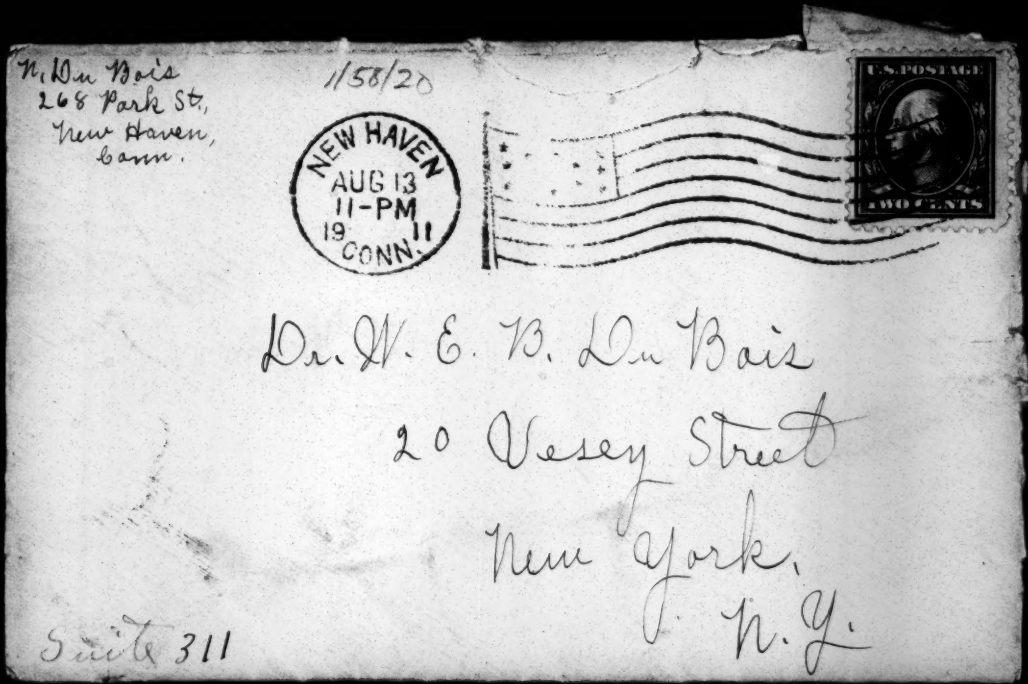
to show for it in the end. Of course
we may not always be here still
the house could be rented easily I
am quite sure and so pay for it's
self and in the mean time we
would have some place to live
which is a consideration for
it isn't pleasant to be ever ad-
justing ones self to other peoples
homes, neither is it economical. I
pay $4.00 room rent a week and there
is $3.50 a month storage rent be-
sides your R.Y. rent and I am just
camping after all. I am writing
so I can know what to do should
something come which I should
like to take advantage of so that when

I would rather be a little further
out of course not too far so as to
take us out of the best school district
but far enough so as to be on a
fairly well kept street. There are
some houses for sale in the ne-
ighborhood of the Swans also some
further out but we couldn't rent
them. Now the question is do
you feel we could buy any of
these, Do you feel you could be
taxed to that extent? (Incline $500. down is the least one can have
don't know what your expences
are or how much you will have
on hand by fall. The thing I dis-
like about paying rent is the out
put of money with nothing to

[4]
you return we wouldn't be just where we were when you left. that is I could have something spoken for because if we have to rent I might as well have a house as to pay what I am for the room rent. These houses to sell are from $63. to $67. hundred dollars, one $6000.

Yolande and I saw the celebrated Yale parade yesterday, the different classes dress in costume and march to the field to the Harvard Yale base ball game you might be interested to know that Harvard won. I plan to take Yolande to a circus the 29th. I am only fairly well I haven't been to N.Y. yet. I want to get a little more rested

Yolande has gone for a ride to the country this morning, Lovingly Yours Nina


W. Du Bois
268 Park St,
New Haven,
Conn.
11/58/20
NEW HAVEN
AUG 13
11-PM
19 11
CONN.
U.S. POSTAGE
TWO CENTS
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
20 Vesey Street
New York.
N. Y.
Suite 311

1584/7

268 Park Street
New Haven, Conn
Aug. 13 - 1911

Dear Will:

According to your letters you were to land at N.Y. the twelfth We are wondering if you are there and just when you will be here & have some kisses to give us. We are in houses but have not moved as you

see, how are you? Orlando and I are [illegible] well. We hope to see very soon. I may come to N.Y. before you come here still I'm not sure.

Lovingly Yours

Nina

1158/13

268 Park St.
New Haven, Conn
Aug 24 - 1911

Dear Will:

I heard from Mr. Burran- gis telling me I could get the Prime house. I am go ing to start the goods Tuesday 29 - can you see to the moving at that end. It will take two days for them & to go to N.Y.; They will deliver them at

(2)

Harlem station. The agent here tells me they have no station nearer Bedford Park than Harlem. It is Bedford Park where the Primrose is situated. But, Harlem is a long distance from Bedford Park. I asked Mr. Burroughs to be thinking of a man to take the furniture out of the crates and

(3)

putting it together. I thought he might know of some one. You need not put your self out to get Yolande's shoes, if you can get her a slipper in black, with a low heel and round toe and a strap across the instep, size 4. D last all well and good if not never mind,

We are all well. Shall we see you this week?

Lovingly Yours Nina

[1911?]

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY VESEY STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH
W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS

31-12-35

[A Letter to Yolande.]

(Dear Yolande:—

Of the things ~~your~~ my little girl must see, one of the wonderfulest is Niagara. It lies in the North where a river wandering swiftly through low meadows parts in two and each part comes to a great cliff where it must leap. The smaller part hurries on before with waters that hesitate, cream and curdle and at last in one small and almost innocent silence leap sheer. They grow white with fear, they tremble and ruffle as they fall and then as they strike on the cruel rocks ** feet below, the smoke and sweat of their pain rolls up and their voice comes in a great quiet roar which for want of words we must call mighty.

You cannot however really see Niagara in the United States - ~~t~~ there you ~~can~~ may touch it in impudent

(indeed)

familiarity; but to see it truly, hurry across the iron bridge into Canada and seat yourself in the park quietly. Then raise your brown eyes to the heavens - they will best be blue and grey with cloud flecks; below will lie trees and leaves, green crimson-tinged as I see it now. In front is the ~~great~~ wide and hurrying river, rainbow tinted and ~~expanded~~ haunted, while between sky and river roars the greater Niagara.

This fall is ~~vaster~~ grander and mightier. Its roar is as a silence beneath the noise of the other. Far up the river the waters begin to fret and fume and seek escape - they churn and rush and whirl - they sense the awful cataclysm and the terror of it is on them. Suddenly beneath them there is nothing - the foundations of earth give way; in one great green and weltering mass the waters drop. For a mad moment they hang between heaven and earth and about the central abyss throw great appealing arms, - the thunder of the End is in

their ears. They plunge. But upon the awful mystery of that inner, deeper, Wilder fall no human eye may look. Its frightened bloodless face is veiled. Vast sheets of mist roll up and with wild white hands screen this santuary of Almighty God, while the pale ~~white~~ waters, churning and foaming below ~~break into~~ silent rainbows.

(Lovingly yours ~~W.E.B.D.~~

[WEBD]

NIGHT LETTER

Form 2289

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THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT — BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

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		NL 66 P.

SEND the following NIGHT LETTER subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Chairman Resolutions Committee,
Natl. American Woman Suffrage Association,
Louisville , Kentucky.

Will you submit the following resolution to the convention for consideration:

Resolved that the womwn who are trying to lift themselves out of the class of the disfranchised, the class of the insane and criminal express their sympathy with the black men and women who are fighting the same battle and recognize that it is as unjust and as undemocratic to disfranchise human beings on the ground of color as on the ground of sex.

signed
Martha Gruening

Martha Gruening

50
51
101
42
144

17
3
51

19
3
57

32-31-17

Haines Normal and Industrial School

MISS LUCY C. LANEY, Principal MISS MARY C. JACKSON, Associate Principal

Augusta, Ga., March 26 1911

Dr. W. E. B. DuBoise
2 Vesey St
New York City

1/50/27

Dear Dr DuBoise:—

Do you know any one who will help us. I want to raise $300 to get out of debt this amount will make me even with the world. I had hoped to raise it here among the tourists but Dr. Washington came & rallied all the money giving people for Tabernacle church & Walker Institute. I was so unfortunate several years ago as to incur the displeasure of Dr. Washington - since then he has not allowed any one to give us money. He stopped Mr. Converse and Mr Carnegie from helping us and prevented Miss Stokes from giving. What she had led me to believe she would give - Mr. Walker and Floyd also had my paper refused 2nd class rate - I am not complaining & would rather nothing be said of this, I don't like to mention it, but do so now only in confidence. I sorely need help at once -

Sincerely
L. Laney

The Revd J. M. Harris,
51 Denson House,
Vauxhall Bridge Road
London, S.W.

Sir

(Copy Sayn. L 1, L 2 & P)

Meantime it has transpired that the demands of our work here will not allow me to leave until late in May.

(Copy L 3 * *

I write therefore to thank you for the interest in my work expressed to Mr. Mitchell & to ~~accept~~ say that I shall be in England

(L 5 *)

I am, Sir,
Very Sincerely yours.

1/3-A3

(1911)

2444 Montgall Ave. K.C. Mo.

Dec. 18. 1911.

[JONES]

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois -

Dear Friend -

Mr. W. O. Cook has asked me to write you something of the trouble in our neighborhood - concerning which he has had some correspondence with you.

I am sorry he imposed the duty upon me, for I think men can do these things with more directness than women.

[You will recall our neighborhood when you drove out one day when here, when my sister was with me. There are three squares occupied by colored people at this end of the block - I've inclosed photos showing us the two opposite sides of the street ~~[illegible]~~ Montgall, near 25th. The colored people have lived in these houses for periods ranging from 8 yrs to 2 yrs. When the 1st colored man purchased in the block there were only 3 white families in the near neighborhood at the other end of the block - new houses were just up near & sold to whites, except the one adjacent to the colored family - which After standing vacant a while was sold to a col. family & then the other whites - gradually sold out & moved away till there were 9 col. in this block, and about

1911

1/5-813

2444 Montgall Ave. K.C. Mo.

Dec. 18. 1911.

[JONES]

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois -

Dear Friend -

Mr. W. O. Cook has asked me to write you something of the feeling of the trouble in our neighborhood - concerning which he has had some correspondence with you.

I am sorry he imposed the duty upon me, for I think men can do those things with more directness than women.

[You will recall our neighborhood when you drove out one day when here, when my sister was with me. There are about a dozen colored people at this end of the block - The inclosed photos show you the two opposite sides of the block ~~between~~ Montgall, near 25th. The colored people have lived in these houses for periods ranging from 8 yrs to 2 yrs. When the 1st colored man purchased in the block there were only 3 white families in the near neighborhood at the other end of the block - New houses were just up near & sold to whites, except the one adjacent to the colored family - which After standing vacant a while was ~~also~~ sold to a col. family - then the other whites gradually sold out & moved away till there were 9 col. in this block, and about

15 in the block to the north of this one.

They lived in these peaceful till ~~about~~ nearly 3 years ago, when the agitation began that some Republican boss had "Africanized" the block-ward. Meetings were held in a hall denouncing agents and others who had sold to the col. people, and it was said that they must go "by fair means or foul" - that they had depreciated property &c &c. Feeling ran high, and when a place on a neighboring street where no colored had been, was sold to a colored man - the throwing of dynamite began. After three attacks on this house the colored man moved out, and in a few weeks after that, they began trying the same methods in our neighborhood on Montyall.

The attacks seemed to be directed to one house - (2nd on the West side owned by a man named Walden, formerly a teacher in the High School, the charges being thrown in the yard back of his house. Some thought it owing to the fact that he is a little quick, and had had words with neighboring boys about playing on his lawn, but the attacks continued when he had a tenant in last year while he & family were away - at intervals of 3 & 6 mos.

~~apart~~

1/58/4

The mayor was appealed to, and officers in citizens clothes were stationed at night about the premises. They have been on guard over a year, but their service has not been efficient enough to prevent the bomb throwing. [illegible] the last attack the main injury done was the breaking of windows, but on the night of the 4th of Nov. last, a discharge was set off in the Walden house wrecking it almost completely, so that it is unsafe to live in, & could be repaired only at very great expense. — The house cost originally about $3400.00 — His wife & children were alone in the house, he being in Utah, but fortunately were uninjured, and made their home with a neighbor till they could get quarters in another part of the city.

The first press notices said it was probably a gas explosion, but the insurance companies of course showed that this was untrue & refused to pay insurance & the house stands a wreck.

The photos will show you the 9 houses in question 5 on the West side — & four on the east. They would average about 3000 in value, probably aggregating $30.000 the two cottages of 5 rooms — others 6 & 7 rooms

brick & frame, modern in every respect.

Two offers have been made to buy the places, they have been told indirectly that they must move out and leave their houses with agents & they will be sold.

To us that is not a business like proposition & we have not moved. Only one house has been vacant about a year the one owned by Dr. Buchanan, & later bought by a colored teacher who has not lived in it.

Two families have recently received threatening letters, telling them to move out within 30 days - over the signature "Dynamite". I understand that the letters were turned over to the Postal Inspector.

The newspapers are almost silent, have very brief notices, a few remarks about the negroes being in white neighborhoods, where their presence is objectionable &c.

The Officers claim not to be able to get any information about the matter - I think we were able to hire W. J. Burns I think he could get them.

Public sentiment is very "milky-washy" and even many negroes, under the delusion that those out here are trying to get away from the rest of them are rejoicing over every dynamite-explosion. [The meetings that started the trouble, are not held publicly now but it is whispered in some trivial homes, & that the throwers of the bombs are hired for the purpose.]

Respectfully Yours

Races
Education Dinner.

LYCEUM CLUB.

MONDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1911.

Menu

Consommé Xavier
Crème Marie Stuart

Filets de Sole Daumont

Contre Filet de Bœuf Monte Carlo
Haricots Verts Frais
Pommes Nouvelles

Poularde Rôtie au Cresson
Salade Française

Petits Pois Paysanne

Mousse Aux Fraises Chantilly

Glace St. Charles

Canapé Diane

Café

Toasts

THE KING:

Proposed by H.H. the RANEE OF SARAWAK

OUR GUESTS, coupled with name of Dr. Du Bois:

Proposed by H.H. The RANEE OF SARAWAK

Responded to by
Professor W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

SHORT SPEECHES on the Subject:

1. The Rt. Rev. the LORD BISHOP of BRITISH HONDURAS and CENTRAL AMERICA
2. Miss ELIZABETH ROBINS
3. Mrs. ARTHUR PHILLP

Toast: THE PRESIDENT and HOSTESSES:

Proposed by Mr. MAURICE HEWLETT

Responded to by Dr. ETTIE SAYER

PRESIDENT:

HER HIGHNESS THE RANEE OF SARAWAK

HOSTESSES:

THE PRINCESS KARADJA
LADY BRUCE
LADY DOWNES
THE HON. MRS. FRANKLIN
MRS. HAVELOCK ELLIS
MRS. SMEDLEY
MRS. ARTHUR PHILLP
MRS. DICKINSON BERRY, M.D.
DR. ETTIE SAYER

GUESTS OF HONOUR:

PROFESSOR BURGHARDT DU BOIS
THE COUNTESS OF BECTIVE
MURIEL, VISCOUNTESS HELMSLEY
THE RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF BRITISH HONDURAS
AND MRS. BURY
MR. MAURICE HEWLETT
SIR HARRY AND LADY JOHNSTON
SIR PERCY AND LADY BUNTING
SIR ROBERT AND LADY MORANT
SIR LAWRENCE AND LADY GOMME
SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE
LADY LOW
MISS ELIZABETH ROBINS
MRS. COMINGS
MR. HENRY NEVINSON
MR. FAIRBANKS
MR. MILHOLLAND

TERMS CASH
WITH EXCHANGE ON
NEW YORK OR CHICAGO

MONTHLY STATEMENT

FEB 28 1911

CHICAGO, _____

M W. E. B. Du Bois
20 Vesey St.
New York, N.Y.

1/58/31

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8th Edition 1000 Copies Printed 398 Copies Bound

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1/58/32

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F. S. HIGHT, MANAGER.

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PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, FOURTEENTH & F STREETS

En route WASHINGTON, D.C. February 7, 1911

1/50/36

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

20 Vesey Street, New York City.

Dear Doctor:-

I send you a letter just received from Dr. Sayer which, I have no doubt, you will read with interest. It would relieve your mind to know that the day after its arrival here I received a cable saying that she had "triumphed" and that the dinner would take place on March 27th.

Your letter of January 31 I have just received and thank you for the information you kindly forwarded.

Your reference to the trip to Europe leads me to repeat what I have stated before, that of the $1,000 I agreed to contribute to the work this year $500 will go to the National Committee in Vesey Street and $500 to the Constitution League. It is the opinion of our League friends, so far as I have heard expression given to it, that in view of the balance on hand no better use can be made of the $500 in question than towards the defraying of the expense of your European trip, but if we can get you selected as one of the Government's delegates

Dr. W.E.B.-#2.

we will have this money for some other work.

Sincerely yours,

Jno. E. Milholland

Address: Hotel Manhattan,
New York City.

35. Upper Brook St. W. (Mitchelland)

Jan. 27th 1911

Dear Mr. Mitchelland,

well of all the troublesome businesses I've ever touched in my life! This of your Colored folk reigns supreme.

If anything had been wanting to convince me that the Negro Problem needed proper investigation & legislation it was the talk I had with that little Madame Thayer; & than whom it would be impossible to find anyone more prejudiced & narrow-minded.

Apparently she has been going about the place lecturing on what she calls the "Negro Problem." She sent me her lecture to read. It's nothing but a string of quotations attempting to proove that the Negro is so defective & degenerate that his case is hopeless. If there are many like her in America it is certainly time that something was done.

In her conversation with me she gave me to understand (I hope you won't mind my being very crude) that they are so sexually impure that they are already riddled with venereal disease to such an extent, that they are threatened with extinction. Which of course she thinks would be the best thing for America!

She has managed to make herself president of the American Circle in the Club which puts her on the Executive Committee. How in the world such a futile little fool could ever get anywhere in which she could have a voice in anything strikes one as a marvel! She told me that if Dr. Dubois was entertained by the Club she should resign the next day - & that all the Americans in the Club would do the same thing - & that the American Club which was about to be started in New York would abandon the idea of being affiliated &c. So I told her what

an awkward predicament that placed me in personally — Prince Dubois had already accepted for March 27th + also several of my friends who were coming to meet him. Then I told her the invitation went thro' you. At your name she bristled up worse than ever. "You were a crank, a faddist, a Socialist &c &c & your wife was worse still!" She was a snob of the worst description!" Apparently they once met, & on subsequent occasions (either consciously or unconsciously either from her appearance & manner would be equally intelligible) Mrs Rutherford did not recognise her.

So I suggested I might give a private dinner at the club, after which Dr Dubois might give a public lecture. To this she agreed but to make any objection "provided it was kept very quiet so as not to get into the papers." However we'll see about that if she does succeed in getting her way.

Which is not at all certain — for I've

got some quite good friends on the Committee, that I hope may give her a surprise & a shock when she brings forward her demand at their next meeting (Feb: 3rd) that the dinner arranged for M Dubois on March 27th shall be put a stop to.

I sincerely hope it will not — but the worst that could happen is that he would dine unofficially & give a lecture to himself — instead of hearing several after dinner speeches.

Only it's a nuisance that this horrid business in Rhodesia has happened just now & what I do want — if you know any — is the name of any influential sensible American woman ~~not~~ in London who he'd like your Fund that we could ask to meet him.

Now — I must rush off — This business

1/56/42

(5)

as Jurie. me such a terrible lot of Grumm
about & I'm so busy just now.

If you get that letter from Harriet
Churchill I wish you'd let me have it back
There's a correspondence going on in the times
about her

Ever always truly Ellen Sayer

(enc.)

TEL. 27 MAYFAIR.

35, UPPER BROOK STREET,
LONDON.W.

Feb. 3rd 1911

1/58/38

My dear Mrs Rutherford

I really do feel
sad I more understand what
you have to go thro' with
your Race Fight!!

Mrs Thayer & her
friends have simply been
indefatigable in arousing
resistance to Dr Dubois
over at the Lyceum Club-

on March 24th. — There was
a Vital Strike at the Committee
this afternoon.

I have not heard a
proper account of it yet -
only a somewhat [illegible] Author
Telephone message, but I'll
tell you more later
I hope with all
my heart that this
little thing will be

I've asked the Jacquards & about a dozen Others to this

Symbolical of your success
in the great issues!

I sent you off Sergeant
Reports. The book shows
how he really was the
total organiser of all the
South African Reports. The
Report of 1918 seems to
me most interesting. I'd
like Devois to see it. I
especially his views regarding

(1)

Industrial Education

The in England are favor[illegible] education for the masses being more & more industrial, every year. This is [illegible] outcome of the disappearance of the [illegible] apprenticeship system, & the lack of skilled workmen. [illegible] Those Delors speaks this as a distinct change in opinion which has taken place in recent years.

TEL. 27 MAYFAIR.

35, UPPER BROOK STREET,
LONDON. W.

2

Feb. 3, 1911

(5)

I'm afraid you've had some very doleful letters from me lately! It was from apprehension lest Madame Trager should get her way! & I was afraid it would hurt J. Dulcie things so much for he must be extra sensitive about these things — I can't

tell you how glad I am that everything is alright.

And now I must thank you ever so much for your letter & enclosure. But I don't understand the latter in the least, as I got a Certificate for 3 Shares two days ago from

Absolutely Fireproof.

Walton Hotel Co., Prop'rs.

Hotel Walton

LUKES & ZAHN,

Cable Address, Walton, Phila.

Ans

Philadelphia, Pa. February 15, 1911

41-1510-33

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

20 Vesey Street, New York City.

Dear Doctor:-

I expect to be in New York Saturday and hope to see you on that day or Sunday afternoon. I am, at present, waiting a cable replying to my inquiry about the Free Church Conference.

Sincerely yours,

Jno. E. Mitchell Jr.

Ans'd.

Please return to files - but keep till I see you - [MICHOLLAND]

March 6, 1911.

Dr. E. Sayer,

35 Upper Brook Street,

London, England.

Dear Doctor:-

Your letters of February 21st and 22nd with their enclosures from Mr. Yates and Sir Harry Johnson, herewith returned, require serious reply for there is running through the first, an undercurrent of disturbing suggestiveness that can best be met by a brief statement of the facts.

When I left London in December, I had Mr. Yates' assurance that Dr. DuBois would go on the Free Church Conference program. The Secretary, Mr. Meyer, had agreed to a twenty minute speech, and while the Committee's assent was necessary there did not seem to be in Mr. Yates' mind any serious misgivings on that point. Yet while I assumed that this would be all right I waited to hear from Mr. Yates in confirmation. I waited until February 6th when I cabled Mr. Stuart to see Mr. Yates and ascertain if the Doctor ~~was~~ was on the Free Church Conference program. He want to see Mr. Yates but the latter was away, a fact that troubled me considerably, and my peace of mind was not lessened when after two weeks I received a cable saying that Mr. Yates was "trying to arrange

March 6, 1911

for Dr. DuBois to speak". This was on February 23rd. To this I immediately replied that I must have positive and definite information, to which came a reply that he could speak for five minutes and accompanied by the query "was it worth while?"

I certainly did not think it was worth while for a man of Professor DuBois eminence and attainment to travel three thousand miles to indulge in a five minute casual speech.

About the same time with this reply came a distressing letter from you telling how the opposition was growing in the Club and the dreadful experience through which you were going. This was so entirely contrary to what I had ever intended to subject you to in the matter that after going over the matter thoroughly with Dr. DuBois and others, we decided in justice to you and the Doctor and all concerned, we had better abandon the preliminary trip.

Whether we have decided wisely or unwisely is less apparent from one or two phrases in your letter which seems to indicate that our decision instead of being a relief to you may have an affect directly contrary to what was intended; for in view of what you have done, the sacrifices that you have made and the splendid energy you have exhibited in the matter, I would ~~cheerfully~~ have the Doctor ~~come~~ go over and I am sure he would be willing to ~~come~~ go for your sake and not because the Lyceum Club or any other Club in London was going to give him a dinner.

Now next in order is the case of Mr. Harris, who says he has been writing me incessantly. There is some mistake somewhere because I cannot find one single line in New York from

Mitchell & Ella Sayre 1911?

Dr. E.S.#3.

Du Bois - Personal

Mr. Harris since my return from London except a few copies of the paper containing the letter about the Doctor's visit. I am going to have a search made in Philadelphia but Mr. Harris is too important a man in this movement for me to overlook any letters that he may send. I shall write him to this effect.

1/5/17

As to Sir Harry Johnson and the apparent mis-stat statement of his position: I motored down to Arundale with Mr. Harris and Mr. Nevison. We went down, as I understood, not for the purpose of hearing Sir Harry's good opinion of Dr. DuBois for that I was already familiar with from his book in which the Doctor is quoted, his picture exhibited and his views discussed, but to know whether he would take part in the meetings werwere trying to arrange.

If I understand the English language and understood Sir Harry's use of it on that occasion, it was certainly made clear to me that he was ready to do everything in his power to make the Doctor's tour a success. I supposed I understood ari aright and my supposition was confirmed by the subsequent remarks of the two gentlemen as we came home together. I understood that our mission had been successful and that Sir Harry would be ready to preside or grace any occasion that made his presence desirable. If he were not interested in our campaign why under Heavens did he tell me to get the Bishop of Glasgow's influence and use his name for that purpose? I never knew the Bishop of Glasgow from Adam until he told me about him and I told

you because he told me.

I am afraid Sir Harry is a man of varying moods because since reading his admirable volume I have had attention called to some articles from his pen that seem to me utterly out of harmony with the doctrines laid down in the more voluminous work, ~~which~~ suggests a parallel in my own experience for since our interesting and most satisfactory talk with him in his country place I addressed him a letter which has not yet had the honor of an acknowledgement from him.

~~I am afraid he~~ takes himself too seriously in this matter because I do not think that the success of Dr. DuBois' tour in England or elsewhere will be determined in ~~the slightest degree~~ by ~~who takes the chair~~.

There is one criticism in your letter that is perfectly valid. I do postpone dates of arrival and departure. I am compelled to do so. It may or may not be my fault; I know it is my misfortune. It is my lot not to lead a double but a dozen lives, each one throbbing with imperative obligations. The result can scarcely be considered satisfactory.

Do not misunderstand me in regard to Mr. Yates. I have not the slightest doubt that he did the best he could. I do not say we have done the best we could over here but we do say we have tried to do that much at least.

The Republican Club of New York is the largest party organization in the United States. It owns its own club house fourteen stories high and has a membership of about two thousand which includes the President and all the chief officials of his

of his Administration. On last Saturday afternoon it gave a luncheon for the purpose of discussing Race prejudice. Your Ambassador, Mr. Bryce, was unable to leave Washington on account of the Canadian Reciprocity Bill and the closing hours of Congress, but he sent an admirable letter and the affair was in every respect a great success. At this Dr. DuBois was an honor guest.

I merely refer to it that you may not suppose Dr. DuBois to be, prophetlike, entirely without honor in his own country or that a few misguided citizens, men and women, in London who may attempt to deprive him of similar honors abroad, really represent American civilization so much as they illustrate that mediaeval barbarism from which all civilization is so painfully slow in leaving behind in the darkness.

Sincerely yours,

[JOHN MCHOLLAND]
[1911?]

En route Phila Sunday

22-13-2

Dear Doctor – I have a disturbing letter from London & hope to see you tomorrow in Newport. Yours

Jean

Absolutely Fireproof

Walton Hotel Co., Propr's.

Hotel Walton

LUKES & ZAHN,

Cable Address, Walton, Phila.

Philadelphia, Pa. March 23, 1911.

1/58/33

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

20 Vesey Street, New York City.

Dear Doctor:-

I have just received a letter from Dr. Sayer that closes with this paragraph which I transmit to you.

I am at an utter loss to understand it. If this really represents what you have written I can only say, until I see you, that you have placed me in one of the most embarrassing positions I ever occupied at home or abroad.

The Club's record in this matter has been perfectly proper throughout, really splendid, and to judge them by a small vociferous minority is as unfair as it is unfortunate. But I prefer to discuss this with you orally and expect to see you tomorrow. In the meantime, look over this letter which I sent March 6th, reviewing the case from our standpoint.

Sincerely yours,

Jno. E. Zahn

"He, Dr. DuBois, writes me - giving as his excuse (words that amount to the statement) that his feelings have been so hurt by the things he has learnt from my letters to you that he is glad that his pressure of work compels him to decline our invitation to the Lyceum!! "

Yours sincerely,

Ettie Sayer.

1/58/34

Absolutely Fireproof.

Walton Hotel Co., Propr's.

1911

Hotel Walton

LUKES & ZAHN,

Cable Address, Walton, Phila.

Philadelphia, Pa. Thursday

1/58/35

Mr. Mrs. Blumenthal,

Had lost you yesterday but called. Am unable to get you advance copies; I am pushed debating about Sodom &c. You can pass on to Dr. DuBois. If you like Col. Rockwell's article emphatically before spelling it can pamphlet from the Crisis or

Yours

Dr. E. Mittelholzer

Universal Races Congress, 1911.

Mr. & Mrs J. E. Milholland

at Home

Monday. July 24th 4 to 7.

to meet the Delegates & Officers of the Congress.

4. Prince of Wales Terrace.
Kensington. W.

R.S.V.P.

E-NS-01

naacp

494

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

MEMBER OF INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE AND OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

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2ND VICE-PRESIDENT, KATE M. GORDON, 1800 PRYTANIA STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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AFFILIATED SOCIETY
THE EQUAL FRANCHISE SOCIETY
PRESIDENT, MRS. MACKAY, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE 6855 BRYANT

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 505 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

November 14, 1911.

Dr. W.E.B. De Bois,,

20 Vesey St., City.

My dear Dr. De Bois,:

I am requested to convey to you a message that in the opinion of the majority of the Resolutions Committee at the recent Convention of our Association in Louisville, it was not deemed advisable to include the resolution presented by your Association among those to be presented to the Convention.

Yours very truly,

Mary Ware Dennett

Corresponding Secy.

a Movement suffragist adds

Nah 6 P

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

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2ND VICE-PRESIDENT, KATE M. GORDON, 1800 PRYTANIA STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, MARY WARE DENNETT, 505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

RECORDING SECRETARY, ELLA S. STEWART, 5464 JEFFERSON AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLS.

TREASURER, JESSIE ASHLEY, 505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

AUDITORS { LAURA CLAY, 189 NORTH MILL STREET, LEXINGTON, KY.
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, 45 BOUTWELL AVENUE, DORCHESTER, MASS.

CHAIRMAN PRESS COMMITTEE, CAROLINE I. REILLY, 505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

AUXILIARIES

COLLEGE EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE, PRESIDENT, MISS M. CAREY THOMAS, BRYN MAWR, PA.

FRIENDS EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION, PRESIDENT, MARY BENTLEY THOMAS, EDNOR, MARYLAND

AFFILIATED SOCIETY
THE EQUAL FRANCHISE SOCIETY
PRESIDENT, MRS. MACKAY, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE 6855 BRYANT

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 505 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

November 14, 1911.

Mr. W. E. B. De Bois,,

20 Vesey St., City.

My dear Dr. De Bois:

While officially it is my duty to send you the decision of the Resolutions Committee, I cannot let the occasion go by without at least giving myself the satisfaction of saying how very much I regret the action of the Resolutions Committee and that I am specially sorry that the matter did not come up at all so that any one outside the Resolutions Committee could even express an opinion on the subject while the Convention was in session. A copy of the resolution from your association was given to me after the final adjournment of the Executive Committee with the request that I convey to you the decision of the Resolutions Committee.

I earnestly hope that a similar resolution will be presented at next year's Convention, and that those of us who care about the subject can have the privilege of doing our best to put it through.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Ware Dennett

Corresponding Secretary.

Department of Publicity + Research.

Petty Cash.

January—

Jan. 4	Stamps	$1.00
" 6	"	1.00
" 7	Mailing Circs	3.50
" 9.	Stamps	1.00
" 11-	"	1.25
" 12-	"	1.60
" 17-	"	2.44
" 18-	Ribbon	.60
" 19-	Stamps	1.00
" 21-	"	1.50
" 24-	"	1.25
" 25-	Postcards	.25
" 27.	Paperclips	.12
" 27	Mailing Circs	.66
	Errand Cafaro Mr. Turner	.85
" 17	3 Telegrams	1.20
	Total	$19.22
	Circs Letters	6.67
	Balance due	$12.55
	Recd from Miss Blasser	12.00
	Balance due	$.55

Department of Publicity & Research

Petty Cash.

January

Jan. 4-	Stamps		$ 1.00
" 6-	"		1.00
" 7-	Mailing Circ.		3.50
" 9-	Stamps		1.00
" 11-	"		1.25
" 12-	"		1.60
" 17-	"		2.44
" 18-	Ribbon		.60
" 19-	Stamps		1.00
" 21-	"		1.50
" 24-	"		1.25
" 25-	Postcards		.25
" 27-	Paperclips		.12
" 27-	Mailing Circs		.66
	Errand Carfare (Mr. Thoma)		.85
" 17	3 Telegrams		1.20
	Total		$ 19.22
	Circs Letters		6.67
	~~Balance due~~		~~$ 12.55~~
	~~Paid from Petty Cash~~		~~12.00~~
	~~Balance due~~		~~$ .55~~

8/1/193

found with 1911 Montreal Docs.

[NAACP]

Dr Bond
1910-1911

March 1
1911

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLCITY AND RESEARCH

The first report of the Department covered the period from September 1st to Nov. 15, 1910. This report covers the period from Nov. 15, 1910 to March 1, 1911.

Lectures have been delivered as follows:

Greater New York:
- Bethel Church
- St. Marks (3)
- Republican Club.
- Stillman House
- Socialist Local No. 7
- Lincoln Centre
- Ethical Culture Hall (2)
- Cosmopolitan Club

New Jersey:
- Montclair
- Paterson
- Newark

East:
- Southold, L. I.
- Bedford Reformatory (2)
- Boston:
  - Ford Hall
  - 20th Century Club
  - Shaw House
- House of Refuge
- Philadelphia
- Mass Meeting
- Workers

West:
- Oberlin (5)
- Toledo
- Cleveland
- Columbus
  - Baptist Church
  - Ohio State University
- Xenia
- Wilberforce University
- Detroit
  - Y. M. C. A.
  - Universalist Church
  - A. M. E. Church
  - Woman Club
- Steubenville

South:
- Atlanta:
- Bethel Church
- A. Baptist College

48-2-39

Of these 41 lectures, 17 were before white audiences, 16 before colored audiences and 8 before mixed audiences. The audiences aggregated about 16,000 persons.

Articles have been written as follows:

Christian Endeavor World, The Forecast.
3 letters to Newspapers.
3 articles for press associations
1 novel accepted by A. C. McClurg & Co.
Articles offered to Everybodies, Outlook, World's Work, Success.

Other activities have included:

(a) Cooperation with the Races Congress Committee:

400 letters etc. to those interested.
Fund collecting for a chart exhibit at London.
A visit to the President and Vice President at Washington.

(b) Preparation of blanks for educational inquiry. (Now in Press)

(c) Conference with ex-Senator Blair on National aid to Education

(d) Preparation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People publications as follows:

1. Disfranchisement: ~~a powerful argument~~ by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes.
2. Education in the South: ~~Facts about the discrimination against the Negro.~~ By the Rev. Horace Bumstead, ~~former president of Atlanta University~~.
3. The Real Race Problem: ~~A scientific comparison of the black and the white man~~ by ~~America's foremost~~ anthropologist, Prof. Boas, of Columbia University.
4. Social Control. By Jane Addams, of Hull House.
5. The Negro as a Soldier. By Brigadier-General Burt, U. S. A.

(e) Preparation of the Mss. of the College-bred Negro for the press.

(f) The Crisis

Total copies printed 16,500	
Total income	$944.42
" expense	720.42
Balance on hand	$ 224.00

(g) Letters

Total letters written, Nov. 15 - March 1: 2,237.

Conference with other organizations

[NAACP]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH.

The first report of the Department covered the period from September 1st to November 15th, 1910. This report covers the period from November 15th, 1910, to March 1st, 1911.

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- Montclair
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- Bedford Reformatory (2)
- Boston:
  - Ford Hall
  - 20th Century Club
  - Shaw House
- Philadelphia:
  - House of Refuge
  - Mass Meeting
  - Workers

West:
- Oberlin (5)
- Toledo
- Cleveland
- Columbus:
  - Baptist Church
  - Ohio State University
- Xenia
- Wilberforce University
- Detroit:
  - Y. M. C. A.
  - Universalist Church
  - A. M. E. Church
  - Woman's Club
- Steubenville

South:
- Atlanta
- Bethel Church
- Atlanta Bapt. College

48-2-110

Of these 41 lectures, 17 were before white audiences, 16 before colored audiences and 8 before mixed audiences. The audiences aggregated about 16,000 persons.

Articles have been written as follows:

Christian Endeavor World, The Forecast.
3 letters to newspapers
3 articles for press associations.
1 novel accepted by A. C. McClurg & Co.
Articles offered to Everybody's, Outlook, World's Work and Success.

Other activities have included:

(a) cooperation with the Races Congress Committee:

400 letters, etc., to those interested.
Fund collecting for a chart exhibit at London.
A visit to the President and Vice President at Washington.

48-2-110a

(b) Preparation of blanks for educational inquiry.
(Now in Press)

(c) Conference with ex-Senator Blair on National Aid to Education.

(d) Preparation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People publications as follows:

1. Disfranchisement: by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes.
2. Education in the South: the Rev. Horace Bumstead.
3. The Real Race Problem: Prof. Boas, of Columbia University.
4. Social Control: by Jane Addams, of Hull House.
5. The Negro as a Soldier: by Brigadier-General Burt, U. S. A.

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(f) The Crisis:

Total copies printed, 16,500

Total income.....	$944.42
" expense.....	720.42
	$224.00

(g) Letters:

Total letters written, Nov. 15 - Mar 1, 2,237.

[MAAOP]

March 1911

Regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee,
Tuesday, March 7, 1911.

Present: Mr. Villard, Chairman, Dr. Holmes, Dr. Brooks, Bishop Walters, Mr. Springarn, Mr. DuBois, Miss Ovington, Mrs. MacLean and Mrs. Keyser.

Mr. Villard in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Chairman reported on the following matters:

(a) A local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. was formed in New York City on January 27th, of which Mr. J. E. Springarn was chosen chairman, and Miss M. W. Ovington Secretary. Sub-committees of this local were formed on Propaganda and a Committee to consider the building of a civic centre for committees working in the Negro problem.

(b) A National Civic Rights Committee is in the process of formation, of which Thomas Ewing, Jr., a distinguished New York lawyer, has accepted the chairmanship. The other members are Merrill E. Gates, Jr.,, formerly head of the New York Legal Aid Society, James F. Morton, Jr., Mr. E. W. Ordway, Mrs. Florence Kelley; and others to be invited are A. Von Briesen, President of the Legal Aid Society, and Carl L. Schurz. This committee is to deal with national legal redress for colored people.

48-2-107

(c) Mr. Villard reported that on February 22nd the Association had held what was thus far its most important meeting in Philadelphia, in the Meeting House of the Association of Friends, about 1400 white and colored people being present. A meeting to organize a local branch of the Association, following up the good accomplished at this first meeting, will be held in Philadelphia on the 18th of March, at which Mr. Villard will preside.

(d) Mr. Villard reported that Mrs. Terrell had lectured with great success before the New York Society for Ethical Culture and the principal white branch of the Y. M. C. A. in New York, on the race problem from the Association's point of view.

(e) A letter from the Society of Friends was read, asking that a speaker from the Association be supplied for their summer school at Swarthmore, Pa. Either Mrs. Terrell or Mrs. Wm. A. Hunton will speak on the Development of Colored Women Since Emancipation.

(f) The Chairman announced that he had been in correspondence with Ambassador Bryce in regard to the exclusion of Negroes from Canada, Mr. Bryce stating that he was having the matter investigated., and that he would report fully later on.

(g) A letter from Mr. Chas. J. Bonaparte was then read. Mr. Bonaparte felt that he could not become a member of the National Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but stated that he was constantly working along the lines of the Association's thought.

(h) A letter from Mr. Francis J. Garrison was read, stating that a bill against intermarriages had been introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature; but that the only speaker for it was F. A. Peabody, while Moorfield Storey, Dr. Bumstead and Mr. Trotter of this Association spoke against it. The chairman then announced that not a single member of the Committee favored it.

(i) A letter was then read from T. C. St. George Bryan, of Birmingham, Ala., which has been referred to this Association by the Child Labor Committee. Mr. Bryan made a strong plea for a study of the problem by "well balanced and discerning" people from the North, who would come South and study local color. He said, "The problem will be with us so long as the Negro rejects the advantages offered him at the North and remains here to grow debased. Tuskegee and Hampton have little or no influence on the house in the city alley or the cabin in the cotton field."

In the absence of Mr. Milholland, Mr. Villard reported for the Treasurer, announcing that collections were very slow, and that while financial assistance had been promised from Mrs. Emmons Blaine and there was a fair outlook, he had been obliged to borrow $250. toward paying the last month's salaries, and that a crying need of the Association was a strong finance committee with a business man at the head of it who would be available at all times and who could devote time and thought to raising funds. He stated that this entire work has fallen on him and the secretary, and urged that something be done at once. Several names were suggested and the matter was referred to the next Executive Committee meeting.

Mr. Villard then reported on membership work, stating that the Association at present had only a small membership which was not representatively national, and there was a general discussion as to the best means of enlarging it.
On motion of Miss Ovington, seconded by Mrs. MacLean, it was voted that a meeting be called at once of the colored members of the Executive Committee and Association, to recommend responsible colored people throughout the country to act on a finance committee.

Mr. DuBois then reported for the Department of Publicity and Research (copy of report attached).

Mr. Springarn then reported for the New York Local, stating that an organization had been formed with the chairman and secretary elected at the first meeting, and in addition Bishop Walters as First Vice Chairman, Mrs. F. R. Keyser as Recording Secretary, Miss F. Batchelder as Treasurer, the Secretary to take the title of "Corresponding Secretary". The Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of five who should report on the matter of a civic centre for colored work - what kind of building was required, what location would be best suited for such a building, and whether it should be in the nature of a building with offices for committees and business men, with headquarters for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or should partake of the nature of a neighborhood house, with halls for social gatherings, a restaurant, etc. The chairman announced that the local would meet once a month, these meetings to be held in the various colored churches in the city, and should have a regular programme, in addition to talks on the work of the Association. It was felt that these meetings would be the best

means of procuring members in the Association.

It was voted that Mrs. MacLean, Mrs. Keyser and Mr. DuBois be appointed a committee to look for new offices for the Association.

The resignation of Miss Blascoer was presented and accepted to take effect April 15th, Messrs. Villard, Holmes and Spingarn being appointed a committee to express the Committee's regret.

It was voted that Miss Blascoer be elected a member of the Executive Committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned,

Respectfully submitted,

Frances Blascoer,

Secretary.

I-C-108

Special Meeting of Executive Committee, held March 21,1911.

Present: Mr. Villard, Mr. Walling, Mr. DuBois, Dr. Waller, Dr. Elliot, Mr. Spingarn, Miss Ovington, Mrs. MacLean, and Miss Blascoer.

Mr. Villard in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Villard reported progress on the Conference, in Boston, and on motion, it was voted that the books of the Association be closed to memberships the day prior to the Conference.

The matter of meetings in Baltimore and Washington was then discussed and the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of three to report on the advisability of holding meetings at these points.

The order of business was then the reading the discussion of the proposed new articles of incorporation and by-laws, which were finally referred to the Annual Conference for final adoption.

There were no committee reports.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted

Frances Blascoer, Secretary

2/1/237

[NAACP]

Memorandum for Mr. Villard.

In re Publication of Conference proceedings, etc.

We might issue for May a supplement to the Crisis, containing:

1. All, or nearly all the speeches of the Boston Conference.

2. The Proceedings and resolutions.

3. Pictures of all officers and speakers and of the Park Street Church.

4. A resume of last years conference and some of the speeches (we have the electros).

48-2-31

This could be distributed to subscribers or (and better) sold at 25 cents.

This would involve a pamphlet of 44 to 52 pages.and would cost, possibly $200 - $250 for 1,000 copies and $20 - $25 a thousand for subsequent thousands. At 25¢ a copy we might get our money back in part.

W.E.B.D.

April 5, 1911

[NAACP]
1911

Memorandum for Mr. Villard.

In re Office Force.

We have had hitherto

A Director of Publicity etc.	$2,500
Executive Secretary	1,200
Stenographer	600
	$4,300

I propose in the reorganization

A Director of Publicity and Research	$2,500
Executive Secretary	0
Book-keeper	720
Stenographer	600
	3,820

1. As Executive Secretary we have settled on Miss Ovington temporarily. She is not a "voluntary worker" in the ordinary sense, but an expert who is giving her entire time to this kind of work, just as Mr. Villard and others are giving parts of their time. I hope we shall keep her permanently if she will consent.

2. As book-keeper I propose Mr. Turner. He is a graduate of a business college and is competent to do the following things at present:

(a) Keep the Association accounts.
(b) " " Crisis " (subscriptions, advertisements, agents, etc.)

(c) Act as resident business manager of the Crisis.

3. The stenographer could serve both the Executive Secretary and myself at present.

4. The future development of the office force would be as follows:

49-2-37

Present Year	Future Years
Director	Director
Executive Secretary	Executive Secretary
Stenographer	Clerk for Association business @ $1,200
	Stenographer
Bookkeeper	Office business Manager of Crisis Travelling representative

W.S.D.
April 4, 1911

48-2-38

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

Tuesday, April 11, 1911, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Present: Mr. Villard, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Sachs, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Waller, Rev. A. C. Powell, Mr. Milholland, Dr. Sinclair, Dr. DuBois, Miss Ovington, Mrs. Keyser, Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. MacLean and Miss Blascoer.

Mr. Villard in the chair.

Minutes of the special meeting held March 20th were read and approved.

The Chairman reported on the various activities of the past month, stating that the Boston Conference was perhaps the most successful one yet held, and that it was hoped to have a strong permanent organization in Boston.

In regard to matters which had come before the Committee during the month, he reported that efforts were being made to secure a commutation of the death sentence of two negro boys 15 and 17 years old respectively, who were sentenced to death in New Jersey for a particularly brutal murder, but who, on account of their extreme youth, should not, it was felt, be executed.

The Chairman also reported that President Taft had been communicated with, in the matter of the trouble in San Antonio, Texas, caused by the refusal of colored soldiers to ride in the Jim-Crow sections of the cars. President Taft had since then announced that the regiment would not be moved, but would remain where they were.

In the matter of the colored girl students at Cornell, who had been asked to seek other quarters than the regular college dormitories, the Chairman reported that he had communicated with the President of Cornell University, and had been assured that the authorities would countenance no discrimination, and that the girls would be accommodated in the regular dormitories.

The recent "race riots" in Delaware, which were so sensationally reported in the daily papers, the Chairman announced had been investigated by one of the Evening Post reporters, who found the trouble confined to three or four people acting from motives of personal animus.

The report of the Treasurer was then read, and in view of the recent election of Mr. Milholland to the position of Vice President, and Mr. Walter C. Sachs to the Treasurership, and of Miss Blascoer's appointment to field work, it was voted that the Corn Exchange Bank be notified that hereafter checks would be signed by Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, Mr. Walter C. Sachs, Treasurer, and Miss Mary White Ovington, who was appointed Assistant Treasurer.

Mr. DuBois reported on the re-organization of the office force, and it was voted that there be appointed a bookkeeper at $60 a month, a and a stenographer at $60.

It was also voted that an advertising solicitor be appointed for the Crisis, at a salary of $25 a month and 25% on all new advertisements.

It was voted that the proceedings of the Third Annual Conference be printed as a pamphlet, in an edition of 2000, the cost not to exceed $250., these pamphlets to sell for 25 cents each.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That the grateful thanks of the Executive Committee be extended to the members of the Boston Committee of Arrangements for the Third Annual Conference of the National Association for the

Advancement of Colored People, held on March 30th and 31st, 1911, for their most generous and helpful work in organizing and directing the Conference and defraying the expenses in connection therewith. This Committee records its belief that this was the most successful Conference in the Association's history, and that the influence thereof will be felt for years to come.

Resolved: That the hearty thanks of the Executive Committee be extended to Mr. Moorfield Storey for his very generous offer to defray the expense of Miss Frances Blascoer's salary in organizing work for the period of six months, and that the offer be gratefully accepted.

Resolved: That the Executive Committee gratefully acknowledges the receipt, through Mr. Villard, of the verbal offer made by its fellow member of the Executive Committee, the Honorable Albert E. Pillsbury, to conduct before the Supreme Court of the United States without charge any case the Association may get before that Court. It extends to him its most grateful thanks. It considers this offer the most valuable donation the Association has received in its history, and both lawyers and laymen upon the Committee know how to honor it..

It was voted that for the next six months the Board of Editors of the Crisis be authorized to expend not to exceed $50. for the reprinting of articles which appear in the Crisis.

Mr. Ewing then reported as Chairman of the Committee on Legal Redress, stating that his Committee was in process of formation, and suggesting the following names for the Committee:

Mr. Johnson DeForest	Mr. James D. Carr
Mr. Edward F. Daly	Mr. Harold Villard
Mr. von Briesen	Mr. Pratt
Mr. B. T. Sherman	Mr. Morris Hillquit
Mr. Gherardi Davis	Mr. Merrill E. Gates, Jr.
Mr. D. Macon Webster	Mr. Carl L. Schurz

Mr. Albert Untermyer

2/1/23

Mr. Albert E. Pillsbury was elected an honorary member of the Legal Redress Committee.

It was voted that Mr. Ewing be authorized to organize the Legal Redress Committee in accordance with his own best judgment, and to report to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

The Chairman then read letters from Dr. Bumstead and Mr. George G. Bradford, of the Boston Committee, recommending that the name of the Association be changed. After considerable discussion, on motion the matter was tabled.

It was voted that the matter of expense in connection with Miss Blascoer's work be borne by the Association, and that the amount of this expense be referred to the officers of the Association with power.

Respectfully submitted,

Frances Blascoer,

Secretary.

2/1/23b

The Hampton Normal And Agricultural Institute

Hampton Virginia

April 14, 1911

1/50/52

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard,
New York Evening Post,
New York City, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. Villard:

I took the liberty of sending to Mr. Washington a copy of your letter and I am sending you in confidence, of course, a copy of his reply. I should be very glad indeed to have Dr. Du Bois see this also. I shall take up the matter with Mr. Moore who is a good friend od mine personally.

I agree with you and Dr. Washington that the time is ripe for us to join forces and I will gladly do what I can in a quiet way to bring it about.

Yours very truly,

Dic. w. H. H

R. R. Moten

(Enc.)

CONFIDEN[illegible]

Y

The Tuskegee

Normal and Industrial Institute
for the training of
Colored young men and women
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

My Dear Major Moton: April 10, 1911

I thank you very much for sending me a copy of Mr. Villard's Boston address. Mr. Villard, however, makes the mistake of thinking that I have more influence over colored papers than I actually have, for example: in regard to the New York Age the only influence that I can exert is in a personal way. I do not own a single dollar's worth of financial interest in the paper. Sometimes Mr. Moore takes my advice and sometimes he does not. I think, however, it would serve a very good purpose if you would write Mr. Moore yourself, telling him that he ought to assume a more friendly spirit toward the Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I have spoken to him in the same direction, and my words backed up by yours would help immensely.

Mr. Moore is a good fellow but when he once makes up his mind to go in a certain direction, it is pretty hard to turn him.

I agree with Mr. Villard's statement to the effect that now is the time for us to get together, stick together and work together, and this sentiment I have found almost unanimously among all classes of colored people.

Thank you so much for letting me see Major Hemphill's letter. I had one from him a day or so ago.

It has been very beautiful and touching to see how the

white people in Tuskegee and Macon County have stood right behind me in this recent New York trouble. They have simply overwhelmed me with evidences of kindness and good will.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Booker T. Washington.

1/58/51

Major R. R. Moton,
Hampton Institute,
Hampton, Va.

M.H.

[NAACP]

The Association was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on May 25, 1911.

The following are the articles of incorporation:

THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

We, the undersigned, being of full age and desirous of associating ourselves together for the purpose herein below specified, pursuant to and in conformity with the Acts of the Legislature of the State of New York relating to membership corporations, do hereby certify and declare that we are of full age and two-thirds of us citizens and residents of the United States and residents of the State of New York, and further as follows:

That the principal objects for which the corporation is formed are voluntarily to promote equality of rights and eradicate caste or race prejudice among the citizens of the United States; to advance the interests of colored citizens; to secure for them impartial suffrage; and to increase their opportunities for securing justice in the courts, education for their children, employment according to their ability, and complete equality before the law.

To ascertain and publish all facts bearing upon these subjects and to take any lawful action thereon; together with any and all things which may lawfully be done by a membership corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York for the further advancement of these objects.

To take, receive, hold, convey, mortgage or assign all such real estate and personal property as may be necessary for the purposes of the corporation.

The corporate name by which the corporation shall be known is NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

The territory in which the operations of the corporation are principally to be conducted shall be the United States of America.

The principal office of the corporation and the center of its operations shall be in the City, County and State of New York, but the directors may establish branch or auxiliary offices elsewhere in the United States for the purpose of carrying on the work of the corporation, each to be managed by its local organization under such powers as lawfully may be prescribed in the by-laws of the corporation.

The principal office of the corporation shall be in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York.

The number of directors of the corporation shall be thirty.

The names of the persons to be directors of the corporation until its first annual meeting are as follows:

94-1-96

Mr. Moorfield Storey, Mr. John E. Milholland, Bishop Alexander Walters, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, Mr. Walter E. Sachs, Dr. William E. B. DuBois, Miss Mary White Ovington, Rev. William H. Brooks, Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, Mr. Thomas Ewing, Jr., Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Mr. P. Kennaday, Mrs. Frances R. Keyser, Mrs. Mary D. Maclean, Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Mr. Charles Edward Russell, Prof. Joel E. Spingarn, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Mr. William English Walling, Dr. Owen M. Waller, Mr. W. I. Bulkley, Mr. Albert E. Pillsbury, Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett, Dr. Charles E. Bentley, Dr. Noah F. Mossell, Dr. William A. Sinclair, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Rev. J. Milton Waldron.

The annual meeting of the corporation shall be held on the first Monday of January in each year.

In Testimony Whereof, we have made and signed this certificate in duplicate and have hereunto set our hands and affixed our respective seals this 25th day of May, 1911.

W. E. B. DuBois
John Haynes Holmes
Oswald Garrison Villard
Walter E. Sachs
Mary White Ovington

47-1-47

Carbon

SUPREME COURT - NEW YORK COUNTY.

IN THE MATTER OF

-the-

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

-of-

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

NAACP

STATE OF NEW YORK,)
SS:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK.)

C. AMES BROOKS being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is an attorney at law with offices at No. 43 Cedar St., New York City, and that he is one of the attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; that no previous application has been made for the approval of the annexed certificate of incorporation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Sworn to before me this
6th day of June, 1911.

Jas. L. McNeirny,
Notary Public,
New York County.

C. Ames Brooks.

C O P Y

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

- of the -

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

-----oOo-----

We, the undersigned, being of full age and desirous of association ourselves together for the purposes herein below specified, pursuant to and in conformity with the Acts of the Legislature of the State of New York relating to membership corporations, do hereby certify and declare that we are citizens and residents of the United States and of full age and two-thirds of us residents of the State of New York, and further as follows: ---

That the principal objects for which the corporation is formed are voluntarily to promote equality of rights and eradicate casts or race prejudice among the citizens of the United States; to advance the interest of colored citizens; to secure for them impartial suffrage; and to increase their opportunities for securing justice in the courts, education for their children, employment according to their ability, and complete equality before the law.

To ascertain and publish all facts bearing upon these subjects and to take any lawful action thereon; together with any and all things which may lawfully be done by a membership corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York for the further advancement of these objects.

To take, receive, hold, convey, mortgage or assign all such real estate and personal property as may be necessary for the purpose of the corporation.

The corporate name by which the corporation shall be known is

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

The territory in which the operations of the corporation are principally to be conducted shall be the United States of America.

The principal office of the corporation and the center of its operations shall be in the City, County and State of New York, but the Directors may establish branch or auxiliary offices elsewhere in the United States for the purpose of carrying on the work of the corporation, each to be managed by its local organization under such powers as lawfully may be prescribed in the by-laws of the corporation.

The principal office of the corporation shall be in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York.

The number of directors of the corporation shall be thirty.

The names and places of residence of the persons to be directors of the corporation until its first annual meeting are as follows:-

Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston, Mass.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New Yor, N. Y.
Bishop Alexander Walters, New York, N.Y.
Oswald Garrison Villard, New York, N.Y.
Walter E. Sachs, New York, N.Y.
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, New York, N.Y.
Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York, N.Y.
Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, New York, N.Y.
Mr. Thomas Ewing, Jr., New York, N.Y.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York, N.Y.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York, N.Y.
Mr. Paul Kennedy, New York, N.Y.
Mrs. F. R. Keyser, New York, N.Y.
Mrs. M.D. McLean, New York, N.Y.
Rev. A. Clayton Powell, New York, N.Y.
Mr. Charles Edward Russell, New York, N.Y.
Prof. J.E. Spingran, New York, N.Y.
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York, N.Y.
Mr. Wm. English Walling, New York, N.Y.
Mr. William English Walling, New York, N.Y.
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Mr. W. Il Bulkley, Ridgefield Park, N.J.

Mr. Albert E. Pillsbury, Boston, Mass.
Miss Jane Addams, Chicago, Illinois
Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett, Chicago, Illinois
Dr. Charles E. Bentley, Chicago, Illinois
Dr. Noah F. Mossell, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C.
Rev. J. Milton Waldren, Washington, D. C.

The annual meeting of the corporation shall be held on the first Monday of January in each year.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have made and signed this certificate in duplicate and have hereunto set our hands and affixed our respective seals this 25 day of May, 1911.

3 (Signed) W.E.B. DuBOIS (L.S.)

1 (Signed) John Haynes Holmes (L.S.)

2 (Signed) Oswald Garrison Willard (L.S.)

4 (Signed) Walter E. Sachs (L.S.)

5 (Signed Mary White Ovington (L.S.)

2/1/75

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) SS.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

On this 25th day of May, 1911, before me personally came Oswald Garrison Villard, Walter R. Sachs and Mary White Ovington, to me known, and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they acknowledged to me that thy executed the same.

(Signed) W. C. Wood
Notary Public, #27 (SEAL)
Kings County,
Cert. Filed in N.Y. Co.

STATE OF NEW YORK)
:SS:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

On this 30th, day of May, 1911, before me personally came John Hayes Holmes and W.E.B. DuBois, to me known, and known to me,

to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

(Signed) W.C. Wood
Notary Public #27, (SEAL)
Kings County,
Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

I, Daniel F. Cohalan Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in and for the First Judicial District, DO HEREBY APPROVE the form of Certificate of Incorporation, and consent that the same be filed.

Dated, New York, June 9th, 1911.

2/1/76

(Signed) Daniel F. Cohalan
Justice of the Supreme Court,
First Judicial District.

July 10, 1911 [WEBDuBP] [MARY MACLEAN]

Dear Mr. DuBois:

The photographs and editorials came this morning together with your letter describing the good time you were having. We are all awfully pleased to know things are going so well and I have sent Dodson an account of the Lyceum Dinner. The Races Congress book has not come yet. I hope it will be here in a day or two because it is already time the Crisis was about made up. However, I am not disturbed since I have your cable.

Miss Randolph and I worked over the agents and have got things carefully systemitized . (Mr. Turner has had too,much work given him. He cannot attend to it all properly, so I am taken some of the agents' correspondence.) I was encouraged. The trouble is not that we are not on a paying basis but that we have a large number of dilatory agents. I sent you a note on Saturday to the effect that one calculation showed about $192. still due on the June number. Going over the books more carfully these figures were verified. I have no doubt we shall collect some of this. In addition to this account, there is more money overdue on back numbers so that our debts from agents amount altogether to a little over $400.

Naturally it has been a good thing to have agents and get the circulation of the Crisis up but I think now we can afford to be a little more careful in our selection of agents. I have written personal letters to all the delinquents. (about 35) with your permission, I shall place the accounts of such as do not respond in the hands of a collection agency. I think this will cost us nothing but a commission. Mr. Holsey, who is very helpful, has drawn up for me an application blank for agents to sign in the future. We ask for the references of three property holders and we make the whole thing very impressive.

I think I wrote you that we were economizing very carefully. I think we shall ~~merely~~ nearly make ends meet this month

and I hope great things from the agents next month because I have been getting after them so hard; so please don't let anything worry you over the Crisis disturb your social triumphs in London. I have written fully because I wanted your authority for various things I felt should be done.

Mrs. Blaine sent the $1000. at last, so salaries can be paid. Miss Ovington was going to lend us the money if the check had not come. Do trot Miss Ovington around in London, she has so awfully good about helping the Crisis and I think she will be without a male attachment. I wish I were there to go along with you.

Roscoe C. Bruce of Washington, wants a copy of your subject on Education in White and Black Schools, delivered at the second conference. Shall I have it copied and sent to him?

So far as my personal bank account goes I wish to remark I am so much better off than you and that it is unbecoming in you to threaten me. I have lent you $50. There is a check gone from your book and no record made of it so I put the money in to make sure the account would not be overdrawn. If you just tore up the check as you probably did, without making a note of it, you would not have needed my fifty, but I wanted you to be safe.

Mr. Holsey has a new scheme every other hour and they are all good. I told him, he should be press agent at Coney Island instead of Advertisinf Manager for the Crisis. He is very energetic and resourceful and I am sure he will do well.

Mr. Turner is keeping books beautifully in red ink. I am going to keep an insignificant dirty little book of my own so I will know always where we are.

W. D. M.

Of course Turner should have told me he was getting behind - but you know how Taciturn he is - None of the agents had been properly followed up.

Treasurer's Report of

The National Association For the Advancement of Colored People

For month of Sept. 1911

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank:		
(Date) Aug 31	$ 287.61	
Receipts:		
Memberships	179.00	
Special Contributions	50.00	
Mr. Villard - loan	200.00	
[redacted] Receipts		716.61
Disbursements:		
Rent		
Salaries	321.33	
Stationery, supplies, etc. Gen'l	64.56	
Printing		
Richard Bruce	50.00	
[redacted] disbursements		435.89
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank		280.72

2/1/88

Partial

Treasurer's Report of

The National Association For the Advancement of Colored People

For month of Sept 191 1

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank:

(Date) Aug 31 $ 287.61

Receipts:

Memberships 19.00

Special Contributions 25.00

Total ~~Crisis~~ Receipts 331.61

Disbursements:

Salaries 284.33

Gen Expense
~~Stationery, supplies~~, etc. 64.16

~~Printing~~

Richard Brown 50.00

398.49

Crisis disbursements

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank

21/189

Treasurer's Report of

The National Association For the Advancement of Colored People

For month of ..... Nov. 1911

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank:

(Date) Nov. 1	$ 586.67	

Receipts:

Memberships	136.50	
Special Contributions	40.00	
Lynching fund	215.17	
Crisis Receipts	792.44	1,770.78

Disbursements:

Rent	45.00	
Salaries	253.43	
Stationery, supplies, etc.	70.32	
Printing	58.25	
Richard Brawen	50.00	
Trav. expenses of Dr. DuBois	10.00	
Crisis disbursements	501.99	988.99
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank		781.79

8/1/82

→ D

Kansas City, Mo.

November 21, 1911.

Mr. Oswald Villard, Chair. Ex. Comm.

N. A. A. C. P.

New York City.

Dear Sir:

We desire to place before the legal department of the N.A.A.C.P. the case of a group of Negroes of Kansas City, Mo. who have suffered repeated attempts to destroy their property by an organization of white men who have demanded that they leave the neighborhood. There are nine Negro families in one block and twelve in the next who have purchased or are in progress of buying their homes, ranging in price from $1500 to $4000. In the block in which I live, five explosions of dynamite have occurred in the past year, causing considerable damage to our homes and much mental uneasiness on the part of our families. The last of these, which happened Saturday Nov. 11, was by far the most destructive of them all, completely wrecking the home of Mr. Hezekiah Walden. At that time Mr. Walden was working in Salt Lake City and his wife,,with two small children were alone in the house.

1/58/46

We have again and again appealed to the Mayor and The Chief of Police to give us protection from these crimes, but the detectives have been of no help either in running the perpetrators to earth or in checking further threats and outrages. We feel that we have a clear case against the city in as much as we have all faithfully discharged our duties as citizens, and we are about to retain eminent legal counsel to defend our cause. In addition to this we beg that we may have the assistance of some member of the legal department of the N.A.A.C.P. who will join us in vigorously prosecuting this case.

We fear(as threats have already been issued) that our entire sett

settlement will be dynamited unless active steps are taken to force the city to protect our lives and property. Aside from this, if Negroes are to be driven from one section of a city to another simply because a certain element (many of whom have moved into the neighborhood after the Negroes) demand it, we feel that no place will be left to them except the worse districts, even though they try to be peaceable, honest, and industious members of the community.

1/56/47

We shall be glad to furnish you any further particulars regarding the situation or its history, and besides such photographs of the houses and surroundings as you may consider beneficial to the case. We shall appreciate, also, an early reply.

Very truly yours,

H O Cook
2436 Montgall Ave

copy

Kansas City, Mo.
November 21, 1911

Mr. Oswald Villard, Chair. Ex. Com.
N. A. A. C. P.
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 21, 1911

1/58/44

We desire to place before the legal department of the N.A.A.C.P., the case of a group of Negroes of Kansas City, Mo., who have suffered repeated attempts to destroy their property by an organization of white men who have demanded that they leave the neighborhood. There are nine Negro families in one block and twelve in the next who have purchased or are in progress of buying their homes, ranging in price from $1500 to $4000. In the block in which I live, five explosions of dynamite have occurred in the past year, causing considerable damage to our homes and much mental uneasiness on the part of our families. The last of these, which happened Saturday, November 11th, was by far the most destructive of them all, completely wrecking the home of Mr. Hezekiah Walden. At that time Mr. Walden was working in Salt Lake City and his wife with two small children were alone in the house.

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We shall be glad to furnish you any particulars regarding the situation or its history, and besides such photographs of the houses and surroundings as you may consider beneficial to the case. We shall appreciate, also, an early reply.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. O. Cook,
2436 Montgall Avenue,
Kansas City, Mo.

1/56/45

The Association immediately took up this case ~~at this & also secured the following letter from the Governor Missouri~~; and obtained another detailed information from a resident:

Dec. 7, 1911 (2)

My dear Miss Covington

I am so sorry not to have written you sooner in answer to your letter about the Negro case. My husband has been looking it up, but not been able to find information about the man who wrote to you. He has been to the chief of police, but it has all to be done rather gingerly lest it only gets the man himself into trouble. But Mr. Thacher expects word in a few days to have some details to give you and

to tell you who would be most reliable for you to go to here - [The whole mob of black and white is so badly tangled here that one keeps has to get to these people quietly or it brings them trouble. The cases are however just coming into court and I send you a clipping from the paper this morning —

Please don't think I was not interested or that I did not want to give all the help possible. It is only very difficult to find the most helpful way of doing it.]

Believe me Affectionately Yours

Edith Flexner Steeker

3940 McRee St. Decmber 27th

11/25/32

NAACP

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
For the
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

OBJECT. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is an organization composed of men and women of all races and classes who believe that the present widespread increase of prejudice against colored races and particularly the denial of rights and opportunities to ten million Americans of Negro descent is not only unjust and a menace to our free institutions, but also is a direct hindrance to World Peace and the realization of Human Brotherhood.

METHODS. The collection of facts and publication of the truth; the encouragement of cooperation and efforts for social uplift; the dissemination of literature; the holding of mass-meetings; the maintenance of a lecture bureau; the encouragement of vigilance committees; the investigation of complaints; the maintenance of a Bureau of Information; the publication of the CRISIS.

ORGANIZATION. All interested persons are urged to join our organization: associate membership costs $1, and contributing and sustaining members pay from $2 - $25 a year.

FUNDS. We need $10,000 a year for this work and particularly urge the necessity of gift to help on our objects.

COMMITTEE. Our work is carried on under the auspices of the following General Committee:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A Proposed Programme of work for 1911.

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1. An investigation of the Negro Public School systems in those states where Negros are segregated. This investigation to be conducted under the advice and direction of a national committee of educators and publicists and the results to be reports to a conference on Negro Public Schools to be held in Washington,D. C.

2. The organization of a committee of Information to consist eventually of one reliable person in each county of the South and each city of the North who will systematically call our attention to developments in the race problem and particularly to cases for our legan Bureau. The reporters in each state shall be in charge of some member of our organization who shall conduct the correspondence of that state.

3. As rapidly as possible the local correspondent shall organize a local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.which shall act as a vigilance committee. The dues of such locals shall go half to the local and half to the National body and all local members shall be member of the National Association.

38-2-144

4. The Legal Bureau shall follow up all cases of injustice and illegal discrimination and select from time to time cases to be taken to court and prosecuted.

5. These and other cases not taken to court shall be given fullest publicity in the Crisis and in papers and periodicals and a Bureau of Letters to editors shall be organized for systematic correction of misinformation and wrong opinion in the Press.

Found with all material

A Proposed Budget of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People.

Executive Office

Salaries	$1,300	
Rent	260	
Postage and supplies	250	
		1810

Bureau of Publicity and Research

Salaries	$3,100	
Monthly bulletin and printing	1,200	
Research, postage and supplies	1,000	
Public meetings	1,000	
Rent	260	
		6,560
Total		$8,370

2/1/22

Cambridge 1159-2

[NAACP] 1911

To the Trustees of the New York Foundation.

Gentlemen:

On the one hundredth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth day a call was issued in New York ~~calling~~ directing attention to the seriousness of the so called race problem in the United States and asking for conference and thoughtful consideration. This call was signed by many prominent Americans among whom were:

38-2-156

As a result of this two conferences were held in 1909 and 1910 and finally the N.A.A.C.P was formed. The object of this association is to oppose those manifestations of ~~social~~ racial prejudice in the United States, particularly toward persons of Negro descent, which not only retard the development of black folk, but are in many ways threatening the foundations of social order, of democratic government, and of humanitarian ideals in this land.

The Association seeks to accomplish this object in the following ways:

1. By a thorough scientific study of Negro problems in the United States and eventually of questions of racial contact throughout the world. There has long been manifest in the United States a disposition to avoid facing the truth with regard to this great social problem. We feel that this is both wrong and dangerous and we propose to carry on a frank, fair and impartial study of these conditions, in accordance with the best scientific methods. We wish particularly to study

(a). The Health and Physique of the Negro American

(b) Conditions of Work and Wages.

(c) Education.

(d) Crime

(e) Social Organization in family, church and other institutions

We believe thatt as long as there is wide-spread disagreement and contradiction as to the basic facts in regard to these ten million people, proper judgment and action is greatly hindered.

As a beginning of this work we have secured and published papers on Negro physique and ~~has~~ on the anthropological position of the Negro, from Professor Franz Boas of Columbia, Professor Burt Wilder of Cornell and others. We are planning now an investigation into Negro public schools of the South.

38-2-157

2. By The Legal Defense of Colored persons in cases where their condition and ~~social~~ racial prejudice is likely to lead to a miscarriage of justice. The matter of just treatment before the courts is a very large element in the question of Negro Crime and lynching. We wish ~~so~~ as far as possible to see that Negroes are not denied a fair trial on account of color, and that their lives and property are made reasonably secure. Some small beginnings have been made in this line: We are trying to save a manifestly innocent South Carolina Negro farm laborer from the gallows, and an Arkansas laborer guilty of justifiable homicide in self-defense has been saved from summary lynching. Other cases of peonage and false imprisonment are pressing for attention and the work open before us in this line is large and will increase as fast as funds ard available and our facilities known.

3. By Propaganda: Beyond all questions of scientific fact and legal justice there are certain great principles of elementary justice, decency, and democracy, which because of the race problem, the people of the United States seem about to lose sight of. For this reason we are undertaking a campaign of enlightenment and inspiration, to impress upon men the danger of race prejudice, the sacredness of human life, the demand for opportunity and the brotherhood of men. This propaganda we are carrying on

(a) By the publication of a small monthly magazine called "The Crisis". This magazine is now circulating in 38 states.

(b) By the publication of tracts and leaflets; we have published studies and speeches on the Race Problem by William Haynes Ward, Livingstone Farrand, E. R. A. Seligman, John Dewey, Judge W. P. Stafford, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, John Spencer Bassett, Albert E. Pillsbury, Franz Boas, Burt Wilder, Moorfield Storey, John Haynes Holmes, Horace Bumstead, Quincy Ewing and others.

38-2-158

We propose to issue a tract at least once a month.

Beside this we have organized mass meetings in New York, Chicago Cleveland and Buffalo and ~~had~~ have been lectures given under our auspices in seven different states, and before National Philanthropic Bodies.

Our Bureau of Information has corresponded with 1,000 persons all over the United States and in Europe, answering questions asking and sending information, discussing points and asking cooperation.

4. By Cooperation. There are many agencies in the United States both among Negroes and among white people who are working in many ways for the uplift of black folk. We hope in time to be able to bring about larger cooperation and understanding in this work so as to increase the efficiency of all agencies.

For the carrying out of the above objects the N.A.A.C.P. is organized as follows:

~~Ass~~ (Officers & Committee)

The Association raises from membership dues and contributions the funds for maintaining its regular office expenses. It needs funds

1. To study the Negro Problem.
2. To furnish legal defence for deserving Negroes
3. To establish a publication fund.

We therefore appeal to the trustees of the New York Foundation for help in forwarding these objects.

To the Trustees of the New York Foundation.

Gentlemen:

12-10-28

On the one hundredth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth day a call was issued in New York directing attention to the seriousness of the so-called race problem in the United States and asking for conference and thoughtful consideration. This call was signed by many prominent Americans among whom were: William Lloyd Garrison, William Dean Howells, Charles H. Parkhurst, William M. Salter, Lincoln Steffens, Jane Addams, Rabbi E. G. Hirsch, Rabbi S. S. Wise, Oswald G. Villard and others.

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[NAACP]

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49-1-2

[NAACP]

RESOLVED that the Executive Committee is hereby abolished,

That the Chairman of the Board shall be the executive officer of the Association with full authority over the heads of departments, between the meetings of the Board except as noted below,

That all employees of the various departments shall be subject to the authority of the heads of their respective departments, and not to the Chairman of the Board,

That no head of department shall be employed or discharged without the previous consent of the Board,

That a Crisis Committee be constituted consisting of the Chairman of the Board and two members elected by the Board,

That the Director of Publications and Research with the advice and consent of the Crisis Committee shall have power to administer the Crisis Fund and formulate the policy of The Crisis,

That the ~~Director of Publications~~ Heads of Departments and Research shall report monthly to the Bpard of Directors.

gen. policy — Board of sh'd det/ine polic
not indiv —
— need d another man? fact
— notes? questionnaire — did not work
— Curtailing extras on Crisis
— Interdependence of Secretary
— Committees needed
Crisis vs. Assoc'n.

[NAACP] [1911?]
found with 1911 material

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That no head of department shall be employed or discharged without the previous consent of the Board,

That a Crisis Committee be constituted consisting of the Chairman of the Board and two members elected by the Board,

That the Director of Publications And Research with the advice of the Crisis Committee shall be responsible for the administering of the Crisis Fund and the formulating of the policy of the Crisis, ranking as a head of department,

That the heads of departments shall report monthly to the Board of Directors.

2/1/68

[1911?]

Memorandum for Mr. Villard

In thinking over the proposal of moving the offices to the ~~loft~~ loft, the following considerations occur to me:

1 It would be difficult to make two principal offices there with suffient work room.

2 The question of ventilating the back hall for meetings is a serious one.

3 It would not be altogether wise to remove our offices entirely from a first class office locality.

4. Are there proper toilet facilities for women in the loft.

So much against the proposition In favor of it is the consideration of free rent & storage room & (if ventilated) meeting room.

I therefore suggest this:

1. Miss Blaine being in effect Secretary & the Executive ought to be in close touch with you & have an office at 20 Vesey Street. The office could accomodate small committee meetings & personal conferences.

2. The Crisis & ~~the~~ the Dept of P. & R. requiring considerable room could move to 26 Vesey St. Would this not be the most satisfactory solution!

As to the Crisis funds:

the present arrangement is that I deposit the money with Miss D.—— & she keeps the bills.

This does not work well.

there are discrepancies in the accounts, I have no way of knowing when a bill is paid & I cannot in making estimates &c refer to old bills without making her stop her work & go thro' her vouchers & sometimes then they cannot be found.

I therefore propose:

1. That I deposit moneys with Miss B. & receive receipt.

2. That on presenting a voucher signed by me & Miss B., stating object of expense I receive a check. That the original bills be kept in my office as receipts against my vouchers.

This is the only way to have the business of the Crisis conducted as it should be.

Found with 1911 Material

Voted that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People hereby express its belief in the principle of federal aid to common schools for the elimination of the alarming illiteracy in this nation. We believe that such fundamental ignorance as illiteracy indicates is too great a menace to democratic institutions to allow us to hesitate as to the method or delay as to the time of resolutely attacking it. While we believe that common school training must in the long run be primarily the affair of the state and community yet, for that very reason we are sure that the state should with its funds rescue and inspire illiterate communities, and the nation should aid illiterate states and that the aid should be proportioned to the amount of illiteracy and be continued so long as the illiteracy remains above a reasonable number.

2/1/61

We believe, also, that the Government in distributing federal funds for education should observe two principles: First: to use every inducement calculated to stimulate and not discourage local educational activity, and

Secondly: to permit no discrimination in the education of children based on race, color or condition.

[NAACP] [1911?]

A Proposed Program

Of the

Department of Plublicity and Research connected with the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

Work.

The following eight lines are proposed:

(a). Gathering information:

Finding out who is who among Colored People Southern Whites, Officials and prominent men.

Cataloguing of all Negro Organizations working among Negroes.

Gathering and filing all News Paper and Perodical clippings onn the "Race Problem."

Cataloguing all cases of exceptional ability or desert.

Local Studies of the Race Problem.

Studies of peticular phrases of the Race Problem

Historical Research.

Organized correspondence to bring in touch different groups of Colored People and facilitate the gathering of information.

(b). Bureau of Information.

A classified catalogue by Subject and place of all available information on the Negro Problem

Bi-ographies, guides, and readings.

Directory of worthy Negroe efforts and charities

Collection of books, reports, and pamphlets,

48-2-33

C. Disseminating Information.

A Tractarian movement and furnish tracts on all subjects connected with the"Race Problem", and persons of all points of view and give these tracts the widest circulation by means of letter,servants,Pulman Porters & etc.

Press Notices and Articles for News Papers and Perodicals Books,Notes & etc.

News and Plate matters for the Negro Papers and publishing houses. A lecture Bureau for the direct and incidential presentation of the "Race Problem".

A Perodical--- first a small monthly and published confe rence ,speeches and notices and artidles eventually a scientific guarterly and a weekly,quick answers for vicious assertions and attacts.

48-2-34

D.. Legal Information. (In co-operation with the Constitutional League and Laws effecting the"Race Problem." in congress and in State Legislature.

Cataloguing and following City Ordinances..

Colleting Police and crinimal statistics.

Maintaining Lobbies.

Legal Advice.

Legal Defence.

E----Campaigns of Influence.

Influencing by letters,visitors,individuals,legislatures, corporations and organizations.

oooooooooooooooooooooooo

Systematic personal interviews.

Illustrated,lectures,material-slides, & etc.

Exhibits of photographs,charts,models & etc.

Establishment of an Afruan Museum.

Moving pictures, Pageants,Advertisements,Mass meetings.

Private Conferences,Churches and club meetings.

F... CO-OPERATION.

Effort to reach the thinking South and enlist their good will and co-operation.

Co-operation with the Labor movement , the woman suffrage movement and other organizations.

Effort to co-operate with the southern white laborer.

Co-operate with the Race Problem.

Efforts to acquaint foreign imigrants with correct ideas.

48-2-35

G.... Federating Negro Organizations.

Unitalizing the efforts of the Negro through the membership in this Association--churches,secret societies & etc..

Of the above lines of work it is proposed to take up the following immediately

Immediate Program.

I hope that the earliest of the department of Pub. & Res. included.

1. A Perodical
2. Tracts.
3. PressNotices.
4. A study of Negro Education.
5. Filing of clipings.
6. Beginning the general cataloguing of information.
7. Lecture Bureau.
8. Meetings and conference.
9. Organized Correspondence.

[1911]

Memorandum for Mr. Villard.

Oswald G. Villard

In re Office Force.

We have had hitherto

A Director of Publicity etc.	$2,500
Executive Secretary	1,200
Stenographer	600
	$4,300

I propose in the reorganization

A Director of Publicity and Research	$2,500
Executive Secretary	0
Book-keeper	720
Stenographer	600
	3,820

48-2-40

1. As Executive Secretary we have settled on Miss Ovington temporarily. She is not a "voluntary worker" in the ordinary sense, but an expert who is giving her entire time to this kind of work, just as Mr. Villard and others are giving parts of their time. I hope we shall keep her permanently if she will consent.

2. As book-keeper I propose Mr. Turner. He is a graduate of a business college and is competent to do the following things at present:

(a) Keep the Association accounts.
(b) " " Crisis " (subscriptions, advertisements, agents, etc.)

(c) Act as resident business manager of the Crisis.

3. The stenographer could serve both the Executive Secretary and myself at present.

4. The future development of the office force would be as

Present Year		Future Years
Director	&	Director
Executive Secretary		Executive Secretary
Stenographer		Clerk for Association business @ $1,200
		Stenographer
Bookkeeper		Office business
		Manager of Crisis
		Travelling representative

48-2-411

[NAACP]

Found with 1911 Material

Constitution

for local organizations affiliated with the National Association for the advancement of Colored People.

This constitution may be modified but the final form must receive the approval of the National Association.

---

1. This organization shall be known as the (Name of place or person) Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

2. The object of the above named Branch is to carry out in (Name of Place) the general purposes of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as set forth in its articles of incorporation, filed in New York, U. S. A., and the amendments thereto.

3. The officers of said Branch shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of five members herein referred to respectively as the Branch President, Branch Vice President and so on. The duties of these officers shall be the usual duties pertaining to such offices, in so far as the administration of the affairs of said Branch is concerned.

4. Membership in the said Branch shall include membership or associate membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and each member shall pay the fees fixed by the Board of Directors of the said National Association; of the total amount paid in as membership fees 50¢ from each fee shall be retained by the Branch for its local expenses and the balance shall be paid from time to time to the Treasurer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Nothing in this section shall, however, preclude the raising of funds by the Branch for special local or other purposes within the scope of the organization.

5. The Branch Secretary shall make a monthly report of membership dues, funds raised and activities to the Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and shall receive from the Executive Secretary in return a report of the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and suggestions for cooperation.

6. The activities of the said Branch shall consist of the following matters and such other activities as it may wish to carry on subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

(a) The lessening of racial prejudice.

(b) The Advancement of Colored People.

(c) Legal redress for Colored Persons unjustly persecuted.

(d) A local Bureau of Information.

(e) Mass Meetings, parlor meetings and memorial exercises.

(f) The study of local racial conditions.

(g) Efforts to influence the local press.

(h) Efforts to lessen race discrimination and to secure full civil and political rights to colored citizens and others.

(i) The securing of a civic centre for the work.

7. Each member of the Branch shall pledge himself to extend the circulation of the **Crisis** as the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

8. Any person of full age without distinction of race or sex who believes in the brotherhood of man as a practical present ideal and is willing to work for it is eligible to membership on election be the members of the Branch.

9. The Branch executive committee shall meet regularly at such times and places as they may determine and the Branch Secretary shall keep minutes of each of said meetings.

10. The said Branch shall hold at least one general meeting per annum and as many special meetings as the Branch Executive Committee may call. Time, place, and notice of each of said meetings shall be prescribed by the Branch Executive Committee, the Branch Secretary shall keep record of each of said meetings.

11. The said Branch must send at least one delegate to the Annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and who shall report on the activities of the Branch.

B# 32 32-33.86

[1911] [fragment]

Nominations for the office of Director may be made by any member, by mailing the same to the Secretary not less than twenty days before the annual meeting.

Regular meetings of the Board shall be held on the first Tuesday of each month. Special meetings of the Corporation or of the Board may be called for any time and place on five days' notice by mail, by or by direction of the President or any three members of the Board.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors may be held without notice.

At all the meetings of the corporation or of the Board, respectively, fifteen members present in person or three Directors shall be a quorum. Members of the corporation may vote by written proxy filed with the Secretary.

ARTICLE V.

A finance Committee, a legal Redress Committee, a Publication Committee and a Committee on Membership, each of one or more Directors and one or more other members of the corporation, shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Board at its first meeting, and thereafter at its annual meeting. Vacancies occurring in any committee may be filled by the Chairman of the Board.

The Finance Committee shall have charge and control of all property of the corporation, except as may otherwise be ordered by the Board, or as herein otherwise provided; but no money shall be expended except by authority of the Board.

The powers of the Committee shall be prescribed from time to time by the Board.

Any Committee may establish a time and place for its regular meetings, which may be held without notice. Any meeting may be held without notice when all are present and assent, and special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by two members on three days' notice by mail.

ARTICLE VI.

All expenditures except petty cash disbursements shall be by check of the Treasurer countersigned by a member of the Finance Committee. All bills shall be approved before payment by the Chairman or a member of the Finance Committee. No indebtedness or

obligation in excess of such amounts as are available for current expenses shall be incurred in the name or behalf of the corporation, unless by vote of the Board.

ARTICLE VII.

The Board of Directors may from time to time adopt or change the seal of the corporation.

ARTICLE VIII

Any notice required to be given to any member or Director shall be mailed to his address as it appears in the corporate records.

ARTICLE IX.

These by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the directors.

2/1/80

Amended June 20th, 1911, to read

"These by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the corporation, provided that notice of the substance or effect of the proposed amendment has been given in the notice of the meeting."

Corporate By-Laws

Carbons [1911]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

B Y - L A W S.

ARTICLE 1.

The corporation shall consist of the original incorporators and such persons as may accept membership in writing with the approval of the Directors, under and in accordance with these by-laws, and shall annually pay in advance such membership fee as may be fixed from time to time by the Directors.

ARTICLE 11.

At the first meeting of the corporation, held on January , 1912, there shall be elected and organized a Board of thirty Directors, ten of whom shall be elected for one year, ten for two years and ten for three years, and at each annual meeting thereafter ten directors shall be elected for three years. The Board of Directors shall administer the business and affairs of the corporation.

Local organizations may be formed under authority of the Board of Directors, each to be known as the (name of city or town) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, under such constitution, as the Board of Directors may approve.

ARTICLE 111.

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors, and annually thereafter at its first meeting following the annual meeting of the corporation, officers of the corporation shall be elected from the Board as follows: A President, two or more Vice-Presidents, a Chairman of the Board, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

All officers shall perform such duties as usually pertain to their respective offices, or as may be assigned to them from time to time by the Board. The Board may also appoint a Director of Publi-

city and Research, and such other officers as it may from time to time determine consistently with these by-laws, for such terms and with such powers, duties and compensation, as it may determine. The Board may fill vacancies in any office and may remove any officer appointed by it.

No salary or compensation shall be due or payable to any officer except as prescribed by the by-laws or by vote of the Board. No purchase, sale, mortgage or lease of real property shall be made by the corporation unless by vote of or after written approval by two-thirds of the whole number of Directors in office.

The Board may from time to time elect such number as it sees fit of persons in sympathy with the purposes of the corporation, but who shall have no financial or other responsibility for the conduct of its work, as a General Advisory Committee, of which the officers of the local conferences shall be ex-officio members.

2/1/70

ARTICLE IV.

The annual meeting of the corporation for the election of Directors and any other lawful business shall be held at such place and hour as the Board may determine. Notice by mail of such meeting, and of all nominations for Directors, shall be given by the Secretary to each member not less than ten days before the meeting. The annual meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held immediately upon the adjournment of such meeting.

At the annual meeting of the corporation the Board shall present a report, verified by the Secretary and Treasurer, showing the whole property of the corporation, where situated and where and how invested; the property acquired during the year, and the manner of acquisition; the amount expended during the year and the objects or persons to or for which such expenditure has been made; the names and residences of new members; and any other information that the Board may require.

Such reports shall be filed, and an abstract thereof entered in the records of the meeting.

Nominations for the office of Director may be made by any member, by mailing the same to the Secretary not less than twenty days before the annual meeting.

Regular meetings of the Board shall be held on the first Tuesday of each month. Special meetings of the corporation or of the Board may be called for any time and place on five days' notice by mail, by or by direction of the President or any three members of the Board.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors may be held without notice.

At all meetings of the corporation or of the Board, respectively, fifteen members present in person or three Directors shall be a quorum. Members of the corporation may vote by written proxy filed with the Secretary.

ARTICLE V.

A Finance Committee, a Legal Redress Committee, A Publication Committee and a Committee on Membership, each of one of more Directors and one or more other members of the corporation, shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Board at its first meeting, and thereafter at its annual meeting. Vacancies occuring in any committee may be filled by the Chairman of the Board.

The Finance Committee shall have charge and control of all property of the corporation, except as may otherwise be ordered by the Board, or as herein otherwise provided; but no money shall be expended except by authority of the Board.

The powers of the Committees shall be prescribed from time to time by the Board.

Any Committee may establish a time and place for its regular meetings, which may be held without notice. Any meeting may be held without notice when all are present and assent, and special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by two members on three days' notice by mail.

ARTICLE Vl.

All expenditures except petty cash disbursements shall be by check of the Treasurer countersigned by a member of the Finance Committee. All bills shall be approved before payment by the Chairman or a member of the Finance Committee. No indebtedness or obligation in excess of such amounts as are available for current expenses shall be incurred in the name or behalf of the corporation, unless by vote of the Board.

2/1/72.

ARTICLE Vll.

The Board of Directors may from time to time adopt or change the corporate seal of the corporation.

ARTICLE Vlll.

Any notice required to be given to any member or Director shall be mailed to his address as it appears in the corporate records.

ARTICLE lX.

These by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the Directors.

*Amended June 20th, 1911, to read

"These by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the corporation, provided that notice of the substance or effect of the proposed amendment has been given in the notice of the meeting."

XIV

TO LISTEN TO

MESSAGES FROM THE FIRST UNIVERSAL RACES CONGRESS

HELD IN LONDON IN JULY, 1911

THE NEW YORK PEACE SOCIETY

REQUESTS THE HONOR OF YOUR PRESENCE

AT THE HOTEL ASTOR

ON MONDAY, DECEMBER EIGHTEENTH

FROM 4 TO 6.30 O'CLOCK

SPEAKERS

DR. FELIX ADLER DR. W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

MR. MASUJIRO HONDA

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY MAY INVITE TWO GUESTS EACH. IN ORDER THAT PROPER ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE, PLEASE RESPOND TO W. H. SHORT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, 507 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

RECEPTION AT 4 O'CLOCK ADDRESSES AT 4.45 O'CLOCK

Bd 32, 32-33, 66

TELEPHONES:-
HOLBORN 843,
CITY:- 4864 LONDON WALL.

15, BROWNLOW STREET, HOLBORN,

West Side of First Avenue Hotel, London, W.C. Midsummer 1911

AND 14, QUEEN ST CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

EXCELLENCE-ECONOMY

INDIAN & COLONIAL OUTFITS.
NAVAL & MILITARY UNIFORMS.
RIDING BREECHES.
LIVERIES.

11511

William E. B. du Bios Esq.

DR. TO NEWMAN & SON,

TAILORS,

(s)

July 1911.	S.B. Grey cheviot morning coat and vest			
	a pr. fancy worsted trousers	5	10	0
	S.B. grey worsted lounge jacket suit	4	4	0
	S.B. Brown cheviot lounge jacket suit	4	4	0
		13	18	0

Settled by Cash
July 15th 1911
Thos. W. Hore

With Complimetns.

[1911]

Niagara Movement

32-39-41

Dear Colleague:

My absence in Europe prevented my calling a meeting of the N. M. this year. I am, however, working to carry out the commands of the last conference, viz.:

(a) To make the N. M. hereafter an annual conference without fees.

(b) To secure a permanent chautauqua and summer resort.

(c) To urge all members of the N. M. to join the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and CONTRIBUTE to its funds.

Please read the accompanying letter, therefore, and write me.

Yours very sincerely,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Twenty Vesey Street,
New York City.
September 27, 1911.

Abenia,
Lake George
New York

1st September, 1911.

My dear Dr DuBois:

I thank you for your further letter. I am glad to know that I misapprehended the reference to Major Moton in your article respecting the London Congress, but you will perhaps on rereading see that there was no indication to one not knowing that you did do the handsome thing, and I am sure that some of those who have been so much disappointed when you showed your lack of sympathy with the Hampton idea and definitely criticized it, would seem to have excuse for naturally thinking that you had not been very cordial to Major Moton. I have heard no suggestions whatever respecting your treatment of him in London, and had not thought of anything except your definitive position with reference to the Hampton idea, as understood by many.

I am really very sorry to have your letter fully confirm my feeling that you expected to win strength for the cause you have at heart, which you think the better way, by fighting, and by definitely encouraging the idea of attacks upon the individuals who are leaders of the movement with which you so lack sympathy. I do not at all think that you have in mind the right exegesis of Christ's words:"I come not to bring peace but a sword".

I do not believe in fighting at all, not even in the use of the strike by laboring men, who have in my opinion the greatest provocation to the use of force, but who also to my mind, when they resort to force, offer the most impressive illustration of its harmfulness and wrong as well as its futility. I profoundly and more and

more strongly believe in non-resistance.
I know of no people whose splendid attitude
thoughout hundreds of years so fully con-
firms the virtue and ultimate value of non-
resistance as the great and intensely inter-
esting negro race.

I am,

Very truly yours,

George Foster Peabody

Peabody

Dr W E B DuBois,
20 Vesey St.,
New York City.

11/5/13

(1911) Negro Literature

Pewit Cottage
Easthorpe Green
Letchworth
Herts England.
21. 3. 11

Professor Burghardt Du Bois
Dear Sir,

I have just had the great pleasure and profit of reading your wonderful book "The Soul of Black Folk" from which I have learnt much, and for which I feel very grateful.

I venture now to write and ask you for some information which I need, because I know of no one else so likely to be able to give it to me. I am preparing a little book on Peace for the help of teachers over here in giving lessons on this subject to their classes of children. I want part of the book to be about other nations and races, that it may help towards a greater understanding of and love towards these. To do this I want to find little simple stories showing these other races in an attractive light, such as will make children feel drawn towards them. Could you suggest to me any such collection of stories about the Black Folk? Of course for

[1917]

children one has to have something very simple, but I could adapt the stories to their needs.

I hope I am not troubling you too much. Mine is only a very humble little piece of work, but it is only by everyone doing something, however small, to overcome prejudice that the ideal of brotherhood between us all can come about.

Yours very sincerely
Margaret Peace

TEL. 27 MAYFAIR.
35, UPPER BROOK STREET,
LONDON. W.

Feb 21st 1911

To Dr Du Bois

Dear Sir,

Some months ago I fixed with Mr Mitchell Holland that on March 27th we should arrange a dinner in your honor at the Ladies' Lyceum Club in London.

[Various distinguished
people have been asked
to meet you, & we
are very much looking
forward to it.
But altho' Mr
Thelholland says
every thing is already
[illegible] committee [illegible]

somewhat strange that
no official acceptance
has been received
from you yourself
Therefore I should
be so grateful if you
would send me a
line by return of post]
Anticipating making

[47]

Your acquaintance with
Great pleasure
Believe me
Yrs truly
Ettie Sayer

Kindly return for file 16-1-11

122, LEXHAM GARDENS,
KENSINGTON, W.

Dear Dr. Sayer

I think there are serious objections to entertaining Dr. Dubois at the Lyceum. I hope when I have the pleasure of meeting you I discussing the grounds that you may agree with my point of view.

I will be delighted to lunch with you Saturday 21st

1.30 p.m if convenient to you, it is my only free day this week.

How do not say if at your house or the Club?

With thanks

Yours truly

K Thayer

11/25/12

21-6-73

35, Upper Brook Street,
London. W.

Feb. 21, 1911

To Dr. Dubois

Dear Sir,

Some months ago I fixed with Mr. Milholland that on March 27th we should arrange a dinner in your honor at the Ladies' Lyceum Club in London. Various distinguished people have been asked to meet you, and we are very much looking forward to it.

But altho' Mr. Milholland says everything is allright my committee think it somewhat strange that no official acceptance has been received from you yourself.

Therefore I should be so grateful if you would send me a line by return of post.

Anticipating making your acquaintance with great pleasure

Believe me

Yours truly

Ettie Sayer

[Oct?] date?

Dr E. Sayen

My Dear Madame:

I have been considerably distressed over the developments in London in regard to my visit. I had planned to come to the Race Congress in July, and then it was proposed that I come earlier in order to counteract in some degree Mr. Washington's utterances. This has of course led to much discussion as to my attitude toward Mr. W., which has been very annoying. I am not an "enemy" of Mr W., neither do I "attack" him, nor stand for everything which he does not. I do not agree with much that Mr. Washington does and says, and that which I do not agree with I criticize ~~frankly~~ frankly — but also, I trust, courteously. My effort

In coming to England I was not to talk about or against Mr W. but to discuss the race problem in the U.S.

When now it was proposed that I make a lecture trip in England

21-6-07

21-5-68

two objections immediately arose in my mind:

1. My coming at the time would look like an attempt at personal rivalry with Mr W.-, a thing furthest from my mind as such

2. I did not see how I could easily arrange to leave my work here

Nevertheless the duty of telling the world the plain unexaggerated truth about the race problem here seemed to me of grave importance provided only I could reach sympathetic ears, or at least persons willing to listen and weigh. As your kind letters came to Mr Mitchell and I began to fear more & more that if I came I should roused come as an agitator almost forcing his way among a people who were with difficulty restrain them

dislike.

I shrink from such a situation and for that reason was heralding our joy when the demands of my work have settled the question for me peremptorily. * We are just getting into working shape the N.A.A.C.P. & has been far more successful than we dreamed but not successful enough to stand at the moment my prolonged absence. Especially does the rapid increase in circulation of our little magazine, the Crisis, make it imperative that I remain here for several months more.

* I should rather welcome this necessity were it not for the awkward position in which this decision places you. I shudder when I see a new comment to the vigilance

21-5-70

ness of this great cause, for I know as few others know, what this comment must ordure in humiliation & disappointment when I realise what you have tried to do for a Stranger & a strange cause I feel like a deserter from the fore-frontry battle I do not pretend that I would have enjoyed the Lyceum luncheon under the circumstances, but I do vividly realise the opportunity it gives for reaching a great public.

I write therefore to express profound regret at my inability ~~to come to the~~ & accept the hospitality offered. I shall arrive in London about June 1, but I venture to suggest that it would be asking too much to have the luncheon postponed & that for any reason. I should not want you to go through so mad a battle again as I think the whole thing would defeat

21-5-71

be quietly dropped.

Meantime I shall be in England at least during June July & August — probably in September. If during that time it is possible in any way for me quietly to prevent the cause of any people to any quarter of people I should be most happy to do so.

I am venturing to send you some copies of the Crisis, some of the publications of Atlanta U. & others of my writings.

Believe me, Madame,

Very Respectfully Yours

21-6-72

I write therefore to express my great appreciation of your efforts in my behalf. I shall be in England

(Copy * h 5)

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully yours

21-6-34

March 9th, 1911.

Dr. E. Sayer;
35 Upper Brook Street,
London, W., England.

My dear Madam:-

I have your letter of February 21st and am very sorry that you have been put to so great a trouble and annoyance.

I have not answered the official notice of the Ladies' Lyceum Club for the simple reason that I have not received any such notice. If the notice came, I presume it went to Mr. Milholland and Mr. Milholland probably considered his answer sufficient. If the notice had come to me, I should, of course, have hastened to acknowledge it.

As I said in my last letter, the situation has been very unfortunate and has caused me great regret. I realize how unselfishly both you and Mr. Milholland have worked in this matter, and I am more sorry than I can say that I am not able to be in London as I had intended.

Believe me, Madam,

Very sincerely yours,

21-5-12

35 Upper Brook Street
London.
Mar. 14th 1911

To Dr Du Bois

Dear Sir,

I am most sorry to hear you are distressed over the developments in London in regard to your visit. & I can only assure you that in arranging those developments the friends of you & your cause have been landed into entanglements which are quite as distressing to them!

Personally, I really do not see the best way out of it, & therefore leave my matter to your judgement.

When I received your letter (dated Feb 28th) two days ago I at first thoroughly acquiesced in your suggestion that the whole matter had best be quietly dropped. & I mentally resolved never again to have anything whatever to do with any negro question.

Dated Mar: 3?

But a post a few hours later brought a letter from Mr Milholland enclosing your Telegraphic Correspondence of Mar: 3d; consequent on your receiving my letter to you.

I was most deeply touched by your offer to come all the way to Europe for the Lyceum dinner alone; & most keenly appreciate your having done so.

I can only conclude that your suggestion of dropping the whole thing was due to your having read the letters I sent to Mr Milholland; & I hope you will understand me when I say nothing on earth would have induced me to write to him as I did if I had dreamt, for a moment that you would ever see my letters! Not that I blame him for having done so: now that it is over I feel that he did quite right in telling you know the exact opinion of the people whom you have coming amongst: considering your position

March 14, 1911 (3)

21-5-77

it seems important that you should have accurate & full knowledge of the state of affairs.

Yet I'm afraid I must have unnecessarily hurt your feelings, & for that am very sorry.

Still you know the racial feelings in the South, & the fact that people as prejudiced as Madame Thayer have travelled across the Atlantic is not likely to alter their views!

My object in writing to Mr Milholland as I did was i) to obtain names of American women in London who sympathised with your cause & so by their presence would counteract Madame Thayer's influence ii) To induce him to tell me how best I could refute these arguments that were constantly being showered on me & to lend me literature on the subject. Excepting for this I should never have mentioned even to him the opposition in the Club. But on the other hand

(4)

There are a great many members who are most anxious to meet you & welcome you, & who were extremely disappointed at the engagement being cancelled. At the dinner you would meet these & not the others, for the others would keep away!

I have today had a talk with the proprietor of the club who would also much like you to come. The only Monday evenings free between now & the summer vacation are June 26th & July 17th — on either of which evenings they would be pleased for you to dine with us. Failing this an afternoon lecture might be arranged for you one day in July.

I should be glad if you would send me a cable to "Sayer, Mercyl, London." with just one word more — either Twenty-sixth or Seventeenth or afternoon or decline & I shall understand.

March 14 1911 (5)

I must add that one Suffragist – a Mrs Chapin (not a club member) who is opposed to your principles refused to sit down to dinner with you, but said she would like to come to the gallery & listen to your speech afterwards!

In fact even Madame Thayer raises no objection to your giving an afternoon lecture in the club as there are always very good chair. But I think you would have an appreciative audience.

It remains for you to decide whether you would rather do this; or whether you think it advisable to break down barriers & create a precedent which might be useful later on, by dining

For myself — your letter has set all my misgivings at rest. When the trouble was going on Mrs Smedley said that I must offer

21-5-78

[6]

according to the rule of this club it must be a member

to take the chair myself – as I did, & Candidly I did not altogether fancy presiding at a dinner where the principal guest was making a tour the object of which was inspired by animus to Booker Washington! Now that I have your letter setting forth what your views really are, I feel it would be a real pleasure to do so.

I cannot find my copy of this months magazine, so will send you Cast. I want to send it off tonight so that you may see the sort of things you've been invited to. Some of our dinners are brilliant successes. Some deadly dull

Yours very truly

Phil Lapp.

March 22, 1911.

Dr. E. Sayer,
35 Upper Brook St.,
London, Eng.

My dear Madame:

I have your letter of March 14th and have just cabled my acceptance of the kind invitation to give the Lyceum dinner June 26th.

I am under very great obligations to you for your interest. My suggestion of dropping the whole thing was due to the thought that it was very hard to put the burden of defending me and my cause on the shoulders of comparatively strangers. On the other hand, since you are willing to renew the appointment I can assure you that it will be a pleasure to attend it.

I sail from American June 1st so that I shall without doubt be on time.

I have just received a copy of the magazine and thank you very much for the same.

I am, Madame,

Very sincerely yours,

N.B.—This Form must accompany any inquiry respecting this Telegram.

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TO { Thayer 35 Upper Brook London W.

Triumphed You are to have Your dinner 27th March. Congratulations Phil

This dear person came all the way from Birmingham to fight Thayer at the Committee !! & they did fight. Mrs Thayer was in such long tho that the intensity of her cry[illegible] even I hear, [illegible] her own cause!

Mrs Bedford Fenwick & Miss Smith & Mrs Berry also backed us up splendidly

[1911?]

My Dear Mr. Spiller;

I have finally decided that I cannot leave my work here before the latter part of May. I shall arrive in London June 1st & shall be glad to serve you in any way during June July & August

---

Miss Yates

Dear Madam.

address the Liberal Club at any date in June July August or Properly September.

Race Congress.

11 5/2

Greiz, d. 8. Jan. 1911.

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor!

Aus Zeitungsnotizen erhielt ich Kenntniss von Ihrem Vortrag über die Lage der Neger in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika.

In einer Gesellschaft von Männern, die die Förderung der Humanität auf ihre Fahne geschrieben hat, würde neulich dieses Thema berührt und würde eine Verlesung Ihrer Gedanken über dieses Thema stark grosses Interesse erwecken.

Ich gestatte mir deshalb die höfliche Anfrage, ob Ihr Vortrag in „Deutsch" erschienen ist und wo derselbe zu haben ist. Eventuell würde er aber auch in englischer verwendet werden können.

In der Hoffnung auf eine Beantwortung meiner Anfrage empfehle ich mich zu jedem Gegendienst mich gern zur Verfügung haltend,

Ihnen

Hochachtungsvoll ergebenst

Karl Spitz.

[Spitz]

11514

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

JULY 26-29 1911

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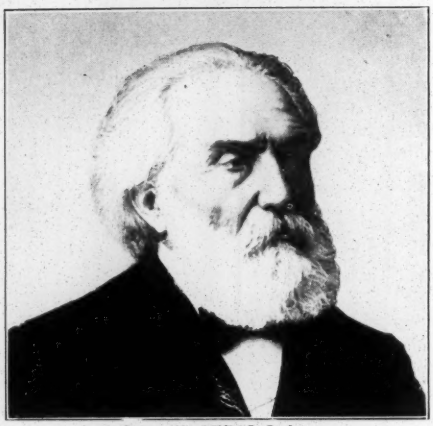

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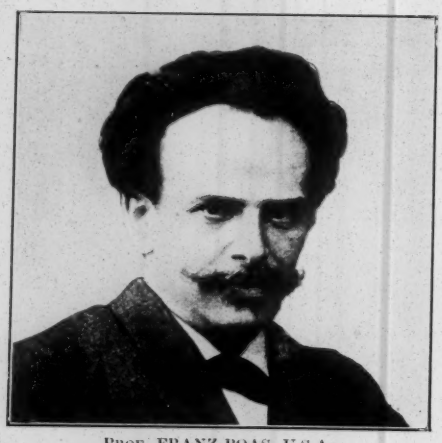

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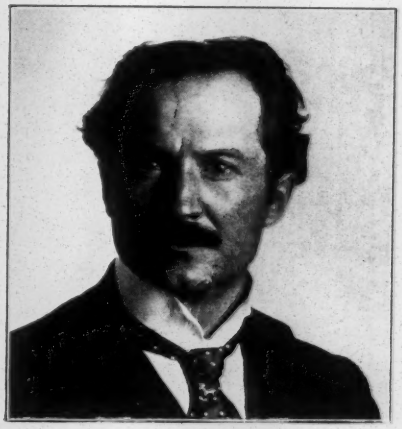

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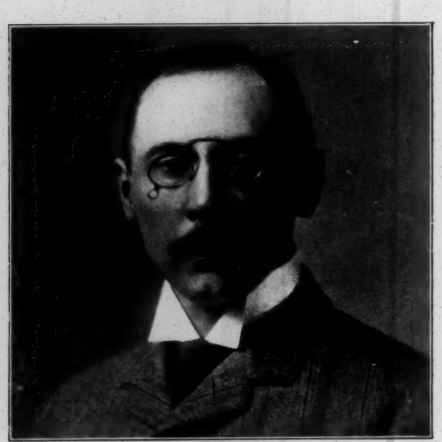

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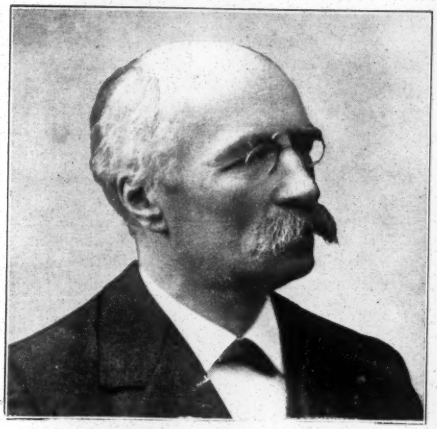

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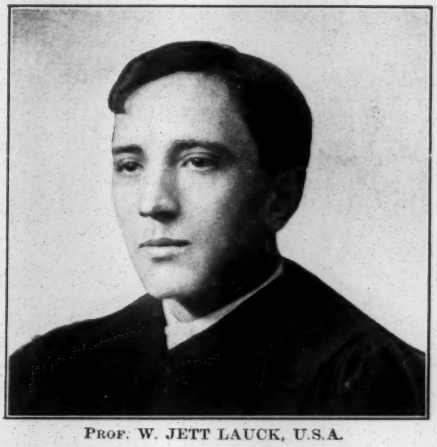

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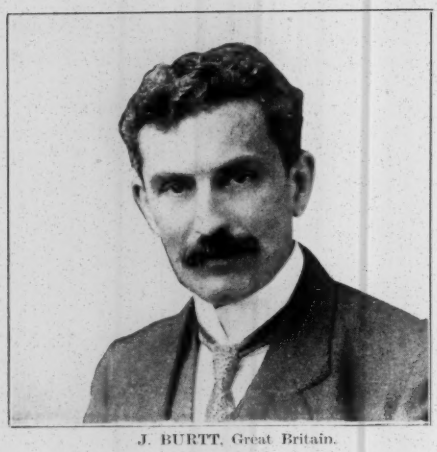

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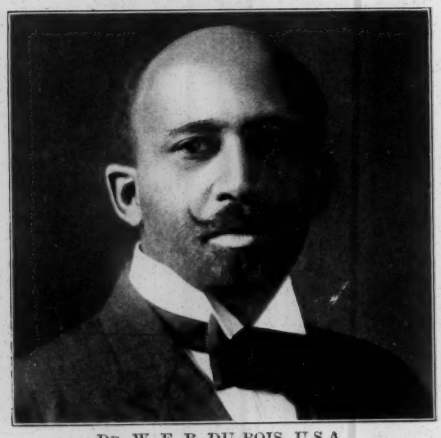

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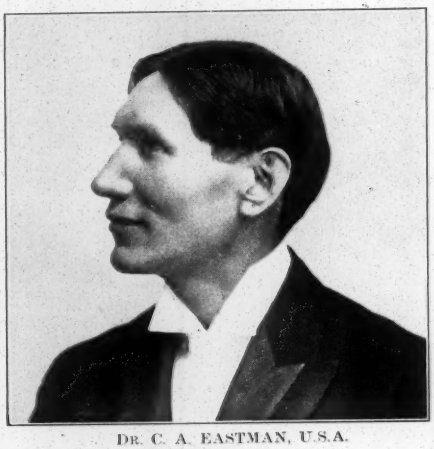

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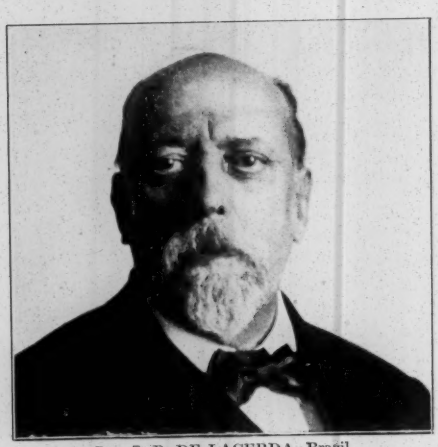

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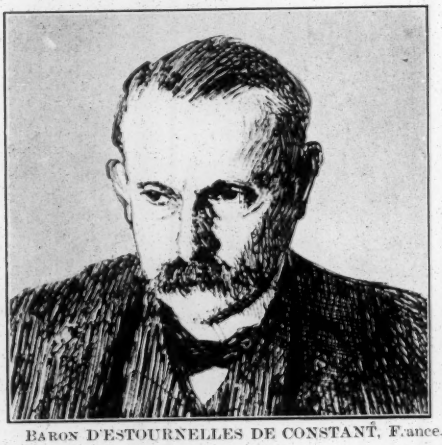

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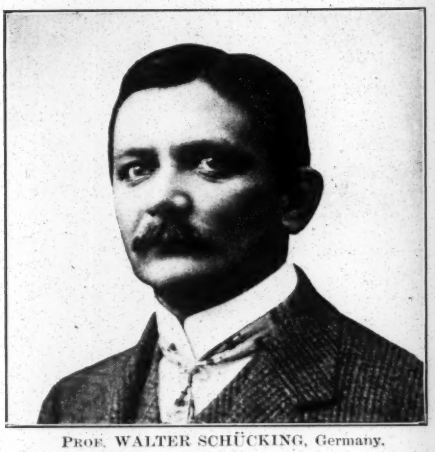

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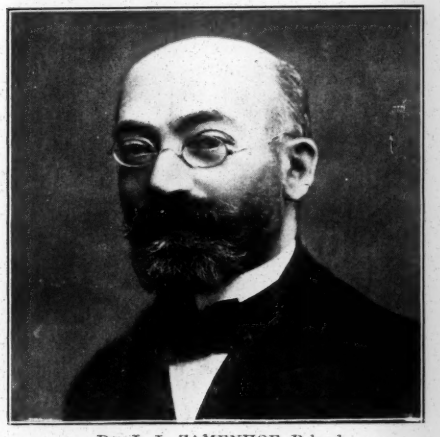

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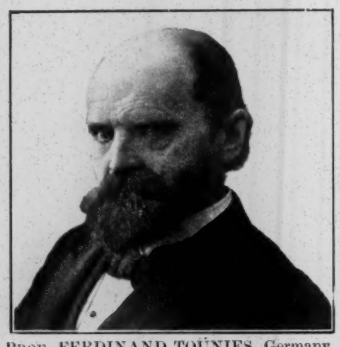

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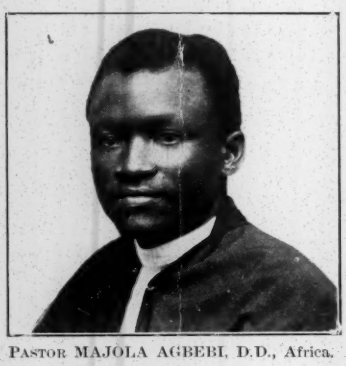

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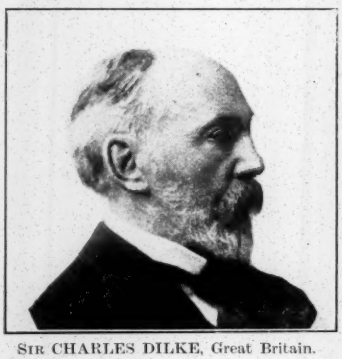

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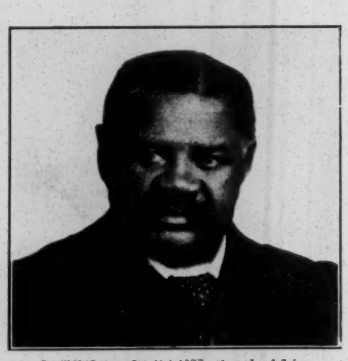

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FIRST UNIVERSAL RACES CONGRESS

University of London, July 26-29, 1911.

President: The Rt. Hon. LORD WEARDALE.

Hon. Sec.: Mr. G. SPILLER, 63 South Hill Park, Hampstead, London.

Rules of Procedure, Etc.

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RULES OF PROCEDURE.

1. The papers will be taken as read.

2. The Opener is allowed fifteen minutes; other speakers, including the Hon. Chairman and Acting Chairman, *seven* minutes. The Chairman's bell will ring *once* after *six* minutes, *twice* when the time limit is reached.

4. If time permits, speakers may address the Congress more than once in one Session, provided it is not on the same topic.

5. Intending speakers are requested to send up their cards to the Chairman, so far as possible at the opening of the Session.

6. Writers of papers to have precedence; also speakers previously invited.

7. The subject for discussion in any Session is given by the title of that Session, while the individual papers in a Session are to be chiefly regarded as supplying the indispensable material for fruitfully discussing the subject. Accordingly the papers will not be necessarily discussed one by one, nor in the order in which they appear, nor will each paper be necessarily discussed. Reference to all papers in the Session will, however, be permitted, unless the paper is to be discussed in some other Session. The opener of the Session will suggest the most profitable lines for discussion.

8. To avoid the same problem being debated more than once, it is arranged that the subjects here enumerated be discussed only in the following Sessions :—

Anthropology, excluding Inter-racial marriage ...	1st Session.
Economics and industrial questions	4th „
International law	7th „
Inter-racial marriage	2nd „
Language	8th „
Religion and Missions	5th „
Parliamentary rule and Autonomy	3rd „
Position of Women	2nd „

9. Intending speakers are invited to bear in mind the object of the Congress, which is to "discuss, in the light of science and the modern conscience, the general relations subsisting between the peoples of the West and those of the East, between so-called white and so-called coloured peoples, with a view to encouraging between them a fuller understanding, the most friendly feelings, and a heartier co-operation." Page 11 of the English Congress Programme, and pp. 11 and 13 of the French-English Programme, define this object, *the practical nature of which should not be lost sight of for a moment.* In this connection attention is drawn to the series of proposals extracted from the volume of papers, and which are printed elsewhere in this pamphlet.

10. It is advisable that speakers should speak slowly, and should use English or French by preference, as those two languages will be known by the largest number of Congressists. German and Italian are also Congress languages, and, subject to interpreters being forthcoming, other languages may be spoken. Interpreters are confined to five minutes.

11. Resolutions cannot be discussed, except at the Business Meeting of the Congress on Saturday. (See Congress Agenda below.)

12. A brief report of the discussions will appear in the *Record of the Proceedings*, which all members will receive as soon as published.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

1. Meeting of Hon. Vice-Presidents and Hon. General Committee. (Wednesday, 5.10 p.m.)
2. Meeting of Government Delegates. (Friday, 5.10 p.m,)

(Tea provided at these two Meetings.)

AGENDA OF CONGRESS BUSINESS MEETING.

Saturday, July 29, 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.

(Resolutions for the Business Meeting must be handed to the Hon. Sec. by Thursday, July 27, 5 p.m.)

1. Financial statement.
2. Votes of thanks. (Resolution 1.)
3. Formation and appointment of an International Council, which is to carry into effect the Resolutions passed at the Conference. (Resolution 2.)
4. Proposal *re* future Congresses. (Resolution 3.)
5. Proposal *re* Memorials to the Third Hague Conference, etc. (Resolution 4.)
6. Proposal *re* formation of Associations having for their object the promotion of inter-racial concord. (Resolution 5.)
7. Proposal *re* formation of an International Institute. (Resolution 6.)
8. Proposal *re* action to be taken by supporters of the Congress. (Resolution 7.)
9. Publication of proceedings. (Resolution 8.)

Resolutions to be Submitted at Congress Business Meeting.

(A) *Proposed by the Executive Council:*

(1) That the following votes of thanks be offered: To the President of the Congress, the Right Hon. Lord Weardale; to the Hon. Treasurer Sir Richard Martin, Bart., the Hon. Assistant Treasurer Mr. John Gray, and the Guarantors and Donors; to Dr. Alfred Haddon, Director of the Exhibition; to the Hon. Organiser Mr. G. Spiller, and to Mrs. Spiller; to the Hon. Secretaries and Committees abroad; to the writers of papers; to the Executive Council of the Congress; to the International Union of Ethical Societies, for undertaking the preliminary organisation of the Congress and for putting its Secretary, Mr. G. Spiller, at the disposal of the Executive Council; to the Senate of the University of London, for freely granting the use of Halls and Rooms for the Congress Meetings; to the Earl and Countess of Warwick, to Mrs. Elmer Black, a Vice-President of the United States Committee of the Races Congress, and to the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, for the Receptions given; and to the many Individuals and Associations who have helped to make the Congress a success.

(2) That an International Council be appointed to carry into effect the Resolutions of the Congress; that the Council's term of office last until the next Congress, and that it have the power to fill vacancies on the Council; that this Council should consist of one representative of every country having less than 10,000,000 inhabitants, and of two representatives of every country having 10,000,000 inhabitants or over; that each racial group also have one or two representatives according to the above standard; that the country in which the office of the International Council is situated have, for practical reasons, twelve representatives, who are to act as an Executive, whose votes in any voting by country shall count for no more than two, and who are to reside preferably in the same town; that for the present the office of the International Council be in London; and

that the following be the original members of the Council—(Members belonging to different nations, etc., are requested to send in their nominations to the Hon. Sec. by Friday morning, 9.30 o'clock; it is hoped that they will consult among themselves.)

(3) That it is desirable that Conferences of a similar nature to the present one be held at least every four years, and, as far as practicable, alternately in the five Continents of the world; that the International Council be requested to arrange for the next Conference; that the title of the next Conference be "Second World Conference" and the sub-title "for Promoting Concord between all Divisions of Mankind"; that the Symbol and Motto of the second Conference remain the same as those of the first; that the Leading Object of the World Conferences should read: "To promote cordial relations among all divisions of mankind, without regard to race, colour, or creed, and, in particular, to encourage a good understanding between East and West"; that persons desirous of becoming Active Members of future Conferences be asked on the Membership Form to express their sympathy with the Leading Object; and that the Leading Object above mentioned can only be altered at a regular World Conference by a three-fourths majority of Active Members voting in full Session, and having received three days' printed notice of such amendments, and of the place, day, and hour of the meeting called for discussing them.

(4) The Members of the First Universal Races Congress, assembled in full Session in the Great Hall of the University of London, July 29, 1911, request the President and the Hon. Organiser of the Congress to embody some or all of the following Resolutions in a series of Memorials addressed respectively to the Third Hague Conference, to Governments, to Ministers for Foreign and Colonial Affairs and Education, to Colonial and Dominion Governments and to the Government of India, and to the leading Peace, Colonial, Religious, Missionary, and other organisations interested in the problems of inter-racial concord, urging the vital importance at this significant juncture of history of discountenancing race-prejudice, as tending to inflict on humanity incalculable harm, and as based on generalisations unworthy of an enlightened and progressive age :—

1. To urge that the establishing of harmonious relations between the various divisions of mankind is an essential condition precedent to any serious attempt to diminish warfare and extend the practice of arbitration.
2. To commend to individuals of different races coming into passing or permanent contact with one another conduct which shall be courteous and respectful.
3. To induce each people to study sympathetically the customs and civilisations of other peoples, since even the lowliest civilisations have much to teach, and since every civilisation should be reverenced as having deep historic roots.
4. To emphasise that difference in civilisation does not, as is often supposed, necessarily connote either inferiority or superiority, and that such difference, however wide, is due mainly to social conditions and institutions.
5. To study impartially and on a broad basis the physical and social effects of race-blending and the causes which promote or hinder it, to request Governments to compile statistics on the subject, and to discourage hasty and crude generalisations on the subject.
6. To point out the irreconcilability of the contention prevalent among the various peoples of the world that *their* customs, *their* civilisation, and *their* physique are superior to those of other peoples, and also to deprecate the loose manner in which the term "race" is popularly employed.
7. To urge the paramount importance of providing in all lands a universal and

efficient system of education—physical, intellectual, and moral—as one of the principal means of promoting cordial relations within, and among, all divisions of mankind.

8. To respect, or to endeavour to assimilate or change, the economic, hygienic, educational, and moral standards of immigrants, rather than to regard them as indefensible or fixed.
9. To collect records of experiments showing the successful uplifting of relatively backward peoples by the application of humane methods, and to urge the application of such methods universally.

(5) That the "Outline Plan of Branch Associations" circulated herewith, be referred to the International Council, with the instruction to consider it in connection with point 6 in Resolution 6.

(6) That the International Council be charged with the duty of creating an International Institute, the objects of which shall be as follows :—(1) To secure acceptance throughout the world of the principles involved in its Leading Object, which shall be the same as that proposed for future Congresses. (2) To encourage the publication, in popular and other form, of sound and scientific investigations in appreciation of the various civilisations of the world and to spread the same information through the medium of the press. (3) To secure reliable reports from the parties in conflict whenever inter-racial differences arise, with a view to instructing the public opinion of the world on the merits of a particular controversy. (4) To influence the education of diplomatic agents and Colonial servants in such a way as to make them appreciative of the peoples to whom they are sent. (5) To encourage, and, as soon as the funds of the Institute permit, to subsidise, considered experiments in the raising of backward races. (6) To form local organisations throughout the world having for their object to obtain recognition of the Leading Object of the Institute, to disseminate its literature, and, occasion arising, to support its propaganda by mass meetings, memorials, and other instrumentalities of a similar nature. (7) To encourage the endowment in Western and Eastern countries of Professorships of Oriental and Occidental civilisation respectively, to be held by representatives of the civilisations concerned. (8) To create a number of travelling studentships and scholarships for the study of foreign countries, peoples, and civilisations, with a view to promote mutual understanding and sympathy. (9) To publish a *Journal of Comparative Civilisation* for the discussion of burning social and economic questions of the day from the standpoints of the different national civilisations, ideals, and values. And (10), when established, the Institute is to carry out the Resolutions of this Congress and of future Congresses, under the supervision of the International Council and its Executive, which latter bodies are to act independently until the Institute is created.

(7) That the Congress expresses a hope that the Members (both Active and Passive), the Vice-Presidents, the Hon. Vice-Presidents, the Members of the Hon. General Committee, and the Secretaries in all lands, will do their utmost to serve the cause of the Congress by individually discouraging race-prejudice and race-arrogance, and by getting the Leading Object of the Congress (as approved in Resolution (3)) adopted and acted upon by kindred organisations. It especially invites the delegates of Governments, Universities, and Learned and other Societies, to impress on the authorities or bodies which they represent the urgent need of co-operating actively, each in their own way, in combating race-prejudice and promoting friendly relations and a sympathetic understanding between persons and peoples of different race.

(8) That the Executive Council which has organised this Congress be requested to publish a Record of the Proceedings of the Congress.

(B) *Other Resolutions.*

That the formation of local and national Associations be promoted by the International Council, and that these Associations, if approved of, be affiliated to the International Union under the International Council—(*Zacharias*).

That the Executive Council be authorised to enlarge up to one hundred, and this enlarged Committee be authorised to elect fifteen members from its numbers to form a working Committee—(*Mead* and *Milholland*).

SUGGESTIONS

(abstracted from the volume of papers for the convenience of Members).

Principal BRAJENDRANATH SEAL, India (page 13, *pages 15–16**).

1. The organisation of a World's Humanity League (not an Aborigines Protection Society), with branches, committees, and bureaus in different countries. The chief object should be to promote mutual understanding among members of different races, peoples, and nationalities, of one another's national ideals, social schemes, and regulative world-ideas. Congresses may be held under the auspices of the League in different centres. Thinkers from the East should be regularly invited to explain their own national or racial cultures and standpoints at meetings organised by the different branches in the West; and *vice versa*.

2. The endowment of Professorships of Oriental Civilisation and Culture in Western Universities and Academies, to be held by Orientals from the countries concerned; and *mutatis mutandis* in the East (in countries in which European civilisation does not already hold a dominant position). (No scheme of national values, ideals, cultures—in one word, world-ideas—will in the present day be dealt with by foreigners as other than curiosities of an Archæological Museum or an Entomological Laboratory.)

3. The publication of an *International Journal of Comparative Civilisation*, which would serve as a medium for the exchange of international views on economic, domestic, social, religious, and political problems of the day from the different national standpoints; and would also expound the origin and developments of social institutions in the different national histories. The *Journal* would have for its chief object the application of the biological, sociological, and historic sciences to the problems of present-day legislation and administration.

4. Some organised effort, if possible, against the anti-social and anti-humanitarian tendencies of the modern political situation; such as the colour prejudice; the forcible shutting of the door in the West against the East, with the forcible breaking it open in the East in favour of the West; national Chauvinism; national aggressiveness, and war.

Dr. FELIX V. LUSCHAN, Germany (page 22, *page 26**).

That this First Universal Races Congress will do a good work, and one that will not be forgotten for centuries to come, if it insists on the necessity of studying the problem of racial mixture on a broad basis.

G. SPILLER, England (pages 38–9, *page 44**).

1. Anthropologists, sociologists, and scientific thinkers as a class could powerfully assist the movement for a juster appreciation of races by persistently pointing

* The pages in italics refer to the French edition.

out in their lectures and in their works the fundamental fallacy involved in taking a static instead of a dynamic, a momentary instead of a historic, a local instead of a comparative, view of race characteristics.

2. Such dynamic teaching could be conveniently introduced into schools, more especially in the geography and history lessons; also into colleges and institutions for the training of teachers, diplomats, administrators, missionaries, etc.

Professor GIUSEPPE SERGI, Italy (pages 72–3, *pages 81–82**).

The right attitude of one nation to another, or towards other peoples with which it has relations, in regard to diversity of customs, morals, and religion, is not to attempt any change, and to respect the existing usages, together with the sentiments which accompany them.....The possibility of change one must leave to time, to new needs, to utility, and also to imitation, which is so ingrained in man..... Among savage tribes, such as are found in Africa and Oceania, no violence should be used in order to change their customs.....Introduce useful arts and crafts; humane forms of living; respect for human life by beginning to respect it..... Under a protectorate, respect for the customs of the populations should be the same as that which should exist between friendly nations, were it only in order not to provoke resentment, rebellions, and wars. If the protecting Power possess sentiments of humanity, and act in a humane manner towards the people protected, new customs may be introduced by example only, by showing the immediate usefulness of such customs, but never by violence.

Dr. WU TING-FANG, China (page 128, *page 145**).

That an international congress, composed of two or three delegates from each nation in Europe, America, Asia, Africa, and Australasia, be held, and that it be authorised to decide by a majority of votes upon one language, whether living or dead, for universal use.

Dr. FERDINAND TÖNNIES, Germany (pages 242–3, *page 264**).

1. A universal language ought to be created as the common language of the cultured all over the world. Latin, the ancient lingua doctorum, might be revived in a new form.

2. We should do what we can in the way of discouraging and preventing the over-production of foolish fiction in our own language, and of promoting translations of the master-works of all the national literatures.

3. Translation itself must become a fine art, and be cultivated as such. Translations are frequently done in a clumsy and unskilful way, sometimes by people who possess but slight knowledge of the language from which they are translating.

4. The study of foreign countries and languages ought to be encouraged by scholarships, travelling fees, and other means. An exchange of lecturing professors is worth little as compared with an exchange of students. In particular, Western students should be enabled to spend a year or two in the East, with a view to becoming familiar with the languages and characters of Indians, Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, Persians, Abyssinians, or Egyptians. No other task should be set them but this very important one.

5. An international academy of social and moral science must be founded, in order to concentrate all our studies and endeavours of this nature.

6. A re-organisation of the Press, with a view to its promoting kindlier feelings between nations and races through a more conscientious investigation of the true merits and peculiarities of each and a catholic appreciation of all noble endeavours towards the moral and intellectual improvement of mankind.

Professor FELIX ADLER, United States (page 267, *pages 290–1**).

1. Close attention should be paid to any experiments that have up to now been conducted in the schooling of primitive communities; the conditions of success, where a measure of success has been achieved, should be noted, and new experiments of this kind should be undertaken on a large scale.

2. The greatest stress should be laid, in the case of those who come into direct influential contact with foreign groups, on a detailed study by them of the people to whom they are sent—of their customs, manners, laws, literature, religion, and art. And it should be the aim of those who direct such studies to engender in the students a generous appreciation of all that is fine and worthy in the character and culture of the alien people. Only friendliness will secure a hearing, and only those who sincerely appreciate the excellent qualities of foreigners can help them overcome their deficiencies, and lead them along the path of further progressive development.

Sir CHARLES BRUCE, Scotland (page 292, *pages 319–20**).

In the treatment of dependent peoples and communities the modern conscience rejects as a fallacy the claim of Western civilisation to a monopoly of the capacity of self-government based on an indivisible inter-relation between European descent, Christianity, and the so-called white colour. It recognises that while this inter-relation has evolved a capacity for self-government in an appropriate environment, a similar capacity has been evolved by an inter-relation of other races, creeds, and colours appropriate to other environments. It maintains, therefore, that the conflict between West and East must be adjusted on the same principle that has adjusted the conflicts of race and creed in the West, the principle of freedom interpreted as liberty of person and conscience and equality of opportunity for all, without distinction of race, creed, or colour, under a settled government.

Rev. Professor ALFRED CALDECOTT (page 305, *page 334**).

1. That no Government shall disturb the political situation by including in its programme the propagation of its own religion, as distinguished from its maintenance.

2. That no Government shall refuse to its subjects freedom to hear religious messages, or prevent them from accepting them if they so desire.

J. TENGO JABAVU, South Africa (page 341, *page 373**).

The Universal Races Congress has a capital opportunity to give needed help to its weaker brothers in South Africa by espousing and furthering the appeal of the South African Native Races for the raising of the remaining £10,000 to train native talent for the great task of uplifting its people.

Sir JOHN MACDONELL, England (pages 404–8, *pages 442–7**).

(1°) The more backward races are, the greater are the obligations of their guardians; they must not exploit the labour of their wards, nor dispose of their estates, but act towards them as wise and prudent parents. (2°) There ought to be less of the intolerance of modern civilisation, equal to that of religious fanaticism. We ought to understand that there are different types of civilisation, and not affect to believe that what is called the "barbaric" world is made up of races all formed on the same model. (3°) The conditions upon which treaties are concluded between civilised and uncivilised nations should be wholly different from those of treaties concluded between equals. (4°) Subject peoples should retain their means of existence. (5°) They should also be allowed to retain their customs and laws. (6°) Finally, it is desirable that meetings like those of the Races Congress should be held to enable men of different races to meet and understand each other; and

that, in the relations between races of different intellectual levels, sympathy should go hand in hand with science, and that we may have the co-operation of investigators whose ability and disinterestedness are above suspicion.

M. JAROUSSE DE SILLAC, France (pages 411, 413, *pages 450, 451**).

(1°) (*a*) To humanise war as far as possible, and (*b*) make clearer and stronger the position of neutrals. (2°) (*a*) Improve and increase the means of preserving peace, and (*b*) define the principles, not yet codified, on which the relations of States to each other are based.

ALFRED H. FRIED, Austria (page 425, *page 464**).

That the great Races Congress, which is itself a sign of the awakening of the feeling of solidarity in the world, gives its support to the plan of organising an "International Union of the Peace Press."

Dr. L. L. ZAMENHOF, Poland (page 431, *page 471**).

In all our international communications we ought to use a neutral language, one that is easily acquired by all, and used with equal right by all.

Prof. J. S. MACKENZIE, England (pages 433, etc., *pages 474, etc.**).

(1°) By the judicious study of international history and literature we may foster sentiments of honesty, justice, humanity, and respect. (2°) Moral education should lead to an appreciation of the essential likeness of the various races and classes, in spite of their superficial differences. (3°) It is qualities of character that form the real basis of superiority in men or nations. (4°) Different peoples, different classes, different sexes, and so on, have each a distinctive type of personality, with a distinctive value of its own. (5°) The identity and the comprehensive character of the human ideal are evolved in different and many forms.

EDWIN D. MEAD, United States (page 452, *page 494**).

That every nation here represented shall organise a national society this year, and hold a national congress next year; and that a second international congress be planned for three years from now.

M. LÉON BOURGEOIS, France (p. 462, *page 508**).

The object of the Universal Races Congress, the securing of harmony between the various races of men, is an essential condition of any serious attempt to diminish warfare and extend the practice of arbitration.

Additional Proposals.— To arrange for the compilation of a text-book on on inter-racial relations for use in all the schools of the world, and to request all governments to provide at least one Chair of Comparative Ethnography to ensure the impartial and adequate study of these relations (*Lacerda*).

Outline Plan of Branch Associations

(THIS plan has been drawn up on the assumption that the aim of such associations should be humanitarian, while their basis must be scientific. The general principle, urged on the scientific side, is that the enormous differences in the manners and civilisations of the different peoples of to-day, excluding all but a few insignificant tribes, are due, in the main, to differences in social institutions having their origin in local and temporal causes.)

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF INTER-RACIAL CONCORD.

LEADING OBJECT.—*To promote cordial relations among all divisions of mankind, without regard to race, colour, or creed, and, in particular, to encourage a good understanding between East and West.*

A WORD IN EXPLANATION.

(BY THE HON. ORGANISER OF THE FIRST UNIVERSAL RACES CONGRESS.)

The progress of humanity depends on international co-operation and this on cordial relations which, in their turn, it must be allowed, are dependent on a decided belief in the essential likeness of peoples. Obscure or shake this belief, and treaties of peace and arbitral decisions prove to be of gossamer; but bring it into relief and fix it more firmly, and there is hope for universal peace and for the establishment of an international court of justice whose decisions shall command respect both in spirit and in deed. Again, ignore this essential likeness, and composite empires, subject peoples, and unassimilated portions of communities become either stagnant pools or seething cauldrons of unrest.

Mankind is one, but no national or international parliaments, no churches or other institutions, no machinery whatever, will make it feel as one, until the day when the essential likeness of men and peoples has become an article of faith

common to all and inspiring all. Acknowledge a contrary principle, and the deepest rivers of sentiment will be powerless to move the solid block of common-sense which demands that unlikeness of capacity shall bring in its train inequality of treatment.

The brotherhood of man, the fraternity of peoples, the solidarity of mankind are prophetic conceptions, provided it is seen that the widest gulf between normal individuals shrinks into a scarcely observable cleavage when compared to the distance which separates the labours of an individual from the work of humanity, and provided we are conscious that man is a social being capable of the lowest as of the highest, the heir of all the ages so far as he has opportunities to assimilate the spiritual treasures around him. The belief in the similar possibilities of organised communities completes and crowns all other beliefs, and, though the millennium will not be forthwith reached when this belief has made its way into the minds and hearts of men and women the world over, it is yet the gateway through which the ideal must be approached.

It may, however, be asked: What reason is there for believing in the substantial likeness of races and peoples, admitting always certain probable exceptions, as in the case of the Andamanese, Australian Aborigines, the Veddas, and certain tribes in India and Central Africa? The half-hundred papers communicated to the First Universal Races Congress by eminent authorities belonging to over twenty countries furnish the reply. As with so many strokes of a heavy hammer wielded by powerful arms, these writers shatter into atoms the many popular idols of the thoughtless. They might have asserted the fixity rather than the fluidity of races, the vast superiority of some of these over most others, the supreme influence of physical heredity and the indifferent effects of the social environment, the importance of skin colour and facial features, the sad consequences of race-blending, the danger of encouraging either cordial relations between, or respectful treatment of, different races. Seeing, however, that the writers of the papers have vied with one another to prove the contrary, it is conclusive that the best and ripest thought of the world is breaking with the near past when, in the name and on the authority of science falsely so-called, the essential unlikeness of peoples was preached from the housetops and when most races were, on the flimsiest evidence, declared incapable of initiative, progress, and high ideals.

The abodes of the Teutonic barbarians of 2,000 years ago have become, quite recently as it were, the homes of the leaders in science and philosophy; while the yet unequalled Greece of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle has become one of a score of countries with no claim to pre-eminence. The palmy days of Italian art and of the English drama are gone. The brutal laws and manners and the crass ignorance and superstition of the Middle Ages appear to belong to a world inconceivable by the modern mind.

And, generally, the almost fantastic series of metamorphoses through which Europe has passed during the last two millenniums offer serious food for reflection regarding the instability and adaptability of peoples, and the likelihood of the gradual emergence of relatively backward nations. Civilisation cannot be identified with the West, let alone with the North. Rome and Athens—the two most Southern European centres, in close contact with the East—have supplied us with the very fibre and spirit of modern civilisation, its practical and its intellectual character. The Arabic words "alchemy," "algebra," and "cipher" remind us that our science itself is largely derived from the regions of the broiling sun. Christianity and practically every master invention are of Eastern origin. Finally, such indispensable elements in our civilisation as the printing press, the mariner's compass, the mining of coal, the use of "china," tea, and silk, irresistibly point to far China as the country which supplied them. Who, then, can say that the re-awakening East may not again eclipse the now over-confident West in sublimity of discoveries and brilliance of inventions? Who, then, may assert that the Negro in America or in Africa has no proud future similar to that of his brother of European descent? And who can doubt that colour prejudice, unknown a few centuries ago, is destined to disappear ere long before the march of science and civilisation? In short, history, impartially viewed and reviewed, vindicates the essential likeness of most peoples. It points to a happier age, foreshadowed by the prophets of all religions, when each people will be eager to learn from every other, and when, as regards fundamentals, one civilisation will prevail, embodying the excellencies of all peoples and the defects of none.

Experts are practically unanimous that the whole of mankind had one cradle, and that all observable differences in figure, features, and skin colour are due to environmental causes. The more widely noticeable divergences, as between Negro, Mongol, and Caucasian, are accounted for, it is said, by long periods of separate development, and the less widely observable divergences within these branches of the human family by the peculiar environment of the smaller groups. For ages there has also been, in addition, a swaying to and fro and dislocation of peoples over the rugged surface of the earth, and consequently race-blending has abundantly added to the diversity of humanity. Innumerable circumstances have thus tended to hide the oneness of mankind, and to emphasise uniqueness of stock where there had been the most bewildering series of crossings between races. Moreover, no connecting link appears to exist between colour of skin and mentality, and none between the obvious figures and features of the chief races of mankind and their intellect and morals. If the contrary view still prevails, it is because of the inertia of the uninformed human mind, which ignores the marvellous changes every people

has passed through and readily compares its own best with others' worst qualities. It is this which makes men imagine that the civilisation of a people is to be accounted for by its skin-colour and that the well-beloved skin colour of its own body guarantees its own superiority. To complete the confusion and the mischief, the mass of men reason that friendly relations might endanger race integrity. On the contrary, friendly relations increase the self-respect and self-sufficiency of a people and accordingly secure the veriest minimum of race-blending. It is war and conquest, the inevitable off-spring of ill-will, that lead to wholesale illicit intercourse, while domination and contempt fill the cup to the brim by making many of those who dominate and are dominated equally lose their self-respect and their self-sufficiency. Summing up, therefore, the whole problem of race, the practical conclusion is that each people should respect itself as well as all other peoples, and that the commonly observed physical characteristics of races are no index to the mental and moral qualities these races may display under favourable social conditions.

Here, then, are the boldest guesses of the happiest dreamers upheld, as by mighty pillars, by the results of circumspect thinkers. To those who labour hard in the parliaments of the world for the benefit of their respective communities; to the preachers and laymen in the temples of all creeds; to those who defend the cause of the solidarity of mankind; to those who rally around the flags of economic and social justice—to all reformers the modern conscience says: Man lives chiefly by faith; and, unless he is convinced of the essential humanity of his fellows, some chance circumstance will induce him to remedy hastily one grievance, while another passing fancy will allure him into new misunderstandings and fresh offences, be they personal, social, or international.

The sign of the religious nature is a transfigured humility. If a people's powers be, therefore, chiefly owing to what it has learnt from its predecessors and contemporaries, it will rejoice at the large opportunities offered by the progress of humanity. It will acknowledge that it is dependent on the help of other peoples, and neither able by itself to make a significant advance towards the ideal nor capable of progressing as a people except by the slow and well-considered modification of its own institutions and traditions. All overweening pride, personal or national, is thus excluded; while the will is vitalised by the reflection that the vast and varied wealth at man's disposal is due to the separate, though relatively insignificant, efforts of each. To believe in man's essential humanity is, therefore, both consonant with true religion and conducive to the lasting welfare of mankind.

How is this great thought, so full of promise, which we have been labouring to express, to be brought to fruition? Blind hazard has ever disappointed those who put their faith in it! Strongly-knit groups all over the world should, therefore, unflaggingly and

unflinchingly hold high the torch of truth, in order that all may see it, and appreciate its meaning and value.

To secure unity and substance to the propaganda, the following General Objects, giving the Resolutions passed at the Congress, are here presented. These indicate the new attitude towards our fellows and towards other civilisations near by or far off, as a kind of rough and undogmatic summary of the papers submitted to the First Universal Races Congress. May this attitude find legions of champions everywhere, and may it triumph East, West, North, and South!

GENERAL OBJECTS.

(These Objects were passed as a series of Resolutions by the First Universal Races Congress, but they need not be considered as exhausting the problems which require attention. The Resolutions will be found on pages 5 and 6 of this pamphlet.)

Special Objects.

1. To bring together in the Association men and women, of all classes and races, who strongly sympathise with the Leading Object and are willing to promote the welfare of the Association and subscribe to its funds.

2. To concentrate principally on promoting cordial relations between West and East, and respect for persons and peoples of every race.

3. To form or encourage Clubs, Reading Rooms, Colleges, and other institutions, open to men and women regardless of country, colour, or creed.

4. To co-operate with associations having similar aims, and to induce such associations to accept its platform.

5. To supplement, but not to supplant, existing reform agencies, and to maintain intact the non-party and non-sectarian character of the Association.

6. To hold at least one public meeting annually in support of the Association's cause, and to arrange for regular meetings as far as possible.

7. To co-operate in the organising of a World Conference to be held at least every four years; to keep in close contact generally with its International Council, which should receive (*a*) as soon as published a copy of all printed matter issued by the Association, (*b*) a half-yearly Report, and (*c*) an annual subscription of not less than 2d. for each Member of the Association; and to assist in forming and, when formed, in maintaining a National Union of Inter-Racial Associations.

8. To encourage the wearing of the Congress emblem by all members and by the public generally; also its use on notepaper, post-cards, envelopes, flags, buildings, etc.

9. To distribute leaflets and literature generally in support of the Association's object.

10. To arrange for an active Press and Political Committee which should encourage the sympathetic discussion of race problems in the Press and on the Platform.

11. To arrange for one or more itinerant lecturers for the purpose of making the fundamental thought of the Association universally known, and also forming branches in all parts of the country.

12. And to further such other objects as are consonant with the leading Object of the Association.

(It is hoped that, on the basis of the above Scheme, Branch Associations will be forthwith started, more especially one in each of the five Continents of the world and a national one in each Capital. Hon. Vice-Presidents, Members of the Hon. General Committee, and Passive and Active Members, of the Congress are specially requested to assist in this. Further particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the International Council, who should be informed when an Association is started, what Constitution had been adopted, and whether the Association desires to be affiliated to the International Council. The Council hopes to issue a Statement, at least once a quarter, to subscribing members and societies. It is advised that this pamphlet be translated into the language of the country where it is to be used.)

Universal Races Congress.

LONDON, JULY 1911.

Vice-Chairman of Executive: THE HON. WILLIAM PEMBER REEVES.
Hon. Treasurer: SIR RICHARD BIDDULPH MARTIN, BART.
Hon. Organiser: G. SPILLER, 63 South Hill Park, Hampstead, London.

IT is proposed to hold in London, about July 1911, a Universal Races Congress, which shall deal with the relations between Occidental and Oriental peoples. So far as possible special treatment will be accorded to the problem of the contact of European with other developed types of civilisation, such as Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Turkish, and Persian. The official Congress languages are to be English, German, Italian, and French; but Oriental and other languages will not be rigidly excluded. The papers (which will be taken as read) are to appear, collected in a volume, about a month before the Congress opens, and among the contributors will be eminent representatives of diverse civilisations. All schools of thought will be invited to take part. *Resolutions of a political character will not be submitted.*

OBJECT OF THE CONGRESS.

The object of the Congress will be to discuss the larger racial issues in the light of modern knowledge and the modern conscience, with a view to encouraging a good understanding, friendly feelings, and hearty co-operation between Occidental and Oriental peoples. Political issues of the hour will be subordinated to this comprehensive end, in the firm belief that when once mutual respect is established, difficulties of every type will be sympathetically approached and readily solved.

PROGRAMME.

The following is the Programme for the nine Sessions which are to occupy four days and a half:—

1. Fundamental Considerations—Meaning of Race and Nation.—1) Definition of race, tribe, and nation. 2) Anthropological view of race. 3) Sociological view of race. 4) The problem of race equality.

2. Conditions for National Self-Government and Common Tendencies towards Parliamentary Rule. — 1) National autonomy and civic responsibility. 2) Influence of geographical, economic, and political conditions. 3) Language and religion as consolidating and separating influences. 4) Differences in customs and morals and their resistance to rapid change. 5) Intellectual

standing of different races and their respective opportunities for culture. 6) The present position of women. 7) Inter-racial marriage.

3. Conditions, etc. (continued).—1) Tendencies towards parliamentary rule. 2) China. 3) Japan. 4) Turkey. 5) Persia. 6) India. 7) Egypt. 8) Hayti. 9) The government of colonies and dependencies. 10) Europe and America.

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7. The Modern Conscience (continued): (*b*) *The General Problem.*—1) Need of uniform moral standard for individual, social, national, and international relations (race prejudice, differential treatment of non-European peoples, etc.). 2) The ethics of diplomacy. 3) Differential treatment in time of war. 4) The ethics of colonisation.

8. Positive Suggestions for Promoting Inter-Racial Friendliness.—1) Mutual understanding and respect, treaties and and arbitration. 2) International tribunal. 3) Regular Hague Conferences and enlargement of their scope. 4) Peace movement.

9. Positive Suggestions (continued).—1) The Press. 2) International language. 3) Ethical teaching in schools with regard to races. 4) The organisation of a world association. 5) Creation of institutions for the comparative study of civilisations and for the systematic assistance educationally of backward peoples.

Further information will be gladly supplied by the Hon. Organiser, Mr. G. Spiller, 63 South Hill Park, Hampstead, London.

April, 1910.

PRELIMINARY.

Universal Races Congress.

LONDON, JULY 1911.

Vice-Chairman of Executive: THE HON. WILLIAM PEMBER REEVES.
Hon. Treasurer: SIR RICHARD BIDDULPH MARTIN, BART.
Hon. General Secretary: G. SPILLER, 63 South Hill Park, Hampstead, London

A WORD IN EXPLANATION.

A CONGRESS, which promises to be one of the most influential of our time, is to be held in London in July, 1911. The list of those who have extended to it their moral support is perhaps the most imposing one of its kind. Among the supporters, who hail from no less than forty countries, are over twenty Presidents of Parliaments, about a hundred Members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and of the Second Hague Conference, many present and past Statesmen and Ambassadors, some hundred and thirty Professors of International Law, the leading Anthropologists and Sociologists, the President, Treasurer, General Secretary, and the majority of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and other distinguished personages.

The Object of the Congress will be to discuss the larger racial issues in the light of modern knowledge and the modern conscience, with a view to encouraging a good understanding, friendly feelings, and hearty co-operation between Occidental and Oriental peoples. Political issues of the hour will be subordinated to this comprehensive end, in the firm belief that when once mutual respect is established, difficulties of every type will be sympathetically approached and readily solved.

The origin of this Congress is readily explained. The interchange of material and spiritual goods between the different races of mankind has of late years assumed such dimensions that *the old attitude of distrust and aloofness is giving way to a general desire for closer acquaintanceship.* Out of this interesting situation has sprung the idea of holding a Congress where the representatives of the different races might meet each other face to face, and might, in friendly rivalry, further the cause of mutual trust and respect between Occident and Orient, between the so-called white peoples and the so-called coloured peoples.

Accordingly the Congress will not represent a meeting of all the races for the purpose of discussing indiscriminately everybody's concerns. It will not discuss purely European questions, such as the relations existing between or within the different European countries; nor, of course, will it discuss the attitude of Europe towards the United States, or towards other American republics representing races of European descent. Again, whilst wholly sympathetic towards all far-sighted measures calculated to strengthen and promote good relations, *the*

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The following is the Programme for the nine half-day Sessions: 1. Fundamental Considerations—Meaning of Race and Nation. 2–3. Conditions for National Self-Government and Common Tendencies towards Parliamentary Rule. 4. Peaceful Contact between Civilisations. 5. Special Problems in Inter-Racial Economics. 6–7. The Modern Conscience in Relation to Racial Questions. 8–9. Positive Suggestions for Promoting Inter-Racial Friendliness. (To assist adequate discussion the papers are to be sent to Members of the Congress a month before the gathering, and will be taken as read; abstracts of the papers, in the four Congress languages, will also be provided.)

It is proposed also to hold in connection with the Congress an exhibition of books, documents, portraits, diagrams, etc.

Attendance at the meetings of the Congress will not be restricted to any particular class of persons. Fee for Active Membership (including attendance, volume of papers, and other publications) will be 21s., for Passive Membership (excluding attendance, but including volume of papers and other publications) 7s. 6d.

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April, 1910.

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Universal Races Congress.

LONDON, JULY 1911.

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IT is proposed to hold in London, about July 1911, a Universal Races Congress, which shall deal with the relations between Occidental and Oriental peoples. So far as possible special treatment will be accorded to the problem of the contact of European with other developed types of civilisation, such as Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Turkish, and Persian. The official Congress languages are to be English, German, Italian, and French; but Oriental and other languages will not be rigidly excluded. The papers (which will be taken as read) are to appear, collected in a volume, about a month before the Congress opens, and among the contributors will be eminent representatives of diverse civilisations. All schools of thought will be invited to take part. *Resolutions of a political character will not be submitted.*

OBJECT OF THE CONGRESS.

The object of the Congress will be to discuss the larger racial issues in the light of modern knowledge and the modern conscience, with a view to encouraging a good understanding, friendly feelings, and hearty co-operation between Occidental and Oriental peoples. Political issues of the hour will be subordinated to this comprehensive end, in the firm belief that when once mutual respect is established, difficulties of every type will be sympathetically approached and readily solved.

PROGRAMME.

The following is the Programme for the nine Sessions which are to occupy four days and a half:—

1. Fundamental Considerations—Meaning of Race and Nation.—1) Definition of race, tribe, and nation. 2) Anthropological view of race. 3) Sociological view of race. 4) The problem of race equality.

2. Conditions for National Self-Government and Common Tendencies towards Parliamentary Rule.—1) National autonomy and civic responsibility. 2) Influence of geographical, economic, and political conditions. 3) Language and religion as consolidating and separating influences. 4) Differences in customs and morals and their resistance to rapid change. 5) Intellectual

standing of different races and their respective opportunities for culture. 6) The present position of women. 7) Inter-racial marriage.

3. Conditions, etc. (continued).—1) Tendencies towards parliamentary rule. 2) China. 3) Japan. 4) Turkey. 5) Persia. 6) India. 7) Egypt. 8) Hayti. 9) The government of colonies and dependencies. 10) Europe and America.

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8. Positive Suggestions for Promoting Inter-Racial Friendliness.—1) Mutual understanding and respect, treaties and and arbitration. 2) International tribunal. 3) Regular Hague Conferences and enlargement of their scope. 4) Peace movement.

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April, 1910.

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Races Congress

COPY.

FIRST UNIVERSAL RACES CONGRESS.

University of London, July 26-29, 1911.

President: The Right Hon. LORD WEARDALE.
Hon. Organiser: Mr. G. SPILLER, 63 SOUTH HILL PARK, LONDON, N.W.

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REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO THE VICE-PRESIDENTS, HON. VICE-PRESIDENTS, AND MEMBERS OF THE HON. GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS.

MY LORDS, YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The Executive Council of the Congress desires to express its sincere and heartfelt gratitude to you for kindly allowing your name to be entered in the printed list of supporters. When it is remembered that the Object of the Congress closely trenched on politics and was liable to be misinterpreted and misunderstood at the Congress, it is very gratifying to find among the patrons, who belong to no less than fifty countries, thirty-five Presidents of Parliaments, the majority of the Members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and of the Delegates to the Second Hague Conference, twelve British Governors and eight British Premiers, over forty Colonial Bishops, some hundred and thirty Professors of International Law, the leading Anthropologists and Sociologists, the Officers and the majority of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and many other distinguished personages. In the United Kingdom where the Congress was held the support was no less cordial, for the list of Vice-Presidents included the Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers, the Leaders of both the Conservative and Labour Parties, representatives of every religious denomination, and fifteen out of eighteen Vice-Chancellors of Universities. In addition, practically every important scientific association in London entitled to speak with authority on the subject of race-contact was represented on the Executive. Such a list of supporters constitutes a most imposing Manifesto in favour of "encouraging between the peoples of the West and those of the East, between so-called white and so-called coloured peoples, a fuller understanding, the most friendly feelings, and a heartier co-operation" (Object of the Congress). Henceforth it will have to be recognised that from pole to pole the most responsible statesmen and the most competent thinkers are as a body in favour of cordial relations between the various races of the world, and that it is not the best informed of mankind or of the Press which view such friendly relations with disfavour and alarm. The Object of the Congress stands thus triumphantly vindicated.

The Executive Council is, further, most happy to report that the moral support received was a correct augury of the views afterwards expressed by the ablest savants of the world. Great as was the surprise to see how widespread and strong is the feeling in favour of inter-racial amity, it was intensified when it transpired that the well-known personages belonging to over twenty countries who were invited to contribute the papers spoke as if with one voice and in no doubtful terms in support of the Object of the Congress. This altogether

unexpected unity in opinion clearly indicated that leading men of science, like leading men of affairs, recognise no unbridgeable social gulf fixed between the chief varieties of mankind. In high quarters the volume of papers (published simultaneously in English and French*) has been recognised as the most monumental and comprehensive work on the problem of the contact of races, especially as every Oriental people presents here its point of view through an eminent spokesman of its own. Among those who have graciously accepted copies of the volume are Their Majesties the Sovereigns of Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, and Roumania; President William Howard Taft; the Grand Duchess Regent of Luxembourg; and His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco.

When the idea of holding the Congress was first mooted, it seemed almost impossible to believe that any Government would officially take part in a Congress of this nature; it gives the Executive, therefore, double pleasure to report that over twenty Governments were officially represented. Unfortunately, the British Government, who seldom take part in Congresses, could not see their way to be represented, and this caused several of the Powers to decline our invitation. However, it is well to quote from the letter of the Prime Minister, who later became a Vice-President of the Congress: "This refusal must not be taken to imply that the Government do not sympathise with the objects of the Congress, nor that they have any doubt that its proceedings will be of great interest. Indeed, apart from the question of representation, the Government have already shown themselves ready to lend assistance to the organisers, as you are doubtless well aware." (The assistance referred to was that rendered by the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office, and, in a minor degree, by the India Office.) And the Foreign Office informed the Council that "to verbal inquirers it has always been stated that the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards the Congress was benevolent."

Efforts were made by the Executive Council in order that the scientific side of the Congress should be done justice to. With some pains, the Council collected several thousand photographs of educated persons representative of practically every people on the earth, and exhibited them for the benefit of the Members. It had specially painted from life twenty pictures representing the principal races and colour types of the world. It arranged for a whole-day Preliminary Meeting of those interested in Anthropology, which was well attended and instructive, and for a whole-day Preliminary Meeting of international lawyers, which drew up a series of six Resolutions. In addition, the best part of the first day was given to anthropological considerations, about a further half-day to international law, and a half-day to international economics. Finally, a Questionnaire was widely circulated, a Bibliography prepared, and Dr. Alfred Haddon, F.R.S., gave a special lantern lecture, entitled "Demonstration of Racial Types."

The social side was well to the fore. Official Receptions were given by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, by the President, by Mrs. Elmer Black, by the Lyceum Club, and by the Earl and Countess of Warwick; while 250 Members sat down to the Congress banquet.

* *Papers on Inter-Racial Problems communicated to the First Universal Races Congress, held at the University of London, July 26–29, 1911.* (P. S. King and Son, London, and Ginn & Co., Boston.) *Mémoires sur le Contact des Races communiqués au Premier Congrès Universel des Races tenu à l'Université de Londres du 26 au 29 Juillet 1911.* (P. S. King and Son, Londres.) Price of volume (English or French) 7s. 6d.; Inland postage 5d., Foreign postage 10d.

Nor was the artistic side wholly neglected, for music, poems, album, medal, banner, flowers, concert, etc., were not absent.

Messages of congratulation were sent to the Congress by His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the King of Roumania, His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, the Grand Duchess Regent of Luxembourg, the Presidents of the Japanese and Hungarian Chambers of Deputies, (the late) Count Leo Tolstoy, M. Léon Bourgeois, Elihu Root, Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Olive Schreiner, and many others.

Those who filled the Hon. Chair were: Count Vay de Vay (Hungary), Dr. Lim Boon Keng (representing the Chinese Minister), Mr. T. Watanabe (a Japanese Member of Parliament), His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, General Légitime of Hayti, Senator Suleiman el-Bustani Efendi of Turkey, and Hadji Mirza Yahya of Persia.

About the spell which the meetings exercised a doubt is scarcely possible. In spite of the unprecedented tropical heat which prevailed in London and the imperfect acoustic properties of the large meeting hall, the audience remained the same in size—perhaps a thousand—practically from beginning to end of each Session and throughout all Sessions. (Altogether there were 1,200 Active and 1,000 Passive members.) No better proof of the interest aroused need be produced. The impression made on the body of the Congressists might perhaps be summed up in the words of a well-known German scholar—"A momentous experience"; or in those of a Colonial ex-Prime Minister—"It is certainly a very great event in world history." The time at the disposal of the Congress was necessarily short, and it was said that the Congress might have met in Sections; but when, on one occasion, a suggestion to this effect was made to the audience, it almost unanimously decided against a Sectional Meeting. In such a First Congress everybody desires to hear everything—to be drenched in the spirit of universal fellowship; and every speaker wishes, in the first instance, to bring a message of friendship and solidarity.

The Executive Council had often been approached by sympathisers as to the possibility of bringing the Congress to a practical issue. Accordingly, the utmost was attempted in this direction, allowing for the many obstacles in the way. The writers of papers were appealed to to make practical suggestions in their contributions, and many of them responded. A series of five preliminary meetings was held previous to the Congress, those attending being principally members of the Congress who had arrived early from abroad. At these very valuable gatherings the practical aspects were discussed, and the official Resolutions placed by the Council before the Congress drafted or amended. The first important Resolution passed dealt with the creation of a Permanent Executive of fifteen, one of the duties of which should be to form an International Council of one hundred. The second affirmed the desirability of holding Conferences periodically; and, according to this Resolution, the Leading Object of the future World Congresses is defined as being "to promote cordial relations between all divisions of mankind, without regard to race, colour, or creed, and, in particular, to encourage a good understanding between East and West." The third Resolution endorsed the sending of Memorials to Governments and to scientific and humanitarian associations, "urging the vital importance at this significant juncture of history of discountenancing race prejudice, as tending to inflict on humanity incalculable harm, and as based on generalisations unworthy of an enlightened and progressive age."

The fourth important Resolution was the most significant from a practical point of view, as it contemplates the creation of an International Institute, which shall, in ways mentioned, permanently and efficiently organise and concentrate the forces in favour of inter-racial comity. A further Resolution invited all the Members and Supporters "to serve the cause of the Congress by individually discouraging race prejudice and race arrogance." Space forbids giving the six Resolutions unanimously passed by the Preliminary Meeting of international lawyers; but we must find room for the two short Resolutions unanimously agreed to at a meeting of the Government delegates:—

> That this meeting of Government delegates favours the introduction into all schools —and also into all institutions for the training of diplomatists and Colonial administrators—of teaching which emphasises a just appreciation of different peoples and races, and which commends friendly relations, both personal and public, between them.
>
> That this Congress begs the Governments and Parliaments of the world to consider the advisability of eliminating from their legislation and administration all distinctions of race and religion between citizens of the same country.

Thus ended the first World Conference for promoting concord between all divisions of mankind.

A glance back in time will show how far and how fast the Cause has travelled. On July 3, 1906, at a Conference in Eisenach of the leaders of the International Union of Ethical Societies, Professor Felix Adler, of New York, suggested the promotion of a Races Conference, and towards the end of 1908 the Union began to take active steps in that direction. Early in 1909, however, the Union's Executive re-considered the matter, and decided that the time was not yet ripe. Fortunately, invitations for moral support had already gone forth in numbers, and the response was so quick, warm, and large that the Union's Executive rescinded its decision and an independent committee was soon formed. The remainder of the tale is told in the preceding paragraphs. It is thus seen how out of small beginnings, and step by step, a world movement has developed—thanks to the co-operation of many individuals, institutions, and governments. It rests now with members, supporters, and sympathisers to perpetuate this movement and to realise its high ideals.

On behalf of the Executive Council, we have the honour to remain,

Yours most respectfully,

WEARDALE, *President.*
G. SPILLER, *Hon. Organiser.*

November 1, 1911.

Premier Congrès Universel des Races

UNIVERSITÉ DE LONDRES

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDRES

26–29 JUILLET 1911

CARTE DE MEMBRE DU CONGRÈS

Cette Carte donne droit d'admission à toutes les séances du Congrès, ainsi qu'aux réceptions, etc.

Nom et prénom.....

Adresse.....

[Prière de signer la Carte]

No. 389

G. Spiller

Secrétaire général

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First Universal Races Congress

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
IMPERIAL INSTITUTE ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON
JULY 26–29, 1911

MEMBERSHIP CARD

This Card entitles the holder to attend all Congress Sittings, Receptions, etc., and to receive all Congress Publications

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No. 389

G. Spiller
Hon. Secretary

Greeting to the First World Convention, July, 1911.

(Spoken by Vincent Nello.)

WHAT Voice is this? What gathering sound
Upon the Great Highway?
A Voice no living ear has heard—
A thousand Tongues in a single Word—
A Dream the poet's heart has stirred
Since Dawn of Day!

They come! Who come?
Listen!

With thund'rous tread of viewless feet,
From citied walls where waters meet,
From isles of coral foam,
From western prairies red with corn,
From sacred Temples of the Morn,
They come!

Not as strangers seeking pasture,
Feeding flocks in lands unknown:
But, as elder sons returning,
Led with marvel and with yearning,
One by one,—
Through the mystic maze returning
As to some ancestral home—
Lo, they come!

For the City of ancient Vision,
Her heavenly Towers agleam,
Upon the Hills hath risen,
The Joy of those that dream!
Wide—wide Her Gate,
And wide Her thoroughfare;
And the roofless Dome is great
As the open sky is fair:
And the feet of those that enter
No more shall rove:
For the Voice that cried 'Let there be Light!'
Hath rent the cloud of a darker Night;—
'Let there be Love!'

And the souls of the Races rise abroad,
Each from his place,
To meet his Own—! at last, to meet
His brothers—face to face!
They come! They come! With simple hands
And eager hearts that burn,
White and dark, their treasures bringing;—
Hark to the Voice of the Children singing
The Song of the Return!

*For the West hath seen in dumb amaze
The Mirror of a Timeless Face
Beneath his making Hand:
And the East, unveiling things that seem,
Hath throned among the Powers of Dream
The Voice of the Command!

The spangled Robe of Heaven again
Is hung upon the Tree,

To deck the Day of the Marriage Feast,
The Bridal Hour of West and East,
  And the Dawn of the Race to be!
Hoary-headed, young and old,
Royal-vested, crowned and stoled,
  Maker, King and Priest!
Women, bearing corn and wine—
Lo, they come with songs divine
  To the Marriage Feast!

Their path is the ancient path of Pain
  That once the heroes trod;
Their Songs are the Songs that build the Fane
  Unmeasured by human rod;
And the Night and the Day are one in it,
  For the World is the Tent of God!

And the arching Sky this hour is blue
  As never sky was seen:
And the living Earth is round to-day
  As never the earth has been,
And the mouths of Babes are lisping all
  A Rune unrhymed till now,
And the World-Rose breaks in crimson flower
    On every common Bough!

Raise the eye of wonder!
  Mortals, bow the head!
See, the Silent Watchers—
  Lo, the Mighty Dead!
Heirs of a single Kingdom,
  They crown you from their Place,
O harvest of the nations!
  O manhood of the race!

*Before One Nameless Name
Ye bow to-day;
In penitence and shame
One prayer ye pray!
For long deaf ears have heard the Call,
And lips long dumb have answered all
The holy Yea! and Yea!

No after deed shall e'er undo
This Thing that ye have done!
No gathering cloud shall ever dim
The brightness of your Sun!
The Age has travailed with this hour!
Meteors! bend your starry shower,
For, in the heavens of viewless power
Another Star is born!

Children of Glory, hail!
On every lifted face
Read the tender light
Of the twice-born Race!
Behold the Son of Man
In power foretold!
Behold the Sons of God
Made manifold!
Swift Cherubim! upfurl
Your flaming swords that burn,
And hear the Children sing
The Song of the Return!

ALICE MARY BUCKTON.

* *Verses omitted in recitation.*

A Hymn to the Peoples.

O Truce of God!
And primal meeting of the Sons of Man,
Foreshadowing the union of the World!
From all the ends of earth we come!
Old Night, the elder sister of the Day,
Mother of Dawn in the golden East,
Meets in the misty twilight with her brood,
Pale and black, tawny, red and brown,
The mighty human rainbow of the world,
Spanning its wilderness of storm.

Softly in sympathy the sunlight falls,
Rare is the radiance of the moon;
And on the darkest midnight blaze the stars—
The far-flown shadows of whose brilliance
Drop like a dream on the dim shores of Time,
Forecasting Days that are to these
As day to night.

So sit we all as one.
So, gloomed in tall and stone-swathed groves,
The Buddha walks with Christ!
And Al-Koran and Bible both be holy!

Almighty Word!
In this Thine awful sanctuary,
First and flame-haunted City of the Widened World,
Assoil us, Lord of Lands and Seas!

We are but weak and wayward men,
Distraught alike with hatred and vainglory;
Prone to despise the Soul that breathes within—
High visioned hordes that lie and steal and kill,
Sinning the sin each separate heart disclaims
Clambering upon our riven writhing selves,
Besieging Heaven by trampling men to Hell!

We be blood-guilty! Lo, our hands be red!
Not one may blame the other in this sin!
But here—here in the white Silence of the Dawn,
Before the Womb of Time,
With bowéd hearts all flame and shame,
We face the birth-pangs of a world:
We hear the stifled cry of Nations all but born—
The wail of women ravished of their stunted brood!
We see the nakedness of Toil, the poverty of Wealth,
We know the Anarchy of Empire, and doleful Death
of Life!
And hearing, seeing, knowing all, we cry:

Save us, World-Spirit, from our lesser selves!
Grant us that war and hatred cease,
Reveal our souls in every race and hue!
Help us, O Human God, in this Thy Truce
To make Humanity divine!

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS.

THE naked West, of mists and shadows reared
The little infant of the mystic East,
And countless years and ages rolled away;
The little infant grew to womanhood.
Proud of her western virtues she saw not
The beauties of her sister of the East,
Coiled in the web of many creeds outworn;
But revelled in her own, and so forgot
Her orient birth and faith that sprang from love.

To them who higher soar and see aright,
The world's delights and sorrows are but one,
The mystic caverns of the Eastern Saint,
The laughing bowers of the Western Sage;
And in the lisping of the child they see
Life's ecstasy, and its serenity
In tott'ring sounds of age, with equal love;
And oft in visions of despair they saw
The ever separating East and West.
The God, that gave the rose its hue, gave, too,
The odour to the lily of the East.
"And let us weave with loving hands," they said,
"A garland of the lily and the rose,"
At last, with joyous hearts, they looked around,
And saw one world, the World of East and West
Enfolded in each other's loving arms!
"One fatherhood, the fatherhood of God,
One brotherhood, the brotherhood of Man,
One creed, the creed of Love and Righteousness."

T. RAMA KRISHNA
(Of Madras, South India).

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[UNIVERSAL RACES CONGRESS)

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Greeting to the First World Convention, July, 1911.

WHAT Voice is this? What gathering sound
Upon the Great Highway?
A Voice no living ear has heard—
A thousand Tongues in a single Word—
A Dream the poet's heart has stirred
Since Dawn of Day!

They come! Who come?
Listen!

With thund'rous tread of viewless feet,
From citied walls where waters meet,
From isles of coral foam,
From western prairies red with corn,
From sacred Temples of the Morn,
They come!

Not as strangers seeking pasture,
Feeding flocks in lands unknown:
But, as elder sons returning,
Led with marvel and with yearning
One by one,—
Through the mystic maze returning
As to some ancestral home—
Lo, they come!

For the City of ancient Vision,
Her heavenly Towers agleam,
Upon the Hills hath risen,
The Joy of those that dream!
Wide—wide Her Gate,
And wide Her thoroughfare;
And the roofless Dome is great
As the open sky is fair:
And the feet of those that enter
No more shall rove:
For the Voice that cried 'Let there be Light!'
Hath rent the cloud of a darker Night;—
'Let there be Love!'

And the souls of the Races rise abroad,
Each from his place,
To meet his Own—! at last, to meet
His brothers—face to face!
They come! They come! With simple hands
And eager hearts that burn,
White and dark, their treasures bringing;—
Hark to the Voice of the Children singing
The Song of the Return!

*For the West hath seen in dumb amaze
The Mirror of a Timeless Face
Beneath his making Hand:
And the East, unveiling things that seem,
Hath throned among the Powers of Dream
The Voice of the Command!

The spangled Robe of Heaven again
Is hung upon the Tree,
To deck the Day of the Marriage Feast,
The Bridal Hour of West and East,
And the Dawn of the Race to be!

Hoary-headed, young and old,
Royal-vested, crowned and stoled,
Maker, King and Priest!
Women, bearing corn and wine—
Lo, they come with songs divine
To the Marriage Feast!

Their path is the ancient path of Pain
That once the heroes trod;
Their Songs are the Songs that build the Fane
Unmeasured by human rod;
And the Night and the Day are one in it,
For the World is the Tent of God!

And the arching Sky this hour is blue
As never sky was seen:
And the living Earth is round to-day
As never the earth has been,
And the mouths of Babes are lisping all
A Rune unrhymed till now,
And the World-Rose breaks in crimson flower
On every common Bough!

Raise the eye of wonder!
Mortals, bow the head!
See, the Silent Watchers—
Lo, the Mighty Dead!
Heirs of a single Kingdom,
They crown you from their Place,
O harvest of the nations!
O manhood of the race!

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*Before One Nameless Name
Ye bow to-day;
In penitence and shame
One prayer ye pray!
For long deaf ears have heard the Call,
And lips long dumb have answered all
The holy Yea! and Yea!

No after deed shall e'er undo
This Thing that ye have done!
No gathering cloud shall ever dim
The brightness of your Sun!
The Age has travailed with this hour!
Meteors! bend your starry shower,
For, in the heavens of viewless power
Another Star is born!

Children of Glory, hail!
On every lifted face
Read the tender light
Of the twice-born Race!
Behold the Son of Man
In power foretold!
Behold the Sons of God
Made manifold!
Swift Cherubim! upfurl
Your flaming swords that burn,
And hear the Children sing
The Song of the Return!

ALICE MARY BUCKTON.
(Spoken by Vincent Nello).

* *Verses omitted in recitation.*

THE naked West, of mists and shadows reared
The little infant of the mystic East,
And countless years and ages rolled away ;
The little infant grew to womanhood.
Proud of her western virtues she saw not
The beauties of her sister of the East,
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First Universal Races Congress

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,
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ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS.*

FIRST SESSION.—*Meaning of Race, Tribe, and Nation.* Dr. BRAJENDRANATH SEAL, India.—Let us consider the morphological characters which distinguish races; most of them, useful as they are in discriminating between different physical types, do not in the least establish the superiority or inferiority of the races in question; every race has its share of inferior characters; the Caucasic type, for example, is at the opposite extreme to the ape in regard to the nose, but diverges from the human type, and approaches that of the ape in regard to the development of the hair. Moreover, the morphological characters, like the physiological characters, such as vital capacity, muscular strength, fertility, etc., vary with the conditions of nutrition, dwelling, climate, etc. There has assuredly been a human prototype from which must have been derived all the types of different races that have since developed, more or less rapidly and in different directions, under the influence of circumstances and environment. Hence any theory of civilisation should regard the races of men as entities capable, in every phase of their existence, of development and progress. The social structure of each of them had its beginning in the family, which was enlarged into the clan as it grew, then the tribe, afterwards the people, and finally the nation, with its customs, and its economic, juridical, social, religious, and political laws. But the nation is only a step and a phase in the advance to Universal Humanity.

Anthropological View of Race. Dr. FELIX VON LUSCHAN, Germany.—By what criterion can we distinguish between "savage races" and "civilised races"? Colour? Beauty? Cleanliness? Decency? Ability to write? Power of abstract reflection? Science is abandoning these points of view, and recognises the monogenetic origin of humanity. White races and black races, dolichocephalic and brachycephalic—all of them come from the same stock. Circumstances, the environment, have caused some to advance more rapidly than others. When this is recognised we may distinguish three principal varieties: the ancient Indo-European race, the African race, and the Asiatic race of the east, diverging from each other in the course of thousands of years, but all of the same stock, and intermarrying in all directions. There has always, and everywhere, been a constant mingling in consequence of invasions, conquest, commercial relations, etc. That is often a condition of progress; England, France, and Germany are remarkable for the variety of their racial elements. Nevertheless, the barriers between races tend to persist, although there is an increasing mutual sympathy as the various races come to know each other.

Sociological View of Race. Prof. ALFRED FOUILLÉE, France.—I. An idea is a force tending to realise its own object. The idea of race involves: (1) a certain self-consciousness on the part of the race; (2) a tendency to assert this personality more and more. It has the disadvantage of leading to a feeling of supposed superiority, and, on this account, of natural hostility, accentuated by differences of language, customs, and religion. II. How shall we combat this idea-force of

* The utmost care has been taken that these very brief abstracts—on the average one-twentieth the length of the papers—should faithfully reflect the originals; but they have neither been drawn up by, nor have they been submitted to, the authors. The primary object of these abstracts is to refresh the memory of those who have already read the volume of papers called "Inter-Racial Problems." They do not profess to be in any sense a substitute for the volume which may be purchased at the Congress tables or, after the Congress, from Messrs. H. S. King and Son, the publishers, and from booksellers generally.

hatred and division? By other idea-forces: by *scientific ideas*, the great international bond of minds, the germ of universal peace; *industrial technics*, which has all the characteristics of science, of which it is an application; *commerce*, a connecting link between races; *philosophical ideas*, which rise above religious and social prejudices; *purely moral ideas*, expressing the universal conditions of life and progress in society. Hence the only practical means of bringing races together is the general spread of scientific, moral, and social instruction.

The Problem of Race Equality. G. SPILLER, England.—Many races are, at the present time, treated, or rather maltreated, as inferior races. Are there any sound arguments in favour of this supposed inferiority? The common standard provided by university diplomas shows us almost all races, even the majority of those which are regarded as inferior, represented successfully in the universities of Europe and America. Equal in *intellectual capacity*, these races have proved by their intrepidity, activity, and ingeniousness in war, hunting, cultivation of the soil, and commerce, that they are not inferior to the others in the *spirit of initiative*. In regard to *morality*, the sacred books of the East and other documents are penetrated by the most profound ethical sentiment; on the practical side, the so-called savages often display more real humanity than civilised people; and as to *beauty*, it is a question of conventional standards: a well-developed Japanese or Haitian is as handsome as a European. The differences between races are, therefore, mere differences of physical characteristics. It is only the social and historical element that transforms man into a civilised being.

SECOND SESSION.—*The Rationale of Autonomy.* JOHN M. ROBERTSON, England.—All conquering races are agreed, as a rule, in refusing autonomy to the conquered races. This autonomy, however, is the initial condition of an advanced social organism and of intellectual and moral progress. It is only after a long and painful apprenticeship that European nations have attained autonomy. Why not admit that it may be the same with the so-called backward peoples?

Influence of Geographical, Economic, and Political Conditions. Prof. PAUL S. REINSCH, United States.—The marvellous progress made in theoretical and practical science and in the means of communication has brought about a physical and psychic unification of the world. The treasures of science and invention discovered by the West are now the patrimony of the whole world; for science abolishes distance and the separating influence of geographical conditions. As to the economic world, its various parts being the mutual complement of each other, and the exchange of products between different zones having become a habit and a necessity, it finds itself on that very account brought to free trade and the abolition of all restrictive measures. And the internationalism of capital equally favours industrial and commercial internationalism.

Language as a Consolidating and Separating Influence. Prof. D. S. MARGOLIOUTH, England.—We know of powerful nations without any unity of language: formerly, the Empire of Babylon; to-day, the United States and Switzerland. Races of great vitality have lost their original language; the Jews, for instance. Every national literature of a certain value becomes international: the Bible, and the works of Homer and Shakespeare, belong to all countries. Cultivated minds will always like to study the classical masterpieces in the original. For current use, however, we need to adopt a single international language.

Religion as a Consolidating and Separating Influence. Prof. and Mrs. T. W. RHYS DAVIDS, England.—Such a study is one of great difficulty, as the question has never hitherto been treated in its entirety. We can, therefore, only draw conclusions from isolated instances. The violent propagation of Mohammedanism, strewing its path with ruins, but creating vast religious agglomerations, is a good illustration of religion in its twofold aspect of dissociation and aggregation. On the other hand, religion seems to seek the salvation of the individual rather than

cohesion in salvation. Often, however, the religious pretext serves to conceal motives of a different kind: the Saracen conquests and the Crusades aimed equally at the possession of rich and coveted lands.

Differences in Customs and Morals and their Resistance to Rapid Change. Prof. GIUSEPPE SERGI, Italy.—We at once perceive between different peoples certain moral and social differences, which reveal themselves in marriage, funerals, festivals, combats, religious ceremonies, and laws regarding property and the individual. Even in Europe these differences are appreciable (especially in Russia), in spite of a tendency to interpenetration. They are especially clear in Asia: in Thibet, China, and even Japan, where the resistance to foreign ways, and especially to religious preaching, is particularly strong. But the modification of customs and beliefs cannot, and ought not, to be otherwise than slow, and based only on persuasion.

Of the Permanence of Racial Mental Differences. Prof. CHARLES S. MYERS, England.—The author submits the following propositions: I. That the mental characters of the majority of the peasant class throughout Europe are essentially the same as those of primitive communities. II. That such differences between them as exist are the result of differences in environment and in individual variability. III. That the relation between the organism and its environment (considered in its broadest sense) is the ultimate cause of variation, bodily and mental. IV. That, this being admitted, the possibility of the progressive development of all primitive peoples must be conceded, if only the environment can be appropriately changed.

Intellectual Standing of Different Races and their Respective Opportunities for Culture. JOHN GRAY, England.—Is it possible to arrive at a numerical evaluation of the intellectual standing and respective opportunities for culture of a population? Yes, by educational statistics. But it is not a question merely of knowing the number of schools and the percentage of pupils. What is the natural capacity of the latter? We learn it by examining the results obtained by education. On these data the author draws up three tables, in which the intellectual standing, the natural capacity, and the opportunity of culture of different nations are measured in turn.

The Present Position of Woman. SISTER NIVEDITA, India.—This position will be found to differ according as the woman finds herself in a community dominated by the civic ideal, or in a community dominated by the family ideal. The civic ideal tends to regard men and women as citizens with a certain political and economic activity. The family ideal, on the contrary, tends to enclose women within the limits of the family. The former is especially developed in America and among certain northern races, such as the Finns. It is spreading in England and France and the leading Western nations. The family ideal seems to be dominant in the East, particularly in China and India, where the cult of ancestors and the obligation to have a son to celebrate the cult dominate social life. Nevertheless, as in the West, women have played an important part in the history of these countries. It would seem that the near future, combining the civic tendency of the West with the family ideal of the East, will see considerable improvement in the position of woman.

The Instability of Human Types. Prof. FRANZ BOAS, United States.—It would seem that a study of the stability of race-types has not only a fundamental biological importance, but that it will also determine our views of the relative mental endowment of different types of man. There has been an increase in stature in Europe during recent decades, and it has been observed that it increases or lessens with the conditions of wealth or poverty. Finally, numerous observations that have recently been made on the families of immigrants to the United States have shown that there is a notable difference between the cephalic index of

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children born while their parents were in America and that of children born in Europe. On the other hand, the growth of these children, born respectively in America and Europe, points to a marked influence of the American environment.

Climatic Control of Skin-Colour. Prof. LIONEL W. LYDE, England.—We are in a position to say that primitive man was dark-skinned, and that, when he began to make his way northward, he began to bleach, thus creating a semi-primitive yellow type. This yellow man, exposed to conditions of cold and moisture, might become entirely white. The human skin develops pigment to protect itself against a strong sun; and the quantity of pigment in the skin varies with the intensity of the sun. It is therefore in men who live in the hottest and least shaded parts of the world—that is to say, in the African savana—that we find the blackest skin. The white peoples, on the contrary, are confined to a region where the humidity of the atmosphere forms a screen against the rays of the sun. Finally, between the negro and the white is the yellow man, who is a product of dessicating grass-lands with seasonal extremes of temperature.

The Effects of Racial Miscegenation. Prof. EARL FINCH, United States.—Race-crossing has furnished so high a percentage of the population of the world that the character of the product is of the greatest social importance. Some sociologists hold that the mixture of races has always had, and must have, disastrous consequences; others have a diametrically opposite opinion. The facts support the first of these opinions. The crossing of an indigenous stock with a civilised race often gives rise to a progeny superior in fertility and vitality to the indigenous race itself. When the latter is left to itself, it often declines and disappears. The Maoris, Polynesians, and Indo-Americans are convincing examples of this. But if the race mixes with Europeans, it displays an increased fertility, as has been shown by many experiences, especially in the case of the Pitcairn Islands. If the crossing of races generally produces an inferior population from the moral point of view, it is because prejudice and the withholding of legal and social sanction restricts these unions, formed under unfavourable conditions, to the inferior classes. In the rare cases in which regular unions have been contracted between whites and natives the results have been excellent.

THIRD SESSION.—*Tendencies towards Parliamentary Rule.* Dr. CHR. LANGE, Norway.—Parliamentary rule had its beginning in the States-Generals, Orders, Parliaments, and Diets of various nations in the Middle Ages. England was the first to establish it. Solemnly formulated in the American Declaration of Independence, obtained at the cost of blood by the French Revolution, and propagated by the Napoleonic wars, parliamentary rule became a European reality in the course of the nineteenth century. Recently it has made progress in Russia, Persia, Turkey, and China. Parliamentary rule has a very great educational value, and does much to promote international understanding. The most recent achievement of this character was the creation of the Interparliamentary Union.

China. Dr. WU TING-FANG, China.—Chinese civilisation is the most ancient of existing civilisations; it is characterised by the persistence of religious and moral beliefs and of its social institutions, which are admirable, in spite of certain Western prejudices (in regard, for instance, to the real condition of woman). Its political institutions, which are of great antiquity, have been improved in harmony with the desire of reform which has spread among the educated classes owing to their contact with the peoples of the West; this movement is leading to the development of education and the establishment of a real Parliament. The regard that China has for the institutions of the West ought to secure for it a juster treatment than that it has sometimes experienced, when it has been forced to accept disadvantageous treaties, and its people have been badly treated abroad after being encouraged to immigrate.

Japan. Prof. TONGO TAKEBE and Prof. TERUAKI KOBAYASHI, Japan.—After

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a long period of isolation Japan has suddenly advanced to the same rank as the nations of the West. The strength of Japan is due to three causes : The persistence of its imperial constitution ; the influence of its geographical conditions, which sheltered it from invasion while permitting the healthy immigration of neighbouring races ; and the qualities of the race, among which may be quoted patriotism, love of family, cleanliness, optimism, a practical spirit, love of nature, of simplicity, of delicate objects, and of children, the spirit of chivalry and courage, the desire of progress, politeness, and the pacific spirit.

Shintoism. Dr. GENCHI KATO, Japan.—This paper analyses the animistic conception of Nature in ancient Japan, and shows that primitive Shintoism had no difficulty in combining with Buddhism to form a sort of Pantheism.

Turkey. Dr. RIZA TEVFIK, Turkey.—Turkey has always been a great battlefield on which the older civilisations have scattered the ruins of their ephemeral splendour ; each nation has left a little of itself on the soil as it passed, so that the Ottoman nation, as we find it to-day, is a veritable mosaic of races. Hence the most imperative question for constitutional Turkey is the establishment of a good understanding between its ethnic elements, so as to be able to realise the conditions of a harmonious and prosperous social life. It is only by means of a solidarity based on a reciprocity of interests, and supported by strong moral principles, that civilisation, progress, and inter-racial goodwill will be definitely secured.

Persia. HADJI MIRZA YAHYA, Persia.—If the ways and the government of Persia have not always been kept at the level of its glorious past, and it has not profited by the progress of European civilisation, it is because its despotic rulers considered international relations to be dangerous to their interests, and because especially, placed between two powerful neighbours and knowing the hidden motives of their policy, the Persians were bound to regard them with distrust. Nevertheless their religious principles, contained in the Koran, teach democracy, emphasise the development of civic responsibility, and preach universal peace, the equality of all men, and religious tolerance. All the great Persian poets have given expression to humanitarian and interracial ideas. At the present day public instruction, the press, and technical and scientific work are making great progress in Persia. If the Russian government will cease to oppose the policy of the "open door" which the Persians are following, they are determined to develop their country and enter into intellectual, commercial, and economic relations with foreign peoples.

The Bahai Movement. His Excellency ABDUL BAHA, Persia.—The actual head of the Bahai Movement, which counts two million disciples in Persia alone, addresses to the Universal Races Congress an eloquent letter, in which he begs the members of the Congress to follow "the appeal to arbitration, peace, love, and loyalty," to be upright "in reality and not in appearance, to be fathers to the orphans, to bring treasures of wealth to the poor, and to protect the weak and the miserable."

East and West in India. The Hon. G. K. GOKHALE, India.—When England in earlier days made a pacific conquest of India its authority was favourably received by the majority of the people, who were weary of the chronic disorders under which they suffered ; the English, moreover, declared that they regarded India as a deposit, and aimed only at its material and moral welfare. They would endeavour, they said, to lead it on gradually until it should have a full share in the free institutions which are the glory of the home country. Unhappily, the revival of Imperialism in England diverted it from this plan of reform, and the faith of the Hindoos in the British Government, already shaken by suspicion, was entirely destroyed. The victories of Japan gave a fresh stimulus to the party of Hindoo malcontents, and an anti-English movement was gaining ground, when,

by a number of reforms of some importance, the English Government succeeded in restoring more friendly sentiments between the two camps. The political evolution, which may be realised more or less rapidly according to circumstances, desired and worked for by Hindoo reformers is representative government on a democratic basis. England ought: (1) To further this evolution with a firm and irrevocable wish to see it realised; (2) to pay attention to education in all its branches; (3) to send to India only officials of a high intellectual and moral standard; (4) recommend to these officials and other English residents the most perfect courtesy in their relations with the Hindoos.

Egypt. Moh. Sourour Bey, Egypt.—An essentially agricultural country on account of its fertility, Egypt has only two industries—the cultivation of rice and of sugar. But its real wealth consists in its cultivation of cotton. The nation has no part either in the making or the execution of laws. The reforms that it claims are: a real share in the government, a reorganisation of justice, gratuitous and obligatory education, the creation of agricultural and industrial unions to improve the condition of the fellah, the founding of institutions of public assistance, and the putting into force of sanitary measures.

General Considerations on the People and the Government of Haiti. General Légitime, Haiti.—In possession of a fertile soil and an ideal climate, the Haitians have, nevertheless, a very imperfect social organisation. Although schools have been multiplied in Haiti, and many Haitians have completed their studies with success in Europe, and although some efforts have been made to improve the routes of communication and the productiveness of the country has been greatly increased, its economic activity is so imperfectly organised that the population, devoid of method, direction, or capital, is discouraged and emigrates. Enduring, active, plastic, having immense natural wealth in his country, the Haitian is, if his Government gives him the opportunity, as capable as any other man of attaining a high degree of prosperity and civilisation.

Hungary. Prof. Ákos de Timon, Hungary.—The Hungarians, a people of Turanian origin, have given expression to their national sentiment in the system of government known as the "Laws of the Holy Crown," which has at all times given the free members of the nation the right to a share in public affairs. The primitive Hungarian State was formed by the union of the different tribes under the name of the National Alliance; all the members of these tribes had two duties—the duty of public defence, and the duty of obeying the laws of the nation. The power of the king was restricted by the control of the free members of the nation. It is this idea of a common power of the nation and the king which has assumed a concrete form in the theory of the "Holy Crown," a personification of the State, an organic entity, in view of the interests of organised society. A thousand years old, the Holy Crown is indissolubly bound up with the Hungarian nation; it will stand or fall with it.

The Rôle of Russia in Bringing Together West and East. Prof. Alexander Yastchenko, Russia.—The hostility that divides the East and the West arises especially from the profound opposition of their ideological systems. The East tends toward a negative universalism of the moral conscience; the external world is illusory and fallacious; nothing is real but love and pity. The West, on the contrary, is inclined to a cult of the forces of nature; the West loves life and progress, is attracted by the future, and disposed to positivism. Now these two hostile elements, the oriental Mongolian element and the occidental Aryan element, meet in Russia. Unwittingly it has received a part of the East, and experienced its imprint; on the other hand, its whole aspiration is towards Europe, with which its literary and scientific culture, its arts, and its social movement connect it. The *rôle* of Russia must be to reconcile these two tendencies in a well-balanced harmony. It must seek a good understanding with

the peoples of the East—China, for instance, and form a connecting link between the East and the West.

FOURTH SESSION.—*Investments and Loans.* Prof. Akos von Navratil, Hungary.—More mobile than labour as a productive factor, capital passes beyond the frontier. It enables the poor country to develop its natural wealth, and the rich country to make a profitable use of its unengaged funds. It is an important agent of colonisation and civilisation. When it emigrates, capital does not impoverish its country, since it only seeks opportunities of production abroad when it cannot find them at home. Finally, foreign investments are one of the most powerful means of economic co-operation, in pacific circumstances, between races of a different economic level; as such they are entitled to the sympathetic consideration of the Races Congress.

Wages and Immigration. Fred C. Croxton and W. Jett Lauck, United States.—The increasing number of immigrants to the United States from the south and east of Europe, and the reaction of this on the condition of labour in America, lend an undeniable importance and pertinence to this question. Some general conclusions are as follows: I. The frequent employment of men from the south and east of Europe has done serious harm to the Americans and the earlier immigrating workers by throwing many out of employment and delaying the increase of salaries and the improvement of the conditions of labour. II. Industrial capacity develops very slowly among the recent wage-earning immigrants, on account of their entire lack of culture and their inability to speak English. III. For the same reason they are very slowly assimilated, and only rise very slowly to the standard of life and work of the Americans. IV. According to a recent general inquiry into the condition of industry in America, the employment of this class of immigrants in the mines and manufactures has reached saturation point.

Opening of Markets and Countries. John A. Hobson, England.—The character of commerce has changed in our time. Industry having increased its production as a result of the invention of machinery, it becomes necessary to get rid of the surplus of manufactured products, and there is a struggle between the various nations to gain possession of the markets. Further, the importance of commercial relations with primitive peoples has passed from importation to exportation. And as persuasion was necessary to induce these peoples to take our products, and as, in order to have new needs, they had to be "civilised," commerce sought to exercise a pacific and civilising influence. Nevertheless, the wish to secure or reserve to themselves new markets has dragged modern States into a policy of conquest and colonisation in an aggressive form. That seems to be a mistake. To establish profitable commercial relations with a people it is useless to take possession of it. Besides the expense of conquest and military occupation, the unfriendliness of the conquered people will give a very poor guarantee of the development of commerce. The most profitable commerce for Europeans is that with countries into which the commodities and arts of Europe have been introduced under conditions of peace and mutual sympathy.

Science and Art, Literature and the Press. Prof. Ferdinand Tönnies, Germany.—What can we do to make the contact of nations and races more solid and effective? 1° Create a universal language. 2° Promote the translation of all the masterpieces of the various national literatures. 3° Cultivate translation as an art. 4° Encourage the study of foreign peoples and countries by scholarships, travelling expenses, and exchanges of students. 5° Found an international academy of moral and social science. 6° Reorganise the Press, and direct it to foster the growth of more friendly sentiments between nations and races.

Work done by Private Initiative in the Organisation of the World. Prof. H. La Fontaine, Belgium.—Voluntary international organisations are one of the most interesting features of the movement which impels humanity towards a better

understanding and harmony. They are very numerous—more than 250—and embrace the most extensive and varied provinces. Men of all nations, all religions, all opinions, and all races work together in this immense international task.

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. DAVID LUBIN, United States.—The International Institute of Agriculture, created, at the initiative of H. M. the King of Italy, at Rome in 1905, and ratified by forty-seven States, publishes bulletins on the crops and agricultural statistics which concern the whole world, etc. It aims especially at removing the causes of fluctuation in the markets and the obstacles to the normal action of the law of production and consumption. It provides an estimate of the world's needs in regard to the chief agricultural products. Determined to make a stand against theft, monopoly, and inordinate ambition, it really constitutes the first international Economic Parliament.

The Batak Institute at Leyden. Prof. A. W. NIEUWENHUIS, Holland.—Colonial Powers are usually very ignorant of the ways, the opinions, and the needs of the people under their dominion hence grave blunders in their administration, friction, and occasions of misunderstanding, which might have been avoided if they had a deeper psychological knowledge of the subject peoples. The Batak Institute, founded to meet this evil, has undertaken the study of the Bataks, a tribe living in the island of Sumatra.

FIFTH SESSION.—*The Fundamental Principle of Inter-racial Ethics and some Practical Applications of it.* Prof. FELIX ADLER, United States.—It is urgently necessary for us to have a clearer conception of the ideal to be realised in international relations; for if we make incessant and ruinous preparations for a possible war, and find ourselves in a blind alley from which there is no escape, we owe it to a false military ideal—a false ideal of national prestige, material growth, etc. What principle shall we put in its place? The appeal to sentiment and the progress of democracy are not in themselves a safeguard against war. It is not peace itself that we must keep in view, but the objects to be secured by peace. The ideal principle of international relations consists in the progressive organisation of these relations between peoples and races. This organisation involves two postulates: 1° To attain the most extreme differentiation of types of culture, the maximum of variety and richness in the expression of human faculties. The peace and progress of the world will depend on the formation of a cultivated class of all civilised peoples. 2° This exchange between different types of culture will serve to bring to light the weak points in each, and may lead to their improvement and healing. In accordance with this principle, two practical results seem desirable: the first is that civilised nations should treat backward races with more humanity and intelligence, for the benefit of those races and, in the long run, for the sake of the whole of mankind. The second is that Colonial administrators should make a sympathetic study of the customs, manners, laws, and religion of the peoples to whom they are supposed to bring civilisation.

The Jewish Race. ISRAEL ZANGWILL, England.—This race, four thousand years old and numbering to-day twelve million individuals, is distinguished for its idealism, its aspiration to justice, its domestic virtues, its fighting power, and its extreme individualist tendency. The persecutions to which it is subjected assume very different forms in Russia, Roumania, certain Mussulman countries like Morocco, and even in Germany and America. In spite of this persecution, the Jews preserve a lively sentiment of their traditions, and, on the other hand, both from an instinct of preservation and by a real assimilation, adapt themselves to their various national environments to the point of becoming violently patriotic and dissembling their origin. They play a great part among the peoples as intellectual and economic intermediaries. Their assimilative and comprehensive faculties are surprising. Could they thus put peoples into communication by science and

commerce, and adapt themselves to the different types, if these peoples and types were separated from each other by fundamental differences? The part played by the Jew in civilisation is of itself an argument in favour of the unity of races.

The Modern Conscience in Relation to the Treatment of Dependent Peoples and Communities. Sir CHARLES BRUCE, England.—The history of civilisations passes through three great successive phases: extermination, servitude, and amalgamation. Thus, in the West, the conquering and dominating conception of Athens and of Rome was ruined by the revolt of the northern barbarians; the amalgamation took place under the guidance of Christianity. In the same way the Jews, after the periods of conquest and subjection, tend everywhere to be assimilated to the different peoples. Now, this idea which increasingly controls the relations of the Western races to each other, should also control their relations with the peoples of the East. In this, however, the West has a new prejudice—that of colour—to overcome. England was one of the first to apply this policy of amalgamation, in India. In regard to the yellow peoples Europe is, after a period of brutality, attaining to a conception of the same kind; the progress of Japan has had a good deal to do with this transformation. As to the blacks, they have long been the instruments of the cupidity, cruelty, and luxury of the white; but their intelligence, deliberately neglected for ages, needs only to be awakened.

The Government of Colonies and Dependencies. Sir SYDNEY OLIVIER, England.—The wish to uplift barbaric peoples is not the only or the true motive of the acquisition of colonies by civilised nations; the effective reason is always economic interest or national pride. Hence the difficulty of drawing up general rules for the treatment of indigenous races that will apply to all colonies. In slave-settled colonies—that is to say, the West Indian colonies, Mauritius, and the Seychelles—the transplanted proletariat, mostly of African race, is regarded as being in semi-tutelage, and not fully qualified for the exercise of responsible self-government in democratic institutions. The authority is held by the mother-country, under the control of its representative. As to the large category of the colonies inhabited by indigenous races, there is an increasing tendency not to interfere in their life and activity except to stimulate them, and for purposes of protection (army and police), hygiene, the improvement of means of communication, and technical education.

The Influence of Missions. Prof. ALFRED CALDECOTT, England.—There are only three propagandist religions, explicitly and clearly detached from racial prejudices — Buddhism, Islam, and Christianity. In certain cases *religious propaganda is associated with political domination;* for example, the Spaniards and Portuguese in the sixteenth century imposed Christianity on America; the French colonists introduced their Church into Canada, the Mussulman conquerors took their religion to Delhi, etc. Usually, however, these attempts had only a superficial, brief, and limited success. In other cases *religious propaganda is entirely separated from the spread of dominion.* This separation has always characterised Buddhism. The Catholic missions in China and Japan have had a non-political character. Among peoples of a lower culture these missions, both Catholic and Protestant, have had a moral and civilising character. We may, therefore, demand the recognition of two principles. 1° That no Government shall disturb the political situation by including in its programme the propagation of its own religion. 2° That no Government shall refuse its subjects the right to hear and consider religious messages.

Indentured and Forced Labour. The late Right Hon. Sir CHARLES W. DILKE, Bart., England.—Slavery, which has been officially abolished, tends to revive in disguised forms: "forced labour" (unpaid, or paid at less than the normal rate) for public works; porterage in Africa; forced labour in the form of a rubber tax in the Congo basin. We find the same systems in other parts of the world for the purpose of increasing the production of minerals, cocoa, and cotton; by imposing

labour either on the natives, or on prisoners, or on Chinese or Hindoo immigrants. Public opinion in many countries is protesting against these practices, which seem to be bound up with the system of large concessions. England and France have made praiseworthy efforts to suppress them.

Supplement to Sir Charles Dilke's Paper. JOSEPH BURTT, England.—Africa is to-day to modern nations what the Americas once were. The colonisers find themselves in presence of a population of 120 million negroes, the most important problem in regard to whom is that of indentured labour. It is clear that this system is an improvement on slavery. In certain cases (the Transvaal, for instance) it has had excellent results; but in other places, as in Cuba, it may lead to great abuses. It might be improved by establishing an absolutely free system of recruiting and a shorter term, and by securing for the native the right to return periodically to his family in his native country.

Traffic in Intoxicants and Opium. Dr. J. H. ABENDANON, Holland.—The need to obviate the dangers of intoxicating drinks and opium is urgent. The most effective measures against the evil are: 1° That known as the *Régie*, which allows Governments to decide the quality and quantity of the articles to be sold and prevent any excessive demand. 2° To impose heavy duties on these articles. 3° To forbid, or at least restrict, the sale of them to natives.

SIXTH SESSION.—*The World-Position of the Negro and Negroid.* Sir HARRY JOHNSTON, England.—The negro type is that which is most markedly set off from the white or Caucasian sub-species. Hence, no doubt, a certain repugnance felt in regard to races that are impregnated with negro blood, such as the Hindoos, Moors, and even the Jews. The negroid element is, nevertheless, very widespread; it is found, more or less ancient and more or less attenuated, in southern Italy, southern France, Spain, and even Great Britain. The physical difference from the white is merely a question of taste. On the other hand, the negro has a very lively feeling for music and the plastic arts, a great power of resisting disease, a high fertility, and considerable talent. The negro race has produced men of great ability in all departments.

Native Races of South Africa. J. TENGO JABAVU, South Africa.—The Bantu, a race living in the extreme south of Africa, number about six million souls. They were a robust, healthy, virile people, with advanced institutions; they had a high moral level; they were temperate and religious. But they lived a nomadic life, and had no written language. What have the whites done for them? Very little. The mining system leaves much to be desired. They have few or no political rights, and no organised education. The Christian missions themselves have, in spite of their good intentions, aimed chiefly at attacking and destroying, instead of improving, the organisation of these reputed barbarians. The solution would be to instruct these races in their maternal tongue, concentrating at first on a small number who will afterwards devote themselves to teaching and guiding the others. There has been some effort made to found a college, but ten thousand pounds are still needed.

The West African Problem. Dr. MOJOLA AGBEBI, West Africa.—The problem is twofold. The task of Europe is to establish its political dominion and an industrial and commercial development. For the African the problem is to see what effect the contact with the whites will have on his life, modified and attached in its essential features by this contact. European colonisation would only gain by a more intimate and sympathetic penetration of these races whose civilisation is so different. They venerate ancestors and heroes, cultivate secret societies, practise polygamy (without grossness), as is common in Islam, and show certain superior characteristics even in their witchcraft, human sacrifices, and cannibalism.

The Negro Race in the United States. Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS, United States.—The negroes number about ten millions in the United States. Most of them

descend from former slaves. They live at the present time under a system of theoretical liberty, but it is restricted in practice by certain legal dispositions and by custom. They are well disposed towards family life, in so far as they are enabled to enjoy it, and to education. They have churches of their own. About two hundred thousand of them are farmers, and fifty thousand are engaged in commerce or the liberal professions. Their situation is most distressing in the south, where they suffer civic incapacity, injustice in the courts of law, economic restrictions, discourtesy in public, etc. But seventy-five per cent. of the negroes live in the south. One theory proposes that they should emancipate themselves by acquiring wealth, but it would seem that intellectual emancipation should proceed hand-in-hand with economic independence.

The Negro Problem in relation to White Women. Dr. FRANCES HOGGAN, England.—Both in Africa and America there are complaints of the danger that the white women incur from the negroes, especially in districts where the latter are situated on the confines of civilisation and in contact with whites of an inferior race. One of the reasons for this state of things is that the young negro, employed in the mines or in agricultural work, isolated from the women of his race, far from his tribe and from the chief who always has a good influence over him, is in some danger of becoming a moral pariah ; in addition, white women of the higher class who employ negroes as servants, treating them as if they did not exist, have not the same reserve towards them as they would have towards white servants. This creates an obvious danger, if not for themselves, at least for other white women who are less protected. It is desirable that ladies should use native women for their personal service, and that the negroes should be employed in more refined work, which, in raising their social level, will also improve their morality.

The North American Indian. Dr. CHARLES A. EASTMAN, United States.—The aboriginals of North America, with brown skin and straight, black hair, were at the time of its discovery scattered in small groups over the whole extent of the continent, numbering about half-a-million. The American Indian disdained material progress, and, paying little attention to the cultivation of the soil, lived on the products of hunting and fishing, while the women cultivated corn and rice, and attended to the household. Unhappily, the contact between this primitive race and the white had mischievous and demoralising consequences. The Redskin was deceived in his confidence in the white man ; he contracted the white man's vices (alcoholism, debauch) and his diseases (small-pox, tuberculosis, etc.). Driven in the end to make war, he was almost exterminated, and confined to districts devoid of game, in which he suffered from hunger and wretchedness. More attention is now devoted to the question ; marriages between whites and Redskins have excellent results, and the education that is now given to the latter justifies us in thinking that they will show some revival in the twentieth century.

The "Metis" of Brazil. Dr. JEAN BAPTISTE DE LACERDA, Brazil.—During the first half of the last century, negroes, bought in Africa by Portuguese traders, were imported into Brazil to the number of nearly two millions. Their masters, who treated them as cattle, made concubines of the female slaves, and the country was soon full of metis (half-breeds). These were treated with a certain liberality by the Portuguese, received some education, were often emancipated, and had a happier time than their black ancestors. From the intellectual point of view they are often superior to their white father and black mother ; in regard to physique, they are graceful and vivacious ; but they have not a great power of resisting disease, and it is not always possible to put implicit faith in their loyalty and probity. They have, nevertheless, rendered notorious service to Brazil, and have produced a large number of capable men. Since the proclamation of the Republic they have taken an important part in the direction of the affairs of State.

SEVENTH SESSION.—*The Respect which the White Race Owes to Other Races.*

BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT, France.—For centuries a minority of unscrupulous whites have exploited a majority of less privileged human beings; being the dominant race, they have entitled themselves the superior race, so as to put many of their abuses to the charge of civilisation. But both our individual and our national interest counsel us to respect other races. The secret of every really fruitful human action is justice and humanity. Violence does but sow hatred; tolerance spares us ruinous expeditions, for the true defence of colonies is the sympathy of the natives. Moreover, the whites who contract habits of oppression and barbarism in the colonies bring back their vices and violence to the mother-country. A new era is opening; each ought to profit by it by contributing from his own national organisation to the general organisation.

International Law, Treaties, Conference, and the Hague Tribunal. Prof. WALTHER SCHÜCKING, Germany.—The intense development of commercial relations has extended the range of International Law to non-Christian and non-European States. Turkey in the first place, then Japan, then China, and finally San Domingo, a mulatto republic, and Haiti, a negro republic, have entered the society of States, so that the three races of men are now represented in it, while the non-European parts of the world are being gradually Europeanised. Moreover, the judiciary life in the midst of the community of International Law has become infinitely more active; there is an international organisation corresponding to the international community of interests. The community has converted itself into an International Union of States. Thus, in the words of Kant, "The constitution of a human society with a common control of the law" is in a fair way to be realised.

International Law and Subject Races. Sir JOHN MACDONELL, England.—The author comes to the following conclusions: 1° The more backward races are, the greater are the obligations of their guardians; they must not exploit the labour of their wards, nor dispose of their estates, but act towards them as wise and prudent parents. 2° There ought to be less of the intolerance of modern civilisation, equal to that of religious fanaticism. We ought to understand that there are different types of civilisation, and not affect to believe that what is called the "barbaric" world is made up of races all formed on the same model. 3° The conditions upon which treaties are concluded between civilised and uncivilised nations should be wholly different from those of treaties concluded between equals. 4° Subject peoples should retain their means of existence. 5° They should also be allowed to retain their customs and laws. 6° Finally, it is desirable that meetings like those of the Races Congress should be held to enable men of different races to meet and understand each other; and that, in the relations between races of different intellectual levels, sympathy should go hand in hand with science, and that we may have the co-operation of investigators whose ability and disinterestedness are above suspicion.

Periodical Peace Conferences. M. JAROUSSE DE SILLAC, France.—In order to appreciate the action and the importance of the Periodical Peace Conferences, we must examine *what has been done* and *what remains to be done* in regard to three points: The regulation of war, preservation of peace, and the organisation of the Society of civilised States. 1° *The Regulation of War.* What remains to be done is: (*a*) To humanise war as far as possible, and (*b*) make clearer and stronger the position of neutrals. 2° *The Preservation of Peace.* What remains to be done is: (*a*) Improve and increase the means of preserving peace, and (*b*) to define the principles, not yet codified, on which the relations of States to each other are based. 3° *The Organisation of the Society of States.* It was the work of the Peace Conferences to organise the Society of States by endowing it with the first elements of a political society.

Letter from M. Léon Bourgeois, France.—"The object of the Universal Races Congress, the securing of harmony between the various races of men, is an essential

condition of any serious attempt to diminish warfare and extend the practice of arbitration. The Congress approaches the problem of pacification in its whole range, and seeks a solution that will apply, not to any particular human group, but to the whole of the inhabited globe. It is well that the question should already be put in this form by scientific congresses, in order to provide material that may afterwards be used by jurists and statesmen."

EIGHTH SESSION.—*The Press as an Instrument of Peace.* ALFRED H. FRIED, Austria.—It is imperative to rid the body of the nations of the terrible cancer of the sensational Press. There are already disinterested and pacific organs ; it would be well to unite and league together these elements in an organisation that might take the name of "The International Union of the Pacifist Press." This organisation would become : 1° A centre of crystallisation, which would gradually draw to it the best elements of the opposition Press. 2° It would at once make its influence felt in the Press, of which it would raise the tone ; and it would thus become an important factor in securing peace between nations.

International Language. Dr. L. L. ZAMENHOF, Russia.—What is the chief cause of the hatred of one people for another ? It is not found in political conditions, nor in economic rivalry, nor in the dissimilarity of climate and geographical conditions, nor even in the bodily differences that distinguish peoples. Diversities of mind are due to different degrees of education, not of mentality ; and diversities of origin are merely apparent, since most peoples have a common origin. The real cause of this hatred is the difference of languages and religions. The diversity of peoples and all their hatreds will disappear only on the day when they have but one language and one religion. Leaving religion out of account, we may formulate the following conclusion : In all international relations we ought to use a neutral language, one easy for everybody to acquire, and belonging with equal right to everybody.

Ethical Teaching in Schools with Regard to Races. Prof. J. S. MACKENZIE, England.—The fundamental importance of moral education in schools is now pretty generally recognised : 1° By the judicious study of international history and literature we may foster sentiments of honesty, justice, humanity, and respect for one's self and others. 2° Moral education should lead to an appreciation of the essential likeness of the various races and classes, in spite of their superficial differences. 3° It is qualities of character that form the real basis of superiority in men or nations. 4° Different peoples, different classes, different sexes, and so on, have each a distinctive type of personality, with a distinctive value of its own. 5° The identity and the comprehensive character of the human ideal are evolved in different and many forms.

The Cosmopolitan Club Movement. LOUIS P. LOCHNER, United States.—In 1903 sixteen foreign and two native students of the University of Wisconsin, representing eleven nationalities, founded an International Club, in which the representatives of every nation were to meet on a basis of equality and brotherhood. To-day it has seventy members, representing twenty nations. The aim of the international and cosmopolitan clubs is to bring together college young men from different countries, to aid and direct foreign students coming to the United States, to cultivate the arts of peace, and to establish strong international friendships.

International Organisation for Inter-racial Goodwill. EDWIN D. MEAD, United States.—The first Universal Races Congress might form the nucleus of a vast international federation. All the members of the Congress ought to form the following resolution : "Each nation here represented shall organise a national society this year, and hold a national congress next year ; a second international congress shall be held three years from now." It is desirable that this Congress should be held in the United States in 1914, as it is the date when we shall celebrate the centennial of peace between the United States and Great Britain.

Abstracts of Papers not in the Volume of Papers.

Speculative Psychology and the Unity of Races. N. R. D'ALFONSO, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Rome.—Speculative psychology teaches that man, to whatever race he may belong, has always the same psychological possibilities. Subject from childhood to certain conditions of climate, environment, and education, he can reach the highest and most complex grades of civilisation. It is the action and reaction of the external world on the internal world of the mind that issues in the creation of man. Hence, if there are psychological differences between races, they are the outcome of the particular history of various peoples—a history that has entailed a different education. The psychological basis being the same in all men, all, from whatever part of the globe they come, may evolve in the same way and attain the same psychic results. In the same way, racial hostilities and prejudices are not due so much to organic heredity as to tradition and education. It is the place of the Universal Races Congress to recognise and spread this theory and its consequences.

The Indigenous Race of Peru. Miss DORA MAYER, Peru.—The natives of Peru have been accused of dishonesty, hypocrisy, and idleness. It is a fact that modern civilisation has corrupted, rather than improved, them. European employers have done nothing, either from the material or moral point of view, to uplift and civilise them; on the contrary, they have merely set them an example of immorality; the governors and judges have not always used their power equitably in their dealings with the natives; the priests, who do not all practise their ministry from a sense of vocation, are too often influenced by considerations of profit. Finally, the introduction of European alcoholic beverages has been disastrous to the natives both physically and morally. The Peruvians, nevertheless, have all the qualities of the cultivator; if they were given the means of developing these qualities and exploiting the natural wealth of their soil, it would mean their salvation, and would further the progress of the country. To attain this object it is necessary to create and develop means of communication, organise technical education, and, in particular, establish schools of agriculture, and regulate the relations of employers and workers and the conditions of labour.

Scientific (1911)

A Summary of the Main Conclusions of the Papers presented to the First Universal Races Conference.

1. Racial Differences.

There is no exact scientific definition of race; by general physical traits, and kinship and social likenesses ~~traits~~ we may arrange mankind in certain groups, but "we are forced to admit the real unity of mankind. Fair and dark races, long and shortheaded, intelligent and primitive, all come from one stock. Favourable circumstances and surroundings, especially a good environment, a favourable geographical position, trade and traffic, caused one group to advance more quickly than another, while some groups have remained in a very primitive state of development" (VON LUSCHAN.p.21.)

" Indeed the question of the number of human races has quite lost its raison d'être, and has become a subject rather of philosophical speculation than of scientific research. It is of no more importance to know how many human races there are than to know how many angels dance on the point of a needle. Our aim is to find out how ancient and primitive races developed from others and how races have changed or evolved through migration and interbreeding." (VON LUSCHAN p.16.

The problem of race is thus a dynamic problem and "no view of civilisation is sound or adequate which considers Race and Racial types statically, and not dynamically as growing, developing progressive entities," (SEAL. p.7.

Tracing then the development of races we may say broadly that darkskinned primitive humanity started somewhere in Southern Asia and developed toward the southwest into the Negro and toward the northeast into the Mongol. "We have thus three chief varieties of mankind - the old Indo-Europeanthe African, and the East-Asiatic, all branching off from the same primitive stock, diverging from each other for thousands of years, but all three forming a complete unity, intermarrying in all directions without the slightest decrease of fertility." VON LUSCHAN. p.17.

2. Meaning of Racial Differences.

In racial characteristics difference does not necessarily mean inferiority. "As Weisbach remarks" regarding racial anatomy "each race has its share of the characteristics of inferiority" (Seal p.7) and the races physically cannot be scientifically arranged in a series of ascending steps. "We must agree with Ratzel who says "There is only one species of man, the variations are numerous but do nt go deep" (Spiller p. 31). "There is no doubt that difference of skin-colour is one of the greatest "racial" barriers, and yet there can be little doubt that it is entirely a matter of climatic control." (LYDE, p.104) Many other physical differences are plainly due to differences of nutrition and habitat. ~~The old idea x x x x over others (Boas,p.103)~~ "One type may be more refined, another type may be coarser, but if both are thoroughbred, or what we call good types, however they may differ, one is not necessarily inferior to the other." (VON LUSCHAN. p.22)

"The question naturally arises how it is that our Australian brothers have remained for fifty or a hundred thousand years, or longer, in such a primitive state of mental and material culture, while we Europeans have reached the height of modern civilisation. The answer is not difficult. Australia was isolated from the rest of the world through an early geological catastrophe soon after the immigration of palaeolithic man. Every impulse and incentive from without ceased, and human life began to petrify.

It was quite otherwise in Europe and in Western Asia. The thousand advantages of the environment, the broken coastlines, the many islands, the navigable rivers, and especially the constant passing from Asia to Europe and from Europe to Asia and Africa, the ready exchange of inventions and discoveries and acquisitions, the incessant trade and traffic, have made us what we are."

(VON LUSCHAN p. 17)

"The old idea of absolute stability of human types must, however, evidently be given up, and with it the belief of the hereditary superiority of certain types over others. BOAS. p.103.

3. Environment.

It seems certain "1. That the mental characters of the majority of the peasant class throughout Europe are essentially the same as those of primitive communities. 2. That such differences between them as exist are the result of differences in environment and in individual variability. 3. That the relation between the organism and its environment (considered in its broadest sense) is the ultimate cause of variation, bodily and mental. 4. That this being admitted, the possibility of the progrssive development of allprimitive peoples must be conceded, if only the environment can be appropriately changed. (MYERS. p.73.)

"Who knows the degree of mental pwer to which any community might attain if only the environment could be appropriately modified?"

"All recent work goes to show that the influence of environment on biological characters is far more potent and direct than has hitherto been supposed. (MYERS p.77.)

Consequently:

1.(a) It is not legitimate to argue from differences in physical characteristics to differences in mental characteristics. (b) The physical and mental characteristics observable in a particular race are not (1) permanent, (2)modifiable only through ages of environmental pressure,but (3) marked changes in popular education, in public sentiment, and in environmen generally, may, apart from intermarriage, materially transform physical and especially mental characteristics in a generation or two.

2. (a) The status of a race at any particular moment of time offers no index to its innate or inherited capacities. (b) It is of great importance in this respect to recognisethat civilisationsare meteoric in nature, bursting out of obscurity only to plunge back into it. (SPILLER, p.38.)

History illustrates these truths:

"Nationalism first grew in Greece and Italy, protected by mountains and by the sea, and in the modern world it was England, wh whose insular position enabled her first to develop a self-conscious and independent national life. In Africa the absence of such boundaries has contributed to hinder the development of civilisation. (REINSCH.p.51.)

"If we find an immense difference between the mind of some race in the interior of Africa and that of a European race, we must seek the cause not in any difference of national qualities, but in the diversity f civilisation and political conditions. It is not a difference of mentality in the race, but a difference of instruction, the same difference that we find to a greater or less extent, between the various classes of one and the same race or the different periods of its history. (ZAMENHOF.p.428.)

Such considerations discredit "the eminently plausible but almost certainly unscientific doctrine that mankind can solely or mainly be improved in the only manner that animals can - i.e., by careful selection of breeding. Above all, it paves the way for national and international concord and co-operation, and for a fair treatment of backward races, subject peoples, and small nations. (SPILLER. p.38.)

Von Ranke
Hadden

Mixture of Races.

As to the mixture of races "I feel sure that this first Universal Races Congress will do a good work, and one that will not be forgotten for centuries to come, if it insists on the necessity of studying this problem on a broad basis.

We all know that a certain admixture of blood has always been of great advantage to a nation. England, France, and Germany are equally distinguished for the great variety of their racial elements." (VON LUSCHAN. p.22.)

"On the other hand, we are all more or less disposed to dislike and despise a mixture of Europeans with the greater

part of foreign races.

"As a matter of fact we are absolutely ignorant as to the moral and intellectual qualities of half-castes. It would be absurd to expect from the union of a good-for-nothing European with an equally good-for-nothing black woman, children that march on the heights of humanity, and we know of many half-castes that are absolutely sans reproche, but we have no good statistics of the qualities of half-castes in comparison with those of their parents." (VON LUSCHAN. p.23.)

"Not only is every race akin to every other, but every people is a hotch-potch of races. The Jews, though mainly a white people, are not even devoid of a coloured fringe, black, brown or yellow." (ZANGWILL. p.276.)

As to specific cases of amalgamation, the West Indies "show the steady development of a process which is reducing the populations of pure European and pure African descent, and substituting for them a new type, analagous to the type produced in the tropical parts of Latin America by assimilation of the white and so-called red autochthonous races, and like that type remarkably endowed with the qualities that constitute a capacity for self-government in the conditions of its environment. (BRUCE. p.291.)

The American Indian is being absorbed by the whites (p375). In Brazil there is a high proportion of Mulattoes. They have advanced rapidly and played a chief part in political and literary life. They are often superior to both parents. (pp377 - 80).

"With regard to the question of inter-racial marriage, in my opinion the principle is excellent, though I fear it is not easy to carry out? (WU TING-FANG. p.128.)

"While race blending is not everywhere desirable, yet the crossing of distinct races, especially when it occurs with social sanction, often produces a superior type, certainly such crossing as has occurrred tends to prove absurd the conclusion that

1911 U

the dilution of the blood of the so-called higher races by that of the so-called lower races will either set the species on the highway to extinction, or cause a relapse into barbarism. (FINCH. p.112.)

"Meanwhile it may be permitted to anthropology to wish a separate evolution of the so-called white and the so-called coloured peoples. As yet we know very little about the interesting and complicated psychology of most of the coloured races, and I am seriously convinced that better knowledge will be followed by more and mutual sympathy, but racial barriers will never cease to exist, and if ever they should show a tendency to disappear it will certainly be better to preserve than to obliterate them." (VON LUSCHAN. p.23.)

Race Prejudice.

"Man's conception of his duty to his neighbour has been modified by three relations of affinity - race, creed, and colour, and each of these affinities has been the motive of conflict between the communities it has included and those it hsa excluded." (BRUCE. p.280.)

"Each of the earlier civilisations established and maintained itself by the tyranny of a race claiming an inherent monopoly of a capacity for self-government, and asserting the corollary claim of a monopoly of capacity to govern others grouped under the designation of barbarians or inferior races. In turn each was displaced by the inferior races revolting against the methods by which the claim of superiority was enforced, and substituting a new civilisation based on the same claim and enforced by the same methods." (BRUCE.p.281.)

"Our classification of native races as inferior has for centuries allowed a minority of human beings to take unscrupulous and unlimited advantage of a less priveleged majority. Would the infamous traffic in Negroes ever have been tolerated if it had not been justified by the degradation of these unfortunate beings to the position of game or cattle." (D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.p.383.)

0187

Especially toward the Negro race has prejudice acted with disastrous results and led to slavery and oppression. "The ingenuity of physical toture which subjected th manhoood and womanhood of his race to the passions of greed, cruelty and lust was supplemented by moral torture of even superior ingenuity. " (BRUCE. p. 289.)

" In the treatment of dependent peoples and communities the modern conscience rejects as a fallacy the claim of Western civilisation to a mnopoly of the capacity of self-government based on a indivisible interrelation between European descent, Christianity, and the so-called white colour." BRUCE, p. 292.

The colour line still resists this broader thought, as is shown by the recent Constitution of South Africa and the inability of the Empire to protect its Indian subjects abroad.

It is not mere physical difference which leads to race prejudice but the race idea of itself helped by the visible differences especially to-day, of colour.

To counteract this we must spread scientific idea "Science recognises no colour line." (Fouillée.p.25)

"We have, then, to make a considerable advance if we would rid ourselves of racial prejudice, for such prejudice has its advantages and is sometimes no more than a pretext. The white race, while possessing generous instincts which no one can refuse to recognise, has, at the same time, in its position as the dominant race, found it convenient to regard itself as superior in order to attibute a goodly number of abuses to the necessities of advancing civilisation. As though it were really love of progressthat impelled us to despoil native races of their possessions.

If the white races were more sincere and simply put in practice those Christian principles which the so-called lower races are accused of not knowing, it would take as its guide the most elementary of those principles. "Do not to others what you you would not they should do unto you," and the race question, like the social question, would never arise at all. But these principles are not among our articles of export, and they are applied as seldom as possible. This is why I have often wished

1911 U

to put something else in their place, to wit, new duties, duties really human and not merely personal and national. (D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT. p.384.)

With all our "confidence in the docility of physical forces prevails a spirit bordering on fatalism in regard to the habits and conditions of men." (MACDONELL. p.405.)

There is great need of a study of racial conditions to dispel such prejudices and preconceptions. We cannot have peace through oppression. "The white man whose only aim it is to be feared by the native is alike detestable and detested. He is drawing down upon himself, his country, and his race a vengeance which will perhaps only reach his sons but which will be the more terrible in proportion as it is slow to work itself out. Thus the last words as regards the education of the native is that we must first educate the white man, cultivate the spirit of justice, sink our pride, and respect the rights of others.

These high-sounding words were once words only. They were laughed at. But to-day, they live, they are spread abroad, they arrest attention. Say what we will, have I not seen them triumph at the two Hague Conferences where the representatives of so-called inferior races have entered freely into discussion with those of the greater Powers, have secured, amid universal applause, the victory of wiser and more generous principles and have made Force begin to bend before Right?" (D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT. p.386.)

Much can be done by the right education of the young. "Almost every period of history affords illustrations of the way in which certain races or classes have regarded themselves as specially privileged and as having some sort of divine right to reduce others to subjection, and few themes are more spirit-stirring to the young than the record of the struggles by which such dominant races have been gradually forced to recognise the equal humanity of those over whom they sought to rule. (MACKENZIE. p. 434.)

"Under the influence of this high teaching the spirit of man

may no longer erect a barrier between Eastern and Western Asiatic and European, the nations of the New World and the nations of Africa, but may realise that the child is equally unable to endure hunger whether he hail from East or West, that wounds are painful alike to European and American, that the Asiatic no less than the American mother is heartbroken at the death of a child. (YAHYA. p.144.)

Present Problems of Racial Contact.

Autonomy, "the contemporary problem may be put in a nutshell. Are the subject races of to-day progressing or not? If yes, they must be on the way, however slowly, to a measure of self-government. If not, the domination of the advanced races is a plain failure, and the talk of "beneficent rule" becomes an idle hypocrisy. The only possible alternative thesis is that the subject races are incapable of progress." ROBERTSON. p.42.

Native Labour and Markets.

The slavery of the past is to-day changing to forced native labourand the securing of markets through imperialistic expansion. The false idea behind this new economic expansion is that over-production of machine-made goods demands outlet, but if incomes were properly distributed and tariff walls lowered there would be (1) no over-production, (2) no pressing necessity of forced labour, (3) no dislocation of native industry and (4) no need of the great expansion of armies and navies.

The changing of a people from primitive to civilised ways involves a great economic burden and their disinclination to bear this added burden is not necessarily laziness. The backwardness of Hayti is not racial but economic. Especially is it inexcusable to seek and force natives to greater exertion by depriving them of land, and stimulating lower wants by introducing liquor and other harmful goods.

With regard to the Negro particularly we must remember that Negro blood is widely diffused in the world, there being distinct traces in every continent. Then physical appearance is a question of asthetics.

1911 U

"Those few scientific men in Britain, Germany, France, the United States, and Brazil who have striven to understand the anthropology of the negro, and to compare it with that of the white man, are rather inclined than otherwise to argue now that the negro and negroid have contributed in the past, and still more may contribute in the future, a very important quota to the whole sumof humanity, an element of soundness and stability in physical development and certain mental qualities which the perfected manof, let us say, twenty-three centuries after Christ cannot afford to do without. Such advisers would attempt to hold us back from furious raging against racial intermixture and, above all, from any policy of oppression or extirpation to which from time to time the white man is prone when he thinks that the negro or negroidgets in his way. (JOHNSTON. p.333.)

"The Negro will probably die out in Asia (though leaving in the new peoples of Polynesia and Malaysia and India an effaceable trace of his former presence in the land) but in Africa and in America he has a very important part to play and he may even permeate the life of Europe in the coming centuries.

France has become an African Power of the first magnitude with a Negro army of forty thousand men. Britain and Germany look more and more to Africa for their commerce and the raw material of their industries. The ten million negroes and negroids in the United States occupy in that country a position of capital importance in industry and agriculture. (JOHNSTON. p.336.)

As to the <u>future of race relations</u> the need to remember that "no nation can flatter itself with the belief that its pre-eminence will last for ever. None, on the other hand, can be condemned to an incurable decline. Thanks to a universal solidarity each race profits bythe discoveries and experiences of the others. This law of solidarity in social environment is daily asserting itself more strongly against the conditions which favour a native originality due to racial temperament and physical environment. (FOUILLEE. p.29.)

"It is saidthat some countries should be reserved exclusively for white people, and that no race of another colour should be permitted there. When such a doctrine is openly approved by

statesmen in the West, the yellow or
fairness be allowed to act upon it t
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country. Is this fair or just? I
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1911 U

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(WU TING-FANG. p.131.)
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epend. (ADLER. p.265.)

Race Congress (Universal Races Congress)

1911

PROGRAMME.

1. The present twenty-nine Congress Secretariats to remain and to extended to all countries.

2. The present Committee abroad to remain and to be extended to all countries.

3. These national Secretariats and Committees to encourage local Secretariats and Committees.

4. These should encourage government, municipalities, associations, and Clubs, etc., to have no racial or colour line.

5. They should organise annually a national and many local Inter-Racial Conferences or Public Meetings.

6. They should win over the Churches and other humanitarian organisations, and induce them to arrange for annual adiresses on the subject.

7. They should arrange generally for addresses, especially before Associations.

8. They should get associations, etc., to adopt in some form the Leading Object of the Congress as one of their aims.

9. They should approach Ministers of Education, and other Cabinet Ministers, subsidising education, to permeate the teaching with racial concord.

10. They should watch Press and Platform, and react.

11. They should start, if necessary, Inter-Racial Associations, Clubs, Free Libraries, etc., but should think primarily of permeation.

12. They should publish leaflets and pamphlets.

13. They should take action in grave matters.

14. They should report grave matters to the International Executive.

15. Reports from them should reach the Executive every January 1st and July 1st.

16. They should promote Reading and Discussion classes in colleges, associations, etc., in connection with the volume of papers.

17. They should supply volume of papers to Free Libraries and other desirable institutions, and generally promote its circulation.

18. They should arrange for debates, but free from all bitterness.

19. They should send in suggestions to International Executive.

20. They should encourage the wearing, and the using on paper, etc., of the Congress symbol. (The Ancoats Brotherhood of Manchester has adopted it for all its printing).

43-4-92

21. They should collect for the Centre an album containing at least 100 photos of educated men and women of their country or people.

22. They should inform the centre of all papers, magazines, and associations within their sphere of influence, which are not unfriendly to inter-racial friendliness.

43-4-93

23. And Passive and Active Members of Congress are to be asked to co-operate with Secretariats and Committees, and personally to act in the same sense as those Secretariats and Committees, more especially in relation to institutions with which they are connected,

24. The Executive Council is to communicate from time to time with all the members of the last Congress.

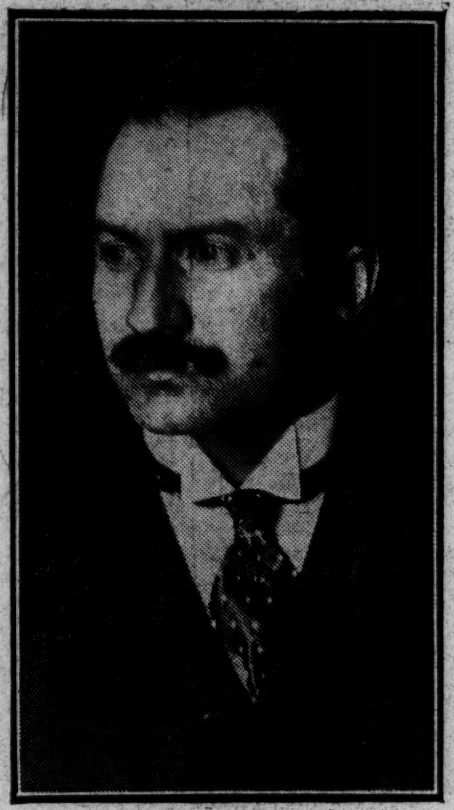
the Young Turks of any direct responsibility, is much less conclusive. The argument that if there had been evidence against Abdul Hamid the Young Turks would have published it, in order to justify his deposition, is not to us convincing. Such a motive for his degradation might have been popular in Europe, but in Turkey it would certainly have aggravated the very prejudices against which the Young Turks had to contend. They were not anxious to be regarded primarily as the avengers of Christian wrongs. Nor do we find in these chapters any conclusive answer to the contrary suspicion which the Armenians themselves entertain, and which Sir William Ramsay has adopted, that a section of the Young Turks was responsible for the massacres. Mr. Woods dismisses it as merely incredible, but he accumulates some very damning evidence. The local officials who were directly to blame were all allowed to escape with an almost nominal punishment. The local journalist who published the incendiary articles which provoked the massacres publicly stated that he received them from the secretary of the Government. This man was banished to Bagdad, but was allowed to escape to Cairo, and soon afterwards to return to Constantinople. It is difficult to avoid the suspicion that he knew something which the Young Turks were anxious to conceal. The subsequent behaviour of the Young Turks to the unlucky peasants of Macedonia has unfortunately made it less improbable than it seemed when Mr. Woods was at Adana that they should have tolerated massacre.

It is impossible in a brief notice to give an adequate idea of the comprehensive and just temper of this careful book. It is to say, Mr. Woods is particularly strong when he writes of the military Balkan questions. His relatively low estimate of the Greek army, which has much improved since the Thessalian campaign, is among the less familiar conclusions which he has to convey. His chapter on the Albanians, though it lacks the intimacy and the romance of Miss Durham's book about them, is a fair and

Congress.

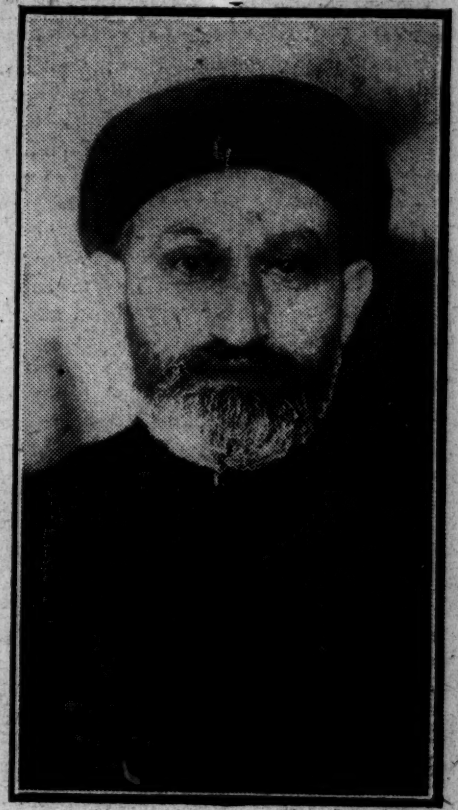
for negroes and Indians in the United States.

intellectual leaders of the ne
United States.



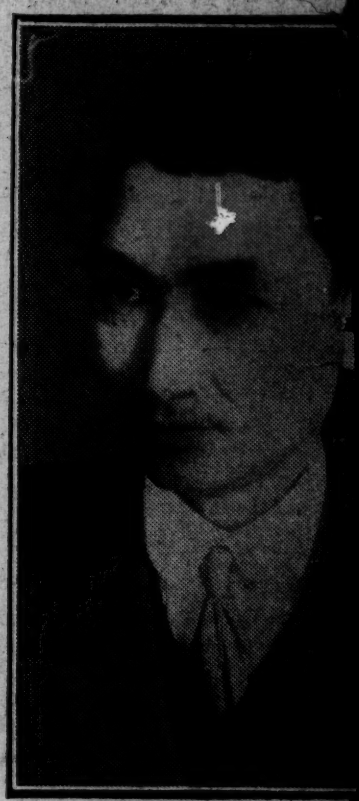
[J. White.

RIZA TEWFIK.
The Turkish delegate who will contribute a paper on Turkey.



[J. White.

HADJI MIRZA YAHYA.
A Persian who contributes a paper on Persia.



CHIEN WEN-HSIEN
A well-known Chinese educati
scholar, and superintendent o
students studying in this c

place, Alexander in Socrates's I cannot. Ask
he what he knows how to do, he
gives us a plan of the fabric which he and
Boétie constructed together, and we find observed pl
vation, quicken t
t a revelation of the meaning ritual tions

…general attitude
…riendly to the Young Turks, but some at
…east of their faults and mistakes are coldly
…nd faithfully recorded. It is the defect of
the book that it hardly attempts to sum up.
Of the general policy of the new régime there
is no estimate or statement; of their close
organisation, to some observers so sinister
in its secret power, to others so promising
in its resolute self-confidence, there is neither
description nor criticism. Mr. Woods moves
from one province and one problem to
another, and hardly attempts the synoptic
view, the facile predictions, the indictments
and the apologies which come in such bewil-
dering variety from Europeans resident in
Constantinople. The book perhaps is all the
more valuable from this very quality of self-
restraint. The time has not come for sum-
ming up, and when it comes we shall prob-
ably dismiss the confident anticipations of
other writers as the work of hasty prejudice.

As a contribution to contemporary history,
the most valuable section of the book is the
series of chapters which deals with the Adana
massacres. No Consular reports have been
published, and we read for the first time an
elaborate record of this horrible and
mysterious episode by a careful and unpre-
judiced chronicler. Mr. Woods omits all
the detailed and personal tales of horror
which alone enable an inexperienced reader
to picture such happenings, but he warns us
that it is only from delicacy and not from
scepticism that he excludes them. He tells
his tale much as though he were recording
a military campaign, with precise details of
chronology and topography. The result is
somewhat to lessen our condemnation of the
first "massacre," which really was a sort of
bloody civil war between Turks and
Armenians, but greatly to heighten the
…candal of the second and more serious
…tchery, which was utterly unprovoked and
…urred while the Young Turks were in
…er. His estimate of 20,000 as the num-
… of Armenians who were slaughtered is a
…gure reached by an investigator whose
chief concern is to avoid exag…
…tion. His careful record of fact…
conviction, but his summing…
…ch …

[Newspaper Illustrations, Limited.

DR. B. N. SEA…
A native Indian scholar who made the first speech after the opening of the Congress yesterday.

[J. White.

DR. FELIX ADLER.
Prof… …ial Ethics …
York.

[J. White.

LORD WEARDALE.
The President of the Congress.

[Barratt.

MAJOR R. R. MOTON.
An American negro who is the head of …

MR. G. SPI…
Secretary of the …

DR. W. E. B. …

Comment on Articles

56 Abingdon Ave
Newark, N.J.

The Independent

FOUNDED 1848

PUBLISHERS BUILDING
119 WEST FORTIETH STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE BRYANT 6550
CABLE ADDRESS: INDEFORT

Feb. 6. 1914.

My dear Brother Du Bois.

You may be sure that I was surprised enough to read your extraordinary appreciation in The Crisis of my sympathy with the colored people, negroes and others. It is more than I deserve, but I have inherited it from my father; and the succession of Roberts Parks, Fred Doel and the better Republican principles have been dear to me. As a small boy my father took me to hear John Quincy Adams make a political speech, and it was my father's delight that Adams was the long representative in Congress for his district. He was proud of the man who introduced anti-slavery resolutions into Congress. I was

home missionary in Kansas in 1859-60, and the story of the case of a runaway slave woman which there in Dr Cordley's house in Lawrence is told by Dr Richard Cordley in a volume of his biographical recollections. I should not have judged Dr Abbott quite as harshly as you did, but you have watched his record on this subject more closely than I have.

I am very glad you are editing The Critic, and you are doing it admirably. Such men as you are needed, and also those who, like Dr Washington, take a narrower and more practical view owing to circumstances. I believe we shall win in the end. Such an editorial as I have just read in the Waco, Tex., News, scoring Governor-Senator Vardaman shows it.

Yours ever sincerely

William Hayes Ward

49-12-175

WILLIAM M. WHERRY, JR.
WILLIAM OSGOOD MORGAN.
CLAMES BROOKS.

D

Legal N.A.A.C.P.

WHERRY & MORGAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
43 CEDAR STREET,
NEW YORK.

11/5/25

December 7th, 1911.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

The papers in regard to the case of the editor White have been handed to me, and I have written on his behalf to Mr. Fleming of Augusta, Georgia, and to another correspondent of mine there, and we will do what we can in this case. There seems little doubt that the publication was a criminal libel, which is a misdemeanor under the laws of Georgia. At Common Law any defamatory article published in regard to the living, or defaming the memory of the dead which tended to provoke a breach of the peace was a criminal libel and the truth ~~is~~ was no defense to it, as the fact that it was true did not tend to make it any less provocative of breach of the peace, and this appears to be the Law of Georgia to-day, except that the truth can be shown as a mitigating circumstance.

Georgia Penal Code, Sections 340, 341,342.

Second Kent's Commentaries, Lecture 24 12th Ed. Star page 20.

I have also taken up the Southern Railway Firemen matter.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. M. Wherry

WILLIAM M. WHERRY, JR.
WILLIAM OSGOOD MORGAN.
C. AMES BROOKS.

WHERRY & MORGAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
43 CEDAR STREET,
NEW YORK.

1151/12

December 11th, 1911.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Enclosed please find the report from Mr. Fleming in the White Case.

Yours very truly,

Enc.

COPY

WILLIAM H. FLEMING,
LAWYER,
215-216 Leonard Building,
Augusta, Georgia.

December 9,1911.

Mr. William M. Wherry, Jr.
43 Cedar Street, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of December 7th to hand.

I accept with pleasure your reminder of our meeting here several years ago, and I beg to assure you that I will give you any information in my power in connection with this case of George St. John White.

White was arrested under a warrant in Atlanta charging criminal libel in Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, and was carried to jail there, and at once sent to jail in Augusta.

The next morning I was called upon by Judgson W. Lyons, a negro attorney of this city, who has been long well known to me, and he told me that White's friends were desirous of employing me to defend him in his case.

I have not seen the libel that White printed in his newspaper, in Atlanta, but Lyons freely admitted to me that it was of a very serious criminal character.

The people in Wilkes county were very much exasperated, and their bitterness would to some extent at least be vented against any one who undertook to represent White; and I was informed that White was told in Wilkes County, Ga., when he asked your legal advice that no lawyer in that city would think of defending him.

I told Lyons that I would agree to defend White on the real truth and facts of the case, whatever they were, If he was guil-

ty of criminal libel, I would advise him to admit it, as the facts were so easily provable, and that I would then endeavor to get the lightest possible penalty placed upon him; and that I thought I was in a position to accomplish something along that line as I had acquaintances in that city.

Lyons asked me what my retainer fee would be, and I stated to him $250.00

He said he thought it would be entirely satisfactory, and he would communicate at once with parties in Atlanta who had requested him to employ me, and he would let me know whether my employment was to be considered as definite and final.

The next day I noticed that White's friends in Atlanta had appealed to some of the leading men in Washington, Ga., stating that he was not the author of the libelous article, and greatly regretted having made the publication, and they had succeeded in obtaining bail for him, and he was released here in Augusta on bond.

I casually met Lyons afterward, and he informed me that he presumed my employment would not be necessary, That is the limit of my supposed connection with this case.

The murder of Hollingshead was a most astrocious affair, and the murderer has finally been hanged by sentence of the court, though he made two or three escapes.

From the publication I saw in the paper, I am of the opinion that the legal authorities in Washington, Ga., are inclined to deal lightly with White, in view of the disclaimer which he had made, and

the fact that he was not the author of the libel.

In a criminal prosecution for libel, the truth can be pleaded in defense, and if established, the defendant would be acquitted. I suppose, however, that there would be no possibility of White establishing the truth of the charge made, and that he himself does not claim the charges were.

The statements made by Walker before he was hanged show conclusively that there was no basis whatever for the libel charged by White, because Walker freely stated the causes that had impelled him to kill Hollingshead, and they had no relation whatever to the charges made in the libel.

If you should return to Augusta again, I shall be pleased to have you call at my office.

Yours truly,

Wm.H. Fleming.

WILLIAM M. WHERRY, JR.
WILLIAM OSGOOD MORGAN.
C. AMES BROOKS.

WHERRY & MORGAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
43 CEDAR STREET,
NEW YORK.

1/51/27

December 12th, 1911.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
20 Vesey Street,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have yours of December 11th in regard to the Kansas City case, and have written to my correspondent in Kansas City for fukl information, and have asked him what he would charge to handle the case for the colored people. I will write you further about this later.

Yours truly,

William M. Wherry Jr.

1917

WORLD CONFERENCES

For Promoting Concord between all Divisions of Mankind.

Chairman: THE RT. HON. LORD WEARDALE.
Vice-Chairman: SIR KRISHNA G. GUPTA, K.C.S.I.
Hon. Secretary: MR. G. SPILLER, 63 South Hill Park, London, N.W.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES FOR COMMITTEES, SECRETARIES, AND SUPPORTERS.

1. THE present national Congress Secretariats and Committees are requested to continue to act, and will be, if possible, extended to all countries.

2. The national Secretariats and Committees should encourage the formation of local Secretariats and Committees.

3. The national and local Secretariats and Committees should encourage their government, municipalities, associations, and clubs, etc., to admit no discrimination on the ground of race or colour.

4. They should organise annually one national and many local Inter-racial Conferences or Public Meetings.

5. They should approach Ministers of Education, and other Cabinet Ministers subsidising education, to permeate the teaching with racial concord.

6. They should watch Press and Platform, and re-act.

7. They should take action in grave matters.

8. They should report grave matters to the Central Executive Council.

9. Reports from them should reach the Central Executive every January 1st and July 1st.

10. They should endeavour to win over the Churches and other humanitarian organisations to the cause of inter-racial amity, and induce them to arrange for regular annual addresses on the subject.

11. They should arrange for Addresses, especially before Associations.

12. They should get Associations, etc., to adopt, in some form, the Leading Object of the Congress as one of their aims.

13. They should start, if necessary, Inter-racial Associations, Clubs, Free Reading Rooms, etc., but should think primarily of permeation.

14. They should promote Reading and Discussion Classes in colleges, associations, etc., in connection with the volume of Congress papers.

15. They should supply the volume of Congress papers to Free Libraries and other desirable institutions, and generally promote its circulation.

16. They should arrange for debates; but free from all bitterness.

17. They should send in suggestions to the Central Executive.

18. They should encourage the wearing, and the using on paper, etc., of the Congress symbol.

19. They should collect for the Central Executive an album containing at least 100 photographs of educated men and women of their country or people.

20. They should inform the Central Executive of all papers, magazines, and associations within their sphere of influence, which are not unfriendly to inter-racial concord, and arrange for one or two leading papers to be regularly forwarded to the Central Executive.

21. And all supporters of the past Congress are requested to co-operate with Secretariats and Committees, and personally to act in the same sense, more especially in relation to any organisations or other public bodies with which they may be connected.

40/88/10

[1911]

file

Transferred to Co. Records
Ward Custer
1st Sergt 10th Cav

Trial Statements 1/19/04

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To all whom it may concern:

Know Ye, That Gilmon Worthington a Privat of Troop "A" of the Tenth Regiment of Cavalry, who was enlisted at Jeff. Bks., Mo. on the 18th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and Eight, to serve Three years, is hereby Honorably Discharged from the Army of the United States by reason of Expiration of Enlistment Period.

Said Gilmon Worthington was born in Palistine in the State of Texas, and when enlisted was 22½ years of age, by occupation a Laborn, had Bro. # 1 eyes, Black hair, Lt. Bro. complexion, and was 5 feet 8¾ inches in height.

Given under my hand at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., this 17th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and Eleven

J. W. Jones
Colonel, 10th Cavalry, Commanding.

OK

CHARACTER.

No objection to his reenlistment is known to exist.

Very Good

W. H. Hay
Capt, 10th Cav., Comdg. Troop "A"

FORM No. 203, A. G. O.
Ed. July 13-08—75,000.
1-789

MILITARY RECORD.

Serving in First *enlistment period at date of discharge.*

~~*Continuous Service at date of discharge.* ____ *years* ____ *months* ____ *days.*~~

Previous Service: None

Noncommissioned officer: None

Marksmanship: Sharpshooter Feb. 26, 1909.

Horsemanship: Very Good

Battles, engagements, skirmishes, expeditions: None

Wounds received in service: None

Physical condition when discharged: Good

Married or single: Single

Remarks: Service honest and faithful. No unauthorized absence. Served in the Philippine Islands from May 5, 08 to May 16, 09.

W. H. Hay

Captain, 10th Cavalry

Commanding Troop "A".

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

3—782 Enlisted this date, March 29, 1911

John Phillips

MAJOR MEDICAL CORPS U. S. ARMY.

R. O.

(1911?)
(Crisis?)

THE CRISIS

A Record of the Darker Races

The Crisis is an illustrated monthly magazine edited by W. E. Burghardt DuBois, with the assistance of Oswald Garrison Villard, J. Max Barber, Charles Edward Russell, Kelly Miller, W. S. Braithwaite, and M. D. Maclean.

The circulation of *The Crisis* has increased as follows:

November 1,000	January 3,000
December 2,500	February 4,000

We expect to dispose of 5,000 copies by April and to pass the 10,000 mark before next Christmas.

The Crisis is published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at Twenty Vesey Street, New York City. One Dollar a year, ten cents a copy.

CRISIS AGENTS ASSOCIATION

1. Each duly accredited agent of *The Crisis* will receive each month:
   (a) Copies of *The Crisis* for sale.
   (b) An account of his indebtedness to this office.
2. All agents are charged the following prices:

On *sales, with* the privilege of returning unsold copies:

Less than 50 copies	7 cents each
50 or more copies	5 cents each

After the monthly report has been made *hold the copies on hand* until we notify you what disposal to make of them. Except by special arrangement beforehand, no magazines can be returned after the 10th of the succeeding month.

On *sales, without* the privilege of returning unsold copies:

100 or more copies, cash with order	4 cents each

On cash subscriptions paid for in advance, in one remittance by the agent:

Less than 10 subscriptions	70 cents each
10—24 subscriptions	65 cents each
25—49 subscriptions	60 cents each
50—99 subscriptions	55 cents each
100 or more subscriptions	50 cents each

No allowance made on subscriptions sent directly to this office by the subscribers.

3. Agents must notify us promptly:
   (a) The number of copies received as soon as they arrive.

Copies are mailed in packages of 25 or less.

   (b) The names and addresses of persons who have not received copies subscribed for.
   (c) Sample copies, receipt books, etc., needed.

4. Between the *twentieth* of each month and the *first* of the next month (or at some other date if definitely agreed upon), agents must write us:
   (a) State the number of copies received, the number sold, and the number on hand.
   (b) The number of cash subscriptions received, and the names and addresses of subscribers.
   (c) Send the amount of money due enclosed and state the form of the remittance. For sums less than one dollar, send stamps; for larger sums, send money orders made payable to *The Crisis*.
   (d) State the number of copies needed the next month. Estimate carefully, remembering, on the one hand, we want as few copies as possible returned, and on the other hand, we are often unable to supply copies after the first order.

5. Agents will find that the securing of advertisements is especially remunerative. If interested in this write us.

6. Exclusive territory cannot be given agents unless they engage to cover the whole territory carefully.

7. Each agent is a member of the Crisis Agents Association. That means partnership with us in a mutual benefit society, for our good, for your good, and for the good of the colored people of the world.

Write to us often and confidentially. Tell us how we can improve *The Crisis*, and how we can help you. *Remember if you fail to make your monthly report, you will receive no magazines the following month.* Be prompt and business-like, and keep the standard of our work high.

W. E. B. DuBOIS,
Editor and manager of *The Crisis*,
Room 610, Twenty Vesey Street,
New York City.

Bet 32, 32-33 .82

Charleston, W. Va., 4/1/11 19

The Crisis

20 Vesey St., New York City

2/1/142

To THE ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO., Dr.

OFFICE: ROOM 3, K. OF P. BLDG.

March	30	Advertisement	1 00

Advocate Pub. Co.
per

(7)

ESTABLISHED 1883.

USE POST OFFICE MUCILAGE | POST OFFICE LETTER FILES | POST OFFICE PENS | POST OFFICE BLOTTERS

G. HUSSENNETTER THOS. V. KRAFT.

2/1/226

New York, ...

M .....

To **T. V. KRAFT & CO.,**

Stationers,

And Account Book Manufacturers,

No. 4 VESEY STREET,

ASTOR HOUSE, Near Broadway,

TELEPHONE 3555 CORTLANDT.

1 Desk Box 80

ESTABLISHED 1883.

USE POST OFFICE MUCILAGE | POST OFFICE LETTER FILES | POST OFFICE PENS | POST OFFICE BLOTTERS

G. HUSSENNETTER THOS. V. KRAFT.

2/1/04

New York, ...

M Nacc P .....

To **T. V. KRAFT & CO.,**

Stationers,

And Account Book Manufacturers,

No. 4 VESEY STREET,

ASTOR HOUSE, **Near Broadway,**

TELEPHONE 3555 CORTLANDT.

1 Basket ✓✓

T. V. KRAFT & CO.

MAY 1 1911

Pd by W Co.

ESTABLISHED 1883

USE POST OFFICE MUCILAGE | POST OFFICE LETTER FILES | POST OFFICE PENS | POST OFFICE BLOTTERS

G. HUSSENNETTER THOS. V. KRAFT.

2/1/99

New York,.....

M N.....

To **T. V. KRAFT & CO.,**

Stationers,

And Account Book Manufacturers,

No. 4 VESEY STREET,

ASTOR HOUSE, Near Broadway,

TELEPHONE 3555 CORTLANDT.

1/2 Gross Blotters 2.50

8.00

T. V. KRAFT & CO.

MAY 2 1899

W. F. B. Dodson

Telephone 1940 Beekman

New York 3 — 1 — 1911

TRADE MARK

W. E. Dubois

20 Vesey St.

M 72654

To **J. E. LINDE PAPER CO.** Dr.

(1)

ST. GEORGE BLDG., BEEKMAN & CLIFF STS.

NEW YORK

Terms: C.O.D.

Shipped by Boy

2/1/163

60 lbs each

2 Rms 24 x 36 — 30 Ring Kraft 4 20.

cut 12 x 12 20

4 40

3 90 13

4 2

Paid for Cabb (4.1)

Prices subject to change without notice

OFFICE FURNITURE, TYPEWRITERS and CASH REGISTERS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED and REPAIRED

TELEPHONE
1618 FRANKLIN

- Addressographs
- Copying Presses
- Directories
- Hectographs
- Cable Codes
- Agency Books
- Typewriter Supplies
- Hotel Registers
- Playing Cards
- Addressing Machines
- TYPEWRITERS
- SAFES
- CASH REGISTERS

8/1/05

NEW YORK, May 1 191 1

M V & B Dubois

To CHAS. S. NATHAN, DR.

EVERYTHING FOR THE OFFICE

TERMS C O D

239 WEST BROADWAY
4-6 WHITE STREET

ESTABLISHED
1876

- Office Furniture
- Desks—Chairs
- Neostyles
- Mimeographs
- Check Protectors
- STATIONERY . .
- PRINTING . . . .
- Adding Machines
- Time Clocks
- Check Pads
- Numbering Machines
- Time Stamps
- Scales
- Card Indexes
- Letter Files

1	Mr desk		15 00
1	R Chair		5 00
1	desk		8 00
1	Cabinet	Rec'd payment Chas S Nathan	1 50
	Labor		1 50
		Exp	3 00
		Pd	1 00
		C O D	30 00

TERMS: All goods sold as second-hand and no allowance except for shortage. After we receive receipt from the Transportation Co., we are not responsible for any damage, as we ship subject to purchaser's risk, inspection and direction. All goods sold for spot cash only, no discounts.

No. 48

Jan. 4 1911.

2/1/106

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** thirty seven and 39/100 *Dollars*

in payment for Postage advanced for mailing.
The Crisis.

$37.39

M. D. Maclean.

No. 3

Jan 6 1910

21-107

Received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Fourteen 84/100 ——— Dollars

in payment for postage expended in month of December for letters

$ 14 84

W. E. B. DuBois

No. _____ Jan 7 1911

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement**

of Colored People Ten ▽ No/100 _____ *Dollars*

in payment for advertising commission

_____

$ 10.00 _____ Emmett J. Scott

30/1/08.

No. 49 Jan. 12 1911.

2/1/110

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** Seven and 79/100 *Dollars*

in payment for Dept. of Publicity & Research postage and sundries for December

$ 7.79

W. E. B. Du Bois

No. 57

January 4 1911.

2/1/109 1

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** Ten and no/100 *Dollars*

in payment for petty Cash acct of Crisis

$ 10.00

W. E. B. DuBois

Crisis Fund

150 09 MC

Deposited with Mrs D Lacomen

Dec 3, 1910 – Jan 24, 1911 — $384.38 7 47

Expenses.

Mailing 72 (Mrs Malcomin)	37.39	
Belooder	25.00	
Petty cash	24.65	
December County	150.15	
	237.39	237.39
		146.99

~~Petty bill due~~ 7

2/1/10

No. 60

Jan 28 1911.

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** One hundred seventy-three and 25/100 Dollars

in payment for Printing Circs for ~~December~~ January 1910.

$173.25

Robert N. Wood

2/1111

No. _____ Jan 28 1911

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** Three _____ *Dollars*

in payment for clerical services on Crisis

_____

$ 3.00 _____ Alice F. Lucas

2/1/118

No. 65 Feb. 2 1911.

Received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Seven and 22/100 Dollars

in payment for January Petty cash

$ 7.22 W. E. B. Du Bois.

2/113

No. 66

Feb. 2 1911.

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** Two and 40/100 *Dollars*

in payment for postage

$2.00

Frank M. Turner

2/1114

No. 64 Feb 2 1911.

2/1/174

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** Five and 25/100 *Dollars*

in payment for petty cash

$ 5.25 Frank M. Turner

Feb. 2, 1911.

For stamp and stamp pad .55

" Postage 1.00

O.K.

W. E. D. DuBois

2/1/166

New York, Feb. 4 1911.

Received of Mr. Turner on account of salary, Five Dollars, ($5.00) .

Alice T. Sousa.

2/1/167

Feb. 7, 1911

2/1 169

For stamps 1.00

Crisis Funds Feb 8

Feb. 6,	Draft	Wheeling, W.Va.	1.00
Feb. 4,	Check	S.F. Collins,	1.00
2,	"	Davis & Barnes	3.50
Jan. 31,	Ex. O.	A. L. Stewart	1.00
" 31	M.O.	V. P. Thomas	2.80
Feb. 1,	M.O.	A. T. Dennis	1.19
Jan. 30	Ex. O.	S. D. Brown	2110
Feb. 2,	Check	Dr. Valdo Turner	2.00
" 2,	M.O.	H. T. McCorkle	1.00
" 2	Check	J. O. Spencer	1.00
Jan. 10,	Voucher	Louisville Library	1.00
Feb. 4,	Check	Miss Corinne Bacon	1.00
" 2,	M.O.	L. F. Branch	1.00
" 4,	M.O.	H. T. Ryder	6.40
" 2,	M.O.	Pauline Smith	1.00
			$26.99

Feb 9 + 18 1911

Unpaid check 1.75

[redacted]

Voucher, Miss Sousa 5.00

[redacted]

Case paid 30.00

Deposit 55.18

1.06 Feb 9

Stamps

Voucher, Mirby 52.74

Check 1.00

" 2.00

" 8.00

" 1.00

M.O. .70

M.O. 1.75

100.99 —— 101.99

30 30

[redacted] Rec Saturday 1/2. 73.99 71.99 ~~75.99~~

2/1/170

Feb. 9, 1911

For mailing Crisis	. . . . .	1.61
" Stamps	. . . . .	1.00
" Carfare to and from Miss Randolph's		.10
		2.71

W. E. B. Du Bois

2/1/171

Feb. 10, 1911

For stamps	. . . . .	1.00

W. E. B. D

No. _____ Feb 10 1911

Received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Fifty two 74/100 Dollars

in payment for Mailing deposit, Febry Circs.

$ 52.74 W.E.B. Du Bois

2/1/11 5

No. 67 Feb. 14 1911

2/1/175

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** Five Dollars

in payment for Petty Cash

$ 5.00 Frank M. Turner

2/-/172

Feb. 11, 1911.

For Stamps	2.70
" Carfare to Literary Digest (closed)	.10
	2.80

W.E.B.D.

1/-/173

Feb. 13, 1911.

For mailing Crisis	2.30
" Carfare to Literary Digest	.05
	2.35

W.E.B.D.

No. 67

Feb. 15 1911

2/1/126

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** five and 00/100 *Dollars*

in payment for Petty cash & Postage

$ 5.00

Frank M. Turner

2-1-180

N.E.A.D.

Feb. 15, 1911

Stamps - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2.00
Mailing Crisis	1.32
	3.32

Feb. 16, 1911

Stamps - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2.18

W.E.D.D

Feb. 17, 1911

W.E.D

Stamps - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2.07

2/11/86

No. 68 Feb 17 1911.

Received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Five and 00/100 Dollars in payment for Petty cash

$5.00 Frank M. Turner

2/1/177

2/1/183

Feb. 20, 1911 W.E.B.

1¢ Stamps for mailing circulars 2.00

No. 70

Feb. 20 1911.

Received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People one hundred fifteen 43/100 Dollars in payment for a/c of Credit Lending bill for ~~January~~ February.

$115.43

Florence E. Wood

2/1/11 26

Feb. 21, 1911 W.E.B.D

Post cards	.50
Stamps	1.00

2/1/11

No. 71

Feb. 21 1911

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** Five *Dollars*

in payment for Petty Cash

$ 5.00

Frank M. Turner

a/1/28

Feb. 23, 1911

2/1/185

1¢ Stamps - - - - - - - - - - - - - - .50

Feb. 24, 1911.

Feb 24 1911

Money Orders

A. T. Dennis	4.20
W. J. Carter	1.00
M. L. Baldwin	1.00
E. W. Kinchen	1.40
J. T. Finley	1.00
A. J. Fassett	1.00
W. A. Cowan	1.00
C. R. Harris	1.00
A. D. Rahming	2.05
L. H. Boyd	2.20
Mrs. J. S Yates	1.00
J. W. Peele	1.40
J. H. Stewart	1.30
Mrs. S. D' Brown	2.60
C. M. Leonard	1.40
A. T. Strickland	1.50
T. M. Dent	1.00

Checks

Free Library, Stockton, Cal	1.00
Geo. G. Bradford	6.00
J. P. Tolman	1.00
M. W. Adams	4.00
J. T. Bradford	1.00
J. W. Holly	1.00
Atlanta Bapt Col	2.00
M. A. Hawkins	1.00
J. H. Jackson	5.25
Mrs. A. J. Cooper	1.00
C. Q. Williams	1.00
R. T. Weatherby	1.00
J. D. Wetmore	1.00
C. Wormley	1.00
J. M. Waldron	2.00
S. A. Pease	1.00
J. E. Bruce	1.00

Stamps

204 1¢	2.04
118 2¢	2.24
	$61.58
Postage voucher	10.00
Cash	10
Owed by Miss D	2.00
	$73.68
Check (W.E.D.)	5.05
	$78.73

78 73
4 28
7 7 4 5

Checks — 62 35
Stamps — 4 28
Voucher — 10 00
Cash — 10
Debit 2 00

2-1-88

Feb. 24, 1911

Stamps - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1.00

2-1-183

No. _____ Feb 24 1911

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** Ten 20/100 ——— *Dollars*

in payment for Postage

———

$ 10 00 W. E. B. Du Bois

2/1/12

Circle balance
Feb. 25, 1911.

$42.67

(not including
petty cash or postage
expense for Feb.).

8/1/11

~~$1 Nat Bank~~
~~Mrs Hayes~~

42.67
68.45
#1112
4045
#151.57
161

Feb. 27, 1911

Post cards - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - .68

Feb 27

Money Orders

S. D. Brown	7.35
F. W. Lee	2.03
N. Sawyer	1.00
K. M. Johnson	31.09
J. A. Kumler	1.00
V. P. Thomas	1.40
C. H. John	3.00
A. Dejoie	70

Checks

R. A. Metz	1.00
R. Hill	1.00
D. H. Williams	2.10
J. A. Bray	~~8.~~00
J. W.Ellis	1.00
S. G. Atkins	2.00
A. Lewis	1.00

Money

-------	1.00
Gunner	63

Stamps

55 2 ¢	~~1.10~~ 5
	~~$60.40~~
	59 45

9 on Volland ad

~~10~~ 6845.

2-1-89

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Room 610

20 Vesey Street, New York

2/1/118

No. 94 Feb. 28 1916.

Received from W. E. B. DuBois

Sixty-eight and 45/100 ——— **Dollars, for**

a/c Crisis fund

$68.45

Oswald Garrison Villard

Disbursing Treasurer

Petty Cash

February, 1911.

February	1	Stamps	.36
	2	Stamp & pad	.55
	2	Stamps	1.00
	7	Stamps	1.00
	8	Carfare	.05
	9	Mailing Crisis	1.61
	9	Stamps	1.00
	[illegible]	Carfare	.05
	[illegible]	[illegible]amps	1.00
	[illegible]	[illegible]tamps	2.70
	11	Carfare	.10
	13	Mailing Crisis	2.30
	14	Carfare	.05
	15	Stamps	2.00
	15	Mailing Crisis	1.32
	16	Stamps	2.18
	17	Stamps	2.07
	20	Stamps	2.00
	21	Post Cards	.50
	21	Stamps	1.00
	23	Stamps	.50
	24	Stamps	1.00
	27	Post Cards	.68
	28	Carfare	.05
			25.07

Received from Miss Blascoer 25.00

.07

Used for Crisis letters, etc.

13.15

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

Petty Cash

February, 1911.

February	1	Stamps	.38
	2	Stamp & pad	.55
	2	Stamps	1.00
	7	Stamps	1.00
	8	Carfare	.05
	9	Mailing Crisis	1.61
	9	Stamps	1.00
	9	Carfare	.05
	10	Stamps	1.00
	11	Stamps	2.70
	11	Carfare	.10
	13	Mailing Crisis	2.30
	14	Carfare	.05
	15	Stamps	2.00
	15	Mailing Crisis	1.32
	16	Stamps	2.18
	17	Stamps	2.07
	20	Stamps	2.00
	21	Post Cards	.50
	21	Stamps	1.00
	23	Stamps	.50
	24	Stamps	1.00
	27	Post Cards	.68
	28	Carfare	.05
			25.07

Received from Miss Blascoer 25.00

.07

Used for Crisis letters, etc.

13.15

2/1/232

2/1/2328

[FEB, 1911?]

Mr. DuBois: I have already credited the cross with $30. ; this, which is the check inclosed in your voucher of $52.74, so your credit this time is only $82.99 $73.99

2111/190

Crisis deposit

March 4, 1911

	$ 2.00
	5.70
	1.00
	3.50
Checks & Money orders.	1.00
	2.45
	16.25
	5.00
	1.58
	1.40
	1.68
Vouchers	1.00
"	10.00
	3 3 2
	52.56

2/1/203

No. 72

March 1 1911.

2/1/119

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** One hundred seventy-nine and 65/100 Dollars

in payment for Printing for February "Crisis"

$ 179.65

Robert N. Wood

No. _____ March 1 1911

2/1/120

Received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Ten 00/100 Dollars

in payment for Cartoons for Crisis

by J. H. Adams (voucher to be sent

$ 10.00 W. E. B. Du Bois

No. 1

March 1 1911

Received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Twelve 50/100 Dollars

in payment for Postal cards for Crisis

$ 12 50

W. E. B. DuBois

2/1121

No. 74 March 1 1911.

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** Five and No/100 *Dollars*

in payment for Petty cash expense

$ 5.00 Frank M. Turner

2/1/122

Check deposit. Mch 2

Miss Dawson		1.00
Voucher No 1		#12.50
" No 2.		4.27
Money orders.	3.00	
	1.05	
	1.00	
	1.00	
	8.00	
	1.00	
	1.05	
	4.95	
	4.00	
	3.45	28.50
Checks	1.00	
	2.00	
	1.00	
	1.00	
	1.00	
		6.00
		52.27

Mch 2, 1911

2/1/206

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Room 610

20 Vesey Street, New York

2/1/123

No. 95 Mch. 2 1911.

Received from W. E. B. DuBois

Fifty-two and 32/100 **Dollars, for**

The Crisis fund

$52.32

Frances Blascoer

Asst ~~Disbursing~~ Treasurer

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Room 610

20 Vesey Street, New York

2/1/124

No. 96

March 4 1911.

Received from The Crisis

Fifty-five and 56/100 **Dollars, for**

$52 56

Frances Blascoer

Disbursing Treasurer

No. _____ March 4 1911

2/1/125

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** Four 7/100 *Dollars*

in payment for Clerical services for Crisis

$ 4 00

Rachel Sawyer.

Civics Fund, March 6.

Check & Money Order

2.65
1.00
18.75
.84
.70
1.00
10.00
.70
1.00

36.64

Vouchers.

17.03

53.67

2/1/20

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Room 610

20 Vesey Street, New York

2/1/120

No. 96

Mch. 6 1911.

Received from The Crisis

Fifty three and 67/100 **Dollars, for**

$53 67

Frances Blascoer

Asst. ~~Disbursing~~ Treasurer

No. _____ March 6 1911

21/127

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** Thirteen & 3/100 ——— *Dollars*

in payment for Mary March Crisis

$ 13.03 W. E. B. DuBois

Cruise Journal Mile 8

Checks & orders #26.95
Voucher 2.00

#28.95

2/1/2015

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Room 610

20 Vesey Street, New York

2/1/128

No. 98 Mch 8 1911.

Received from W. E. B. DuBois

Twenty-eight and 70 ~~00~~ 100 Dollars, for

C/o The Crisis

$28 ~~00~~ 70

Frances Blascoer

Asst. Disbursing Treasurer

No. 5 March 8 1911.

Received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Ten and 00/100 Dollars

in payment for Petty cash

$10.00 Frank M. Turner

2/1/129

No. 7

March 8 1911

Turned in

Received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Two & no/100 Dollars

in payment for Clerical services, Crisis

$ 2.00

S. D. Brown

8-1-130

No. _____ March 8 1911

Agreement re

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement**

of Colored People Eleven 7 no/100 *Dollars*

in payment for Cartoons,

(Check for $10 + subscription for Green $1.

$ 11 00 John Henry Adams

2/1/131

S. D. Brown

J. W. Adams.

No. 9 March 8 1911

Received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Two 50/100 Dollars

in payment for Mailing Crisis Cards

$ 2.50/100 F. M. Turner

2/1/132

No. _____ March 8 1911

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** Two & No/100 _____ *Dollars*

in payment for Clerical services S. D Brown, Chicago

$ 2.00 W. E. B. DuBois

8/1/13

No. _____ Mch 8 1911

2-1-1134

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** One & 00/100 *Dollars*

in payment for Postage (65¢) & Express (35¢) for Crisis

$ 1.00 W.E.B. DuBois

No. _____ May 8 1911

Received from the National Association for the Advancement

of Colored People One _____ Dollars

in payment for Cartoon (for one subscription

charged to J. H. Adams

$ 1.00 W. E. B. DuBois

2/1/35

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Room 610

20 Vesey Street, New York

No. _____ March 11, 1911 19

2/1/136

Received from Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

Six --------- Dollars, for

Clerical services

$ 6.00

Rachel A. Souza.

Disbursing Treasurer

No. _____ Mar 16 1911

Received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Four 90/100 Dollars

in payment for Stamps

For mailing Crisis posters

$ 4 90/100 Frank M. Turner

2/1/37

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Room 610

20 Vesey Street, New York

2/1/'38

No. 4 Mch. 20 1911.

Received from The Crisis

Eighty-six and 01/100 ——— Dollars, for

deposit of June

$86.01

Francis Blascoer

asst. Disbursing Treasurer

DEPOSITS

6

Feb. 9	55.08	
18	15.91	
Miss Blascoer	3.00	
Feb. 20	50.16	
21	115.43	
24	78.73	
28	68.45	
Mar. 2	52.32	
4	52.56	
6	53.67	
8	28.70	
13	2.00	
Rec'd Mar. 8 - 17	56.60	
	$632.61	632.61

2/1/217

EXPENDITURES

Mailing	52.79	
Woods	115.43	
Mailing	10.00	
Miss Sousa	5.00	
Woods	64.22	
Nation Press	28.20	
Miscel.	1.75	
Clerical	14.31	
Printing	2.60	
Cartoons	11.00	
Cuts for April	25.00	
Mailing	10.40	
	$340.70	340.70

Balance $291.91

No. _____

March 20, 1911

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** 85 cents ~~Dollars~~

in payment for ~~Messenger~~, (35¢) Mailing (25¢) Mailing 25¢ for Crisis

$ 0.85

W. E. B. Du Bois

8/1139

No. 9

March 20 1911.

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** ~~Robt.~~ Two hundred eighteen 75/100 Dollars

in payment for ~~March~~ bill for printing

$218.75

Robert N. Wood

2/1/140

Voucher Mch 20

Adams Express co., (from Atlanta)	1.25
March 20, Messenger, & mailing, for Crisis	.85
March 11, Clerical Services, Miss Sousa,	6.00
March 8, Cartoon (1 sub. J. H. Adams)	1.00
March 8, Postage (65) Express (35), Crisis,	1.00
March 11, Stenographer, Miss Randolph,	8.31
March 10, 3 cuts,	25.00
	$43.41

Vouchers marked
in Mch 20
and returned
— & refunded by
check.

Paid

2/1/214

No. 12 March 20 1911.

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** forty-three and 41/100 *Dollars*

in payment for bills as per statement of March 20.

2/1/141

$43 41

W. E. B. DuBois

[1911]

CRISIS FUND

Feb. 25, Balance	$42.67	
Deposited Feb. 28,	68.45	
March 2	52.32	
4	52.56	
6	53.67	
8	28.70	
20	86.01	
	$384.38	384.38

Expense

Printing, Wood	218.75	
Vouchers, March 2	16.77	
" " 4,	11.00	
6	17.03	
8	2.00	
20	10.00	
	$274.55	274.55
		$109.83

2/1/07

This is Mr DuBois Memo.

Please cover.

[March 1911]

Expenditures

Printing bills	150.15
	173.25
	179.65
	218 75
	28.20
Nation Press	25.00
Belboder	
Mailing	52.79
	10.00
	10.40
Vouchers, March 2-20	100.18
	$948.37

294

3/1/2008

found with 1911 vouchers
[illegible]

Crisis deposit Mch 20, 1911

L. B. Moore	1.00	(4.00, N.A.A.C.P)
S. J. Evans	1.00	
S. E. Frazier	2.00	
W. E. Hawkins	2.00	
Isiah Mitchell	1.00	
J. C. Caldwell	1.00	
A. M. Bush	1.00	
Lawrence Lay	50	
T. H. Amos	70	
W. J. Carter	1.00	
Carrie K. Bowles	2.50	
D. Porter	1.00	
Dr. S. M. Stewart	1.00	
B. F. Lee	1.10	
S. D. Brown	1.00	
L. F. Clarke	1.00	
W. H. Richards	2.00	
J. W. P. Ruffin	1.00	
Geo. E. Haynes	1.00	
W. N. Adams	70	
Geo. W. Jackson	1.00	
G. W. H. Woodson	1.00	
F. C. Wispetal	1.00	
W. A. Sinclair	2.00	
F. E. Lewis	1.00	
S. J. Brown	1.00	
T. W. Bell	1.00	
M. O. Pettiford	2.66	
---	1.00	
E. L. Parks	3.00	
J. O. Myers	1.00	
S. D. Brown	2.00	
N. F. Mossell	4.17	
J. W. Norris	2.10	
B. B. Gunner	70	
S. D. Brown	2.10	
K. Miller	1.50	
C. A. Jones	7.00	
E. H. Hunton	1.00	
G. C. Hall	2.00	
A. D. Rahming	2.45	
M. W. Adams	4.00	
C. A. Cranch	1.00	
Mrs. J. S. P. Ruffin	2.00	
Deposited with Treasurer (Garrison & Marston)	3.00	
Stamps	1.73	
	$76.01	

2/1/207

Voucher Mailing
"
Printing

4.90
2.50
2.60

$86.01

1911 CR

Crisis Deposit, Mch 20, 1911

L. B. Moore	1.00 (for N.A.A.C.P.)
S. J. Evans	1.00
S. E. Frazier	2.00
W. E. Hawkins	2.00
Isiah Mitchell	1.00
J. C. Caldwell	1.00
A. M. Bush	1.00
Lawrence Lay	50
T. H. Amos	70
W. J. Carter	1.00
Carrie K. Bowles	2.50
D. Porter	1.00
Dr. S. M. Stewart	1.00
B. F. Lee	1.10
S. D. Brown	1.00
L. F. Clarke	1.00
W. H. Richards	2.00
J. W. P. Ruffin	1.00
Geo. E. Haynes	1.00
W. N. Adams	70
Geo. W. Jackson	1.00
G. W. H. Woodson	1.00
F. C. Wispetal	1.00
W. A. Sinclair	2.00
F. E. Lewis	1.00
S. J. Brown	1.00
T. W. Bell	1.00
M. O. Pettiford	2.66
---	1.00
E. L. Parks	3.00
J. O. Myers	1.00
S. D. Brown	2.10
N. F. Mossell	4.17
J. W. Norris	2.10
B. B. Gunner	70
S. D. Brown	2.10
K. Miller	1.50
C. A. Jones	7.00
E. H. Hunton	1.00
G. C. Hall	2.00
A. D. Rahming	2.45
M. W. Adams	4.00
C. A. Cranch	1.00
Mrs. J. S. P. Ruffin	2.00
Deposited with Treasurer (Garrison & Marston)	3.00 ✓
Stamps	1.73 ✓
	$76.01

2/1/198

Vouchers - paid

Mailing $4.90
a 2.50
Printg 2.60
10.00

This is Mr. DuBois's statement to Treasurer

1000
$86.01
400 for NAACP
Membership
Dr L.B. Moore
Howard Univ
Washington DC

THE CRISIS

Income.

Sept. 1, 1910 - Mar. 20, 1911.

Balance Dec. 9, 1910		28.42
Dec.	10	23.11
	12	5.25
	13	23.07
	14	10.20
	17	30.40
	21	37.43
	22	18.25
Jan.	4, 1911	45.41
	6,	24.50
	18	56.74
	19	18.00
	21	32.95
	24	30.65
	Miss Blascoer	3.09
	26	20.80
	28	8.15
Feb.	1	37.37
	9	55.08
	18	15.91
Miss Blascoer		3.00
Feb.	20	50.16
	21	115.43
	24	78.73
	28	68.45
Mar.	2,	52.[illegible]
	4,	52.56
	6,	53.67
	8,	28.70
	13	[illegible]

[illegible]

THE CRISIS

—

Expenditures, Sept. 1, 1910 - March 20, 1911.

—

	Belboder	
	Miss Sousa	
	Printing December	1
	" January	1
	Petty cash, Jan.&Dec.	2
	Mailing	52
	Woods	115
	Mailing	10.00
	Miss Sousa	5.00
	Woods	64.22
	Nation Press	28.20
	Miscel.	1.75
	Clerical	14.31
	Printing	12 60
	Cartoons	11.00
	Cuts for April	25.00
	Mailing	10.40
	March Printing	218.75
Vouchers,	March 2,	16.77
	4,	11.00
	6,	17.00
	8,	2.00
	20,	10.00
	20,	43.41
		1045.87
	Vouchers, April 6,	33.61
		$1079.48

2/1200

1315

THE CRISIS

Income.

Sept. 1, 1910 - Mar. 20, 1911.

Balance Dec. 3, 1910		28.42
Dec.	10	23.11
	12	5.25
	13	23.07
	14	10.20
	17	30.40
	21	37.43
	22	18.25
Jan.	4, 1911	45.41
	6,	24.50
	18	56.74
	19	18.00
	21	32.95
	24	30.65
	Miss Blascoer	3.09
	26	20.80
	28	8.15
Feb.	1	37.37
	9	55.08
	18	15.91
Miss Blascoer		3.00
Feb.	20	50.16
	21	115.43
	24	78.73
	28	88.45
Mar.	2,	52.32
	4,	52.56
	6,	53.67
	8,	28.70
	13	2.00
		[illegible]
Mar	20	86.01.
		1115.81

2/1/202

The Crisis

To

W.E. B. DuBois, Dr.,

2/1/161

Mch 20 To cash paid out as per accompanying vouchers 43 41

Ten sacks
There is a 25 bell for repairing
away there I left for you which belongs
to this statement Please over

Petty Cash

March - 1911.

March	1	Stamps	4.00
	2	Stamps	.75
	3	Carfare	.05
	4	Stamps	1.20
	7	Stamps	1.00
	8	Express (Boston)	.35
	8	Library paste	.60
	9	Stamps	4.00
	9	Mailing Crisis	.15
	10	Stamps	.25
	10	Express (Boston)	.40
	11	Stamps	3.00
	11	Mailing Crisis	.11
	14	Stamps	1.00
	16	Stamps	5.00
	17	Stamps	2.00
	17	Mailing Crisis	33
	17	Carfare	10
	20	"	10
		Telegrams	1.75
	23	Library Cards	1.15 ✓
	23	Stamps	1.00
	24	Stamps	.70 ✓
	24	Carfare	.10
	25	Wrapping paper	2.00 ✓
	25	Twine	.25 ✓
	27	Stamps	4.00 ✓
	27	Express (Boston)	.90 ✓
		Mailing Crisis	10.26 ✓
	27	Note Books	.25
	29	Mailing Crisis	.60 ✓
	30	Mailing Crisis	.10 ✓
	30	Carfare	.10 ✓
	30	Mailing posters	1.25 ✓
	30	Library Cards	1.50
	30	Stamps	.50
	31	Rubber bands	.20 ✓
			51.00
Received from Miss Blascoer			15.00
			36.00
Used for Crisis			33.48
			2.52

Petty Cash

March - 1911.

March	1	Stamps	4.00
	2	Stamps	.75
	3	Carfare	.05
	4	Stamps	1.20
	7	Stamps	1.00
	8	Express (Boston)	.35
	8	Library paste	.60
	9	Stamps	4.00
	9	Mailing Crisis	.15
	10	Stamps	.25
	10	Express (Boston)	.40
	11	Stamps	3.00
	11	Mailing Crisis	[illegible].11
	14	Stamps	1.00
	16	Stamps	5.00
	17	Stamps	2.00
	17	Mailing Crisis	33
	17	Carfare	10
	20	"	10
		Telegrams	1.75
	23	Library Cards	1.15
	23	Stamps	1.00
	24	Stamps	.70
	24	Carfare	.10
	25	Wrapping paper	2.00
	25	Twine	.25
	27	Stamps	4.00
	27	Express (Boston)	.90
		Mailing Crisis	10.26
	27	Note Books	.25
	29	Mailing Crisis	.60
	30	Mailing Crisis	.10
	30	Carfare	.10
	30	Mailing posters	1.25
	30	Library Cards	1.50
	30	Stamps	.50
	31	Rubber bands	.20
			61.00

Received from Miss Blascoer	15.00
	36.00
Used for Crisis	33.48
	2.52

Paid by number 24.36

Balance #9.12

2/1/1972

2/1/197

Found with 1911 Material

THE CRISIS FUND

Balance Feb. 25,	42.67
Deposit Feb. 28,	68.85
" March 2,	52.32
" " 4,	52.56
" " 6,	53.67
" " 8,	28.70
" " 20,	86.01
	$384.78

EXPENSE

March Printing	218.75
Vouchers, March 2,	16.77
4	11.00
6	17.00
8,	2.00
20.	10.00
20	43.41
	$318.93
Watson bill	28.20
	$347.13

2/1/12

384.78
347.13
37.65

This is Mr Dubois' memo, given me about Mch. 20.

1911 CR 0261

Checks

1.84
1.00
1.00
1.75
5.00
1.00
1.00
15.00
3.00
1.00
1.00
10.00
8.25
1.40
19.85
1.68
1.60
1.10
2.00
11.67
4.00
1.00
9.18
1.00
1.00
1.00
107.32

Money orders

1.00
3.70
1.00
1.75
1.05
1.00
1.05
1.00
14.08
4.00
.50
1.40
1.00
2.00
2.50
2.45
2.35
2.10
1.05
3.50
4.90
1.05
3.45
1.00
1.40
2.10
2.10
4.69
1.00
3.48
5.00

78.76
4.70
2.50
3.80
5.22
1.47
4.40
.70
101.55

Stamps

184 2¢ 3.68
12 1¢ .12
3.80

2/1/216

~~1.05~~

CRISIS FUND

Deposit April 6, 1911.

Checks	107.32	
Money orders	101.55	
Stamps	3.80	$73.61 Vouchers
Cash	72.95	39.34 Cash.
	285.62	

$287.62

2/1/215

Voucher

Copy

The Crisis

To

F. M. Turner, Dr.

March	23	Library Cards	1.15
	24	Stamps	70
	25	Wrapping paper	2.00
	"	Twine	.25
	28	Stamps	4.00
	"	Express to Boston	.90
	"	Mailing	10.26
	29	Mailing	.60
	30	"	.10
	"	Carfare	.10
	"	Mailing Posters	1.25
	31	Rubber bands	.20
	"	Mailing	.20
April	1	Stamps	2.00
	"	Mailing	.30
	3	posters	1.00
	"	Express	.25
	"	Mailing	.83
	4	Stamps	4.00
	"	Mailing	67
	5	Telegram	.35
			31.11

2/1/228

Received Payment

F M Turner (Signed)

April 6, 1911

CRISIS FUND

Deposit April 6, 1911.

Checks	107.32	
Money orders	101.55	
Stamps	3.80	33.61 Vouchers
Cash	74.95	41.34 Cash
	287.62	

W.E.B.D

2/1/230

Kindly make out checks as follows:

Advocate Publishing Co.,	$1.00
The Evening Post	25.42
Nation Press	36.20
The Freeman	2.50
	65.12

1.00
25.42
36.20
2.50
65.12

The Crisis

To

F. M. Turner, Dr.

March	23	Library Cards	1.15
	24	Stamps	70
	25	Wrapping paper	2.00
	"	Twine	.25
	26	Stamps	4.00
	"	Express to Boston	.90
	"	Mailing	10.26
	29	Mailing	.60
	30	"	.10
	"	Carfare	.10
	"	Mailing Posters	1.25
	31	Rubber bands	.20
	"	Mailing	.20
April	1	Stamps	3.00
	"	Mailing	.30
	3	posters	1.00
	"	Express	.25
	"	Mailing	.83
	4	Stamps	4.00
	"	Mailing	67
	5	Telegram	.35
			$ 31.11
			9.40

2/1/231

Received Payment

Frank M. Turner

April 6, 1911

11.77

1-25-20 2-25-4 90 26 33.48 2/27/11.97

No. 3. April 7 1911

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** Fifty cents ~~Dollars~~

in payment for 2 magazines

$.50 M. D. Maclean

2/1/13

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Room 610

20 Vesey Street, New York

No. 73. Apr. 8. 1911.

2-1-144

Received from W. E. B. DuBois

Two hundred Eighty-seven and 62/100 Dollars, for

The Crisis fund

$287 62

Oswald Garrison Villard

Disbursing Treasurer

B

Petty Cash

April - 1911.

—

April	1	Stamps	2.00
	1	Mailing Crisis	.30
	3	Mailing posters	1.00
	3	Express	.25
	3	Mailing Crisis	.83
	4	Stamps	4.00
	4	Mailing Crisis	.67
	5	Telegram	.35
	5	Stamps	1.00
	6	Stamps	1.00
	7	Mailing Crisis	.10
	7	Stamps	1.06
	8	Mailing Crisis	.25
	8	Stamps	.75
			13.56
Used for Crisis			9.75
			3.81

1111224

Petty Cash

April - 1911.

April	1	Stamps	2.00
	1	Mailing Crisis	.30
	3	Mailing posters	1.00
	3	Express	.25
	3	Mailing Crisis	.83
	4	Stamps	4.00
	4	Mailing Crisis	.67
	5	Telegram	.35
	5	Stamps	1.00
	6	Stamps	1.00
	7	Mailing Crisis	.10
	7	Stamps	1.06
	8	Mailing Crisis	.25
	8	Stamps	.75
			13.56
		Used for Crisis	9.75
			3.81

Paid

Unpaid

2/1/125

9

No. 15 Apr 11 1911.

Received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Thirty-six and 20/100 Dollars

in payment for Cross belts, and Historical Pageant circulars

$36 20

The Watson Press
W. Hayes Watson

d-1-47

No. 17 April 1911.

Received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People One and no/100 Dollars

in payment for Advertising The Crisis

$ 1 00 Advocate Pub. Co.

2/1/46

No. 184 April 11 1911.

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement**

of Colored People Two and ^{00}/$_{100}$ *Dollars*

in payment for Advertising

THE FREEMAN PUB. CO.

$ 2.00 Edward Rost Secy

2/1/145

1910
1911

The Crisis statement.

December 1, 1910 - April 11, inc.

R E C E I P T S

December.

	28.43
	23.11
	5.25
	23.07
	10.30
	30.40
	37.43
January	
	~~18.25~~
	45.41
	24.50
	56.74
	18.00
	32.95
	30.65
	3.09
	20.80
	8.15
February	
	37.37
	55.08
	15.91
	3.00
	50.16
	115.43
	78.73
	68.45
March	
	52.32
	52.56
	~~53.67~~
	28.70
April	
	86.01
	287.62
	$1401.43

D I S B U R S E M E N T S

December	
R. N. Wood	150.15
Mr. Belboder	20.00
Postage	4.00
Paper and twine	1.15
January	
Mailing	37.39
Dec. Postage Acct.	18.84
R. N. Wood	173.25
Mr. Belboder	5.00
February	
Mailing	52.79
R. N. Wood	179.65
Mr. Barber	5.00
Miss Sousa	5.00
Petty Cash	13.15
Nation Press bills	28.20
March	
R. N. Wood	218.75
Miss Sousa	4.00
Postal Cards	12.50
Wrapping paper	4.27

Statement, The Crisis:

December 1, 1910 to April 11th, inc.

Receipts:		Disbursements:	
December	28.42	December:	
	23.11	R.N.wood	$150.15
	5.25	Mr.Belboder	20.
	23.07	Postage	4.
	10.20	Paper and twine	1.15
	30.40		175 30
	37.43	January	
January	18.25	Mailing	37.39
	45.41	Dec.Postage acct.	14.84
	24.50	R.N.Wood	173.25
	56.74	Mr.Belboder	125.1
	18.		23048
	32.95	February	
	30.65	Mailing	52.79
	3.09	R.N.Wood	179.65
	20.80	Mr.Barber	5.
	8.15	Miss Sousa	5.
February	37.37	Petty Cash	13.15
	55.08	Nation Press bills	28.20
	15.91	March	283 79
	3.	R.N.Wood	218.75
	50.16	Miss Sousa	4.
	115.43	Postal Cards	12.50
	78.73	Wrapping paper	4.27
	68.45	H. H. Adams	10.
		Paper	1.
Mch.	52.32	Mailing Mch.issue	13.03
	52.56	S. D. Brown,clerical work	2.
	53.67	Mailing	4.90
	28.70	"	2.50
		Printing	2.60
April	86.01	Statement,	43.41
	284.62	Petty Cash	55.48 9.12
	$1398.43	April	
		Jas.A.Skeeter	2.50
		Evening Post	25.42
		Nation Press	36.20
		Advocate Pub.Co.	1.
		The Freeman	2.50
		Petty Cash	31.11
			1140.74
		Cash Balance	$257.69

2/1/223

1401.43
1120.38
281.05

Memorandum for Mr. Villard.

The Crisis has used the following method of keeping accounts with the N.A.A.C.P:

All monies, checks etc. were deposited with Miss Blascoer and receipted for.

All monies paid out directly by me were accounted for by v[ouchers] deposited with Miss Blascoer.

All other monies paid out by Miss Blascoer were to be accounted for by vouchers in her hands:

According to this account Miss Blascoer's figures as handed me this morning stand as follows:

Income	1398.43
Expense	1140.74
	257.69

This disagrees with my figures which show a surplus of at least $286 . I have therefore asked Miss Blascoer to see the vouchers. She has practically refused to show them because of lack of time. I therefore hereby ask through you to see the original vouchers of the Crisis funds.

W. E. B. DuBois

April 11, 1911

286
257 69
28.31

38-2-94

No. 1 April 15 1911

Received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Three hundred & twenty three & 8/100 Dollars in payment for April penalty bill — Voucher No 1 (Check made to R. N. Wood)

$ 323.08 W. E. B. Du Bois

8-1-48

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Room 610

20 Vesey Street, New York

No. 83 April 20 1911

2-1-49

Received from The Crisis

One hundred forty eight 89/100 **Dollars, for**

$148.89

M. W. Dwight

Disbursing Treasurer

Petty Cash.

April 5,	Postage	1.65
6,	"	1.00
7,	"	1.16
8,	"	1.00
10,	"	1.30
11,	"	1.40
12,	Telegram	.75
12,	Postage	1.25
13	"	1.00
13	Carfare	.10
14	Postcards	4.00
15	Postage	6.00
19	Stamps	5.71
21	Postage	1.00
29	paper clips	.25
20	Telegram	.60
21	Locksmith	.50
	Postage	28.67

Races Congress	5.34	
Crisis	12.13	
	17.47	17.47
		11.20
	Postage	3.12
		14.32
Crisis		1.00
		13.32

8/11/18

No. 7 April 27 1911

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** Five 20/100 ——— *Dollars*

in payment for check of J.M. Barber for membership

Voucher No 2

$ 5.00 W.E.B. DuBois

a/1/153

No. 2 April 27 1911

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** ~~Fifty~~ Five & no/100 *Dollars*

in payment for Mailing list ($10 paid — $15 due)

$ 5.00 J. Max Barber

8/1/15-4

No. 4 Apr. 27 19

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** Two dollars *Dollars*

in payment for Wrapping Paper

$ 2.00 Frank W Turner

No. 5

Apr. 28 1911

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** Twenty dollars 25/100 *Dollars*

in payment for Writing May Cross

$ 20 25/100

Frank M. Sumner

2-1-15-

No. ~~X~~ 6 April 1911

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** Thirteen 13/100 *Dollars*

in payment for Petty Cash

$ 13 13/100 Frank M Turner

a/c 1152

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Room 610

20 Vesey Street, New York

2/1/155

No. 67 April 28 1911

Received from W. E. B. Du Bois, for Crisis.

61.78 **Dollars, for**

$61.78 M. W. Wright

Disbursing Treasurer

The Crisis

June 29, 1911

Income

Deposited with Mis Ovington $491.72

Cash 172.85

Vouchers 1 — $32 $664.57

Expense

Vouchers	1 —	323.08	
	2 —	5.00	
	3 —	50	
	4 —	2.00	
	5 —	20.25	
	6 —	13.13	
	7 —	.80	
		364.76	364.76
			$299.81

8/1/85

Bills receivable

491.72
323.08
168.64
491.72

Bills Payable

1.50
1.85
7.20
10.50
21.05

50 25 50

1911

Balance Sheet

Apr. 29.

	Dr.	Cr.
Cash	131.17	
Agents	361.89	
Advertisers	202.54	
Nat'l Assn.	195.64	
Acc'ts Payable		24.73
Capital		866.51

2/1/227

J. H. Adams	
Paper	1.00
Mailing Crisis	13.03
S.D.Brown, clerical work	2.00
Mailing	4.90
"	2.50
Printing	2.60
Statement	43.41
Petty Cash	9.12

April

J. A. Skeeter	2.50
Evening Post	25.42
Nation Press	36.20
Advocate Pub. Co.	1.00
The Freeman	2.50
Petty Cash	31.11
	1120.38

Balance $281.05

2/-/81

Treasurer's Report of

The National Association For the Advancement of Colored People

For month of May 1911

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank:

(Date) April 29	$ 545.98	

Receipts:

Memberships 30	214.00	
Special Contributions	.25	
N.Y. Foundation	250.00	
Jacob H. Schiff	500.00	
Boston Branch	64.05	
Miscellaneous	17.00	
Crisis Receipts	678.68	2269.96

Disbursements:

Rent	45.00	
Salaries	681.12	
General expenses		
~~Stationery,~~ supplies, etc.	232.73	
Printing	61.95	
Civil Rights	45.00	
Travelling	103.94	
Petty cash fund	25.00	
Crisis disbursements	582.08	1836.82
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank		433.14

2/1/90

No. _____

May 1 19 11

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** Two _____ *Dollars*

in payment for Wrapping paper

_____

$ 1 00 Frank M. Turner

2/1158 Pd 4/MW58 8

No. _____ May 1 19 11

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** One & 00/100 _____ *Dollars*

2/1/159

in payment for postage, N.A.A.C.P.

_____

$ 1.00 _____ W. E. B. Du Bois _____

WEBB

2/1/60

$1.00

Money

Paid out for NAACP

Postage

No. -

May 1 ~~April 27~~ 1911

Received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Thirteen & 32/100 Dollars

in payment for Petty Cash, N.A.A.C.P., Phila

$13 32

W. E. B. DuBois.

2-1-1156

No. _____ May 1 1911

Received from the National Association for the Advancement

of Colored People Fifty five cents ~~Dollars~~

in payment for 1 basket to T. W. Krapf & Co, May 1.

$ 0.55 W. E. B. DuBois.

21/103

No. _____ May 2 1911

2/1/98

Received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Eighty cents ~~Dollars~~

in payment for office miscellanies ~~of~~ as per bill of T.V. Kraft & Co., May 2.

$ 0.80

W. E. B. DuBois

No. _____ May 2 1911

2/1/100

Received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Thirty-five & no/100 Dollars

in payment for Furniture bot of C. E. Nathan, May 1, 1911

$ 35.00 W. E. B. DuBois

2/1/101

No. _____ May 2 1911

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement**

of Colored People One & 20/100 _____ *Dollars*

in payment for bill of L. H. Bos, Nov 28, 1910

_____

$ 1 00 W. E. B. DuBois

Table 1A.

INCOME OF CRISIS.

			SIZE	COPIES.
November	1910	$246.06	20 pages	1000
DEcember	"	129.46	36 "	2500
January	1911	258.54	" "	3000
February	"	308.70	" "	4000
March	"	273.26	" "	6000
April	"	425.79	" "	10,000
May	"	545.98	44 "	10,000
		Surplus from April $131.17 131.17		
		Total resources for May 677.15		

EXPENSES OF CRISIS.

	Printing	~~Salaries~~	Mailing	Total
November	67.45			$207.64
December	150.15			145.30
January	173.25		$14.59	195.48
February	179.69			243.36
March	218.75		20.43	328.08
April	323.08		39.48	326.11
May	440.27		52.23	586.79

$1552.64

2/1/221

[N.A.A.C.P., 1911]

Sat 24 June.

Dear Boss:

I'm writing down a few things in answer to your letters received today. So glad you are having a good time and buying clothes. But will you please write on a separate sheet the things that need to be kept in the office, like the directions about books, so I dont have to copy them out -- you see I have to be so careful with my eyes just now. Also, will you please send by return mail a list of places where you have spoken and where you have been more or less officially entertained (make it liberal) for publication in the N.A.A.C.P. notes in the August Crisis? Again, I could copy them out but it's my eyes. I'd like something, in short, I could turn over to Miss Jarvis to copy.

Sorry there wasn't enough Crisis news to suit you--I cant help that. If things were going wrong there'd be plenty of news, so be thankful. We are still $7 short of having the amount of the June bills, (counting in our surplus at the end of last month) but of course the money for June is just beginning to come in and Holsey's receipts, too. So far he has been only an expense but by July 1 he will have more than paid for himself. I think he is really a great success. We have twenty-five new ads, I believe, in the July number and twenty-one are his--mostly inches but not all. He tells me he is very hopeful about July August, and he seems likely to collect, little by little, some of the old debts. But we will have to make small $1 ads payable in advance, I think. They dont justify his time and car fare in going after them and then going back to collect in case they dont respond at once to the bill. Other magazines require advance payment, I believe, except where they know people well. Holsey is writing out his Church scheme for you in detail.

S

The financial report seems to be as follows:

	Receipts	Disbursements
Surplus, in hand June 1:	$227.47	
Taken in, to June 23:	346.34	$581.37
	573.81	

The disbursements include Wood's Crisis bill of $443, another printing bill of $43 (heavy because Holsey needed things and the agents circulars were out) Holsey's $25 and my $25, mailing and so forth. The receipts do not include any from the June number --or hardly any worth mentioning--and as the agents are not returning copies it looks as if we would take in a good deal. You see we are about $7 behind so far but the month was exceedingly expensive. The Crisis is now taking care of itself except for rent and half the salaries of Turner and Miss J. I am being paid and Holsey, so our debt to the Association is not much.

3/17/10

The Crisis bill this month will be proportionately less than it was last month. The two color cover is cheaper, the cuts cheaper and there has been little subsidiary printing. There will be $75 extra for the additional 3000, so the bill will be actually larger, though not much, I think. Holsey and I calculated that the magazine would take in nearly $100 from advertising after his commission has been deducted. He is running a series of talks on advertising in Dodson's page--did I tell you?

I suppose the Congress people will let me use the book for the August number. We will be out July 29.--on sale I mean (off the press the 24th) I wish you would suggest what to use from it. I can use my judgment but I'd like to have your opinion, even if I pay no attention thereto!

Harriet Tubman has been taken to her Home for Old People to spend her last days--I am planning an article. I thought she was dead. I would like to use in the same number a sketch of a white Virginian woman who freed her slaves and acted as a spy for the Union army and suffered all kinds of things from the South--it appears in the June

Harper's. Get it if you can. Her name was Van Leuw--or something like that--and I thought it would be good to put the two brave women together, one white and one black--one a slave and the other a slave owner, etc. She was game, was the Richmond woman, and she never got into the lime-light and I think we should advertise her!

Many pleasants letters about the Crisis. In the next number I think we will publish some. The New York Public Library has subscribed and we parted with one each of our precious back numbers, so they could have a complete file.

Spingarn has completed his vigilance committee, he bearing all expense for the present. It is arranged so that anybody with a grievance can reach help "day or night"-- very chic, I think. We have three New York cases, one exceedingly good, a clear case. The Age called a meeting to form a vigilance committee of its own and all our people went and got elected as officers--Brooks , Mrs Keyser and so forth. Brooks is, I think, a little ambitious and wants to be an officer--you know how clergymen are, plague take them. But we quite control the committee and even if it exists separate from the N.A.A.C.P. local (which it probably wont' it will work harmoniously with us. We were alarmed at first, a little, but now it's a great joke. The Age advertised it frantically.

I'll see about the books at once, of course, and have them rushed off to you. They'll go by Tuesday, I think. This is Saturday and I am alone in the office-your letters have just come--so there is no chance of getting at the thing until Monday.

As to the money, I'll do my best but I think there is none in the treasury. However, I have no doubt there will be some soon and Miss O. will send as soon as possibile. If very much needed it could be cabled you know. Your bank book shows a balance of $252 June 1. Your check book shows outstanding checks amounting to $254, four of them

made out to Mrs Du Bois for $50 each . I will see that you dont get into trouble. And may I remark that your check book is somewhat sloppy? So is mine, but then I am known to be feeble minded. There are two small checks here to deposit for you--return from a railroad (18 January) and royalties from Souls. I think you are probably solvent.

I hope you're not confusedwith all this accumulated information. You can carry this document round and refer to it as needed.

Write fully about your adventures, for the Crisis.

As ever,

W. E. B.

3/17/12

[1911?]

A comparison of the Crisis accounts for the months of May and June (returned copies ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ not deducted) :

	May	June
Advertisements:	$ 52.36	$114.83
Agents//.....	403.34	314.41
Subscriptions and sales.	171.23	113.95
	627.03	543.18

30-29-30 a

Returned copies from agents amounted to $37.28, so the actual receipts from agents were $277.13.

Value of copies sent out in June ...	$469.69
Actual receipts.....	277.13
	192.56

It would seem as if we had ~~$192~~ worth of debts from agents, accumulated in the month of June alone. Some of these are bad, some may be collected by urging. I am sending our letters to the whole dist. If I do not get satisfactory replies may I place the bills in the hands of a collection agency?

30-25-30 a

M.D. M.

8 July.

Special offer to agents.

July 10, 1911

1/58/30

My Dear Madam:

We wrote you a few days ago urging you to make renewed efforts during the months of July and August. We wish to co-operate with you in every possible way in your effort to help us run our circulation up to 25,000 and we have decided to make a special offer to agents on all subscriptions sent to this office during the summer months. We will allow forty cents discount on all subscriptions and fifty cents whenever twenty-five subscriptions are sent in.

We do not think it will be difficult for most of our agents to secure at least twenty-five subscriptions, if they live in a community where there are a good many colored people or even where there are a few hundred if these are intelligent and progressive. Half of the money will be yours.

Make an effort to get the Crisis before churches, clubs and societies of various sorts; make the people you approach understand that we are working hard for the benefit of the race. There is no one connected with the Crisis who is seeking personal advancement or anything selfish. We are trying to make the magazine as good in its way as the best white magazine, and we want the Crisis to be, above all, an organ for telling the truth to white and colored people about the great race problem.

If you, yourself, feel the importance of this, and we know that you do, try to impress it on people with whom you talk.

This offer holds good only until the first of September. Make the most of it while it lasts. We feel that we have a corps of able agents working with us and we have not the least doubt that, with this offer to help you, we will soon have our twenty-five thousand.

With thanks for your efforts in the past.

Yours very sincerely,

M. D. Maclean.

Managing Editor.

A limited number of sample copies can be supplied.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

[1911?]

Crisis Receipts

Dec 5-12. — $25.15

Voucher No 17. 2 14

$23.01

2/1/84

Crisis

Treasurer's Report of

The National Association For the Advancement of Colored People

1911

For month of Oct 1 – 16 191

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank:

(Date) Sept 30	$ 10346	

Receipts:

Memberships		
Special Contributions		
Crisis Receipts	312.66	416.12

Disbursements:

Rent		
Salaries		
Stationery, supplies, etc.		
Printing		
Crisis disbursements		191.43
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank		22469

2-1-187

Printing Bills

1910 Nov

Dec

1911 Jan

Feb

Mch

Apr.

May — ~~12,000~~ — ~~$445.60~~

June — 12,000 — $443.00

July — 15,000 — 458 74

Aug — 13,000 — 392.10

Sept — 15,000 — 400.00

Oct — 14,000 — 389.00

Nov — 13,000 — 358 00

Dec — 16,000 — 517.50

1912 Jan — 16,000

1/60/33

No. 4. Dec. 20 1911.

2/1/102

Received from the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** One hundred fifty and 15/100 *Dollars*

in payment for Printing December Crisis

$150 15

Robert N. Wood

Department of Publicity & Research

Expenses for December.

December		
3	Stamps	1.63
3	"	3.00
3	"	1.10
5	"	3.00
7	Brush	18
8	Stamps (Miss B.)	2.00
8	" ($1. Sub)	1.00
9	Stamps	1.00
10	"	90
12	"	3.40
13	Postage	3.25
16	Pencils	30
"	Envelopes	20
"	Stamps	1.00
17	"	1.00
19	" (Miss B.)	2.50
20	" "	1.00
23	" "	24
24	" "	34
27	" "	36
29	Wrapping paper	1.00
29	Twine	15
30	Stamps	22
30	"	22
		$28.99
	Errand carfare	40
		$28.39
Received from Miss Blascoer		5.76
		$22.63
For Crisis letters etc.		14.84
	Balance due —	$ 7.79

2/1/83

$14.84 $7.79

Yale 2

INCOME

1911

Copies printed —	10,000	12,000	15,000	13,000	15000	14,000	13,000.	16000
	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	Decemb
Advertisers	52 36	1110 86	154 03	64 61	93 87	96 84	117 40	125.
Agents	328 93	276 92	278 15	342 80	291 64	437 36	377 44	433.2
Books	11 36	11 36	2 00	3 22	7 48	7 48	27 37	43.4
Subscriptions	164 20	111 85	140 07	181 56	140 15	287 23	281 23	322.9
Literature	45	15						
Cash on hand	131 17							
	677 15	511 14	574 25	592 19	525 66	828 91	803 44	924.9

EXPENDITURES

	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	
General Expense	69 29	39 32	23 68	20 96	41 96	72 22	129 20	133.05
Postage	52 32	52 70	69 64	52 65	63 01	61 73	72 98	86.3
Salaries	25 00	39 90	80 00	85 25	45 50	47 00	36 27	81.85
Printing	440 27	503 00	492 87	419 61	300 00	737 01	176 04	553.8
Stationary & Supplies		44 00					86 57	
Books		3 50				7 00	12 54	48.9
Traveling Expenses				150 00				
	586 88	682 42	666 19	728 47	450 47	924 96	511 60	874.0

2/1/234

New York, November 10 1900

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois 20 Vesey

1/5 1/34

To THE NATION PRESS, Dr.

ALL CLAIMS MUST BE MADE
WITHIN TEN DAYS
P. O. Box 794

New York Evening Post Building TERMS: NET CASH
20 VESEY STREET

4911		200 Posters	
		"The Crisis" - Red Ink	3 00

Received Payment, March 2 1901

W. M. Laffan

For the Proprietor

New York, November 10 1900

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois 20 Vesey

1/57/35

To THE NATION PRESS, Dr.

ALL CLAIMS MUST BE MADE
WITHIN TEN DAYS
P. O. Box 794

New York Evening Post Building TERMS: NET CASH
20 VESEY STREET

4912		200 Reply Postal	3	80

Received Payment, March 2d 1901

For the Proprietor

New York November 23 1900.

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois Room 610 - 20 Vesey St

1/57/45

To THE NATION PRESS, Dr.

ALL CLAIMS MUST BE MADE WITHIN TEN DAYS

P. O. Box 794

New York Evening Post Building

20 VESEY STREET

TERMS: NET CASH

4963	400 Ad. Contracts 7 x 4		3 10

Received Payment, March 29 1901

For the Proprietor

New York, November 25 1900.

1/57/46

Mr. W E B. Du Bois, Room 610 20 Vesey

To THE NATION PRESS, Dr.

ALL CLAIMS MUST BE MADE WITHIN TEN DAYS

P. O. Box 794

New York Evening Post Building

TERMS: NET CASH

20 VESEY STREET

4913		1 M Receipts in 1/2 Books	8 8 v

Received Payment, March 29 1901

W. M. Dayton

For the Proprietor

New York, November 25 1900.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois Room 610 - 20 Vesey St. 1/5-7/44

To THE NATION PRESS, Dr.

ALL CLAIMS MUST BE MADE
WITHIN TEN DAYS

P. O. Box 794

New York Evening Post Building

20 VESEY STREET

TERMS: NET CASH

2926		1 M Note Sheets 5½ x 8½	2 √√

Received Payment, March 2 1901

W. L. Hayes

For the Proprietor

New York, NOV 26 1910 190

Mr. W E B Du Bois Room 610- 20 Vesey St. 1157143

To THE NATION PRESS, Dr.

ALL CLAIMS MUST BE MADE WITHIN TEN DAYS

TERMS: NET CASH

P. O. Box 794

New York Evening Post Building

20 VESEY STREET

4978		200 Fac Simile Letters-Estimate	6 90

Received Payment, March 2 1911

W. M. Hegler

For the Proprietor

New York, FEB 24 1911 19

M Natl Assn for Adv of C P

To THE NATION PRESS, Dr.

All claims must be made within ten days.
Terms: Net Cash.

New York Evening Post Building
20 VESEY STREET

P. O. Box 794

172		500 Crisis Circulars - Estimate	7 50

Received Payment April 13th 1911

For the Proprietor

New York, MAR 22 1911 190

M The Crisis

Room 610.

To THE NATION PRESS, Dr.

ALL CLAIMS MUST BE MADE
WITHIN TEN DAYS
P. O. Box 794

New York Evening Post Building
20 VESEY STREET

TERMS: NET CASH

2/1192

401		150 Copies of Circulars "To Agents"	✓	2 50

Received Payment, April 13th 1911

W. E. Hayle

For the Proprietor

21196

New York, MAR 2 1911 190

M The Crisis

Room 610.

To THE NATION PRESS, Dr.

ALL CLAIMS MUST BE MADE
WITHIN TEN DAYS

P. O. Box 794

New York Evening Post Building

20 VESEY STREET

TERMS: NET CASH

326		500 Double Govt. Postals-	4	85

Received Payment, April 13th 1911

W. Deglar

For the Proprietor

New York, MAR 22 1911 190

M The Crisis

Room 610.

To THE NATION PRESS, Dr.

ALL CLAIMS MUST BE MADE
WITHIN TEN DAYS
P. O. Box 794

New York Evening Post Building
20 VESEY STREET

TERMS: NET CASH

325		250 Govt. Postals		1 50

Received Payment, April 13 1911

W E Burghardt Du Bois
For the Proprietor

New York, MAR 22 1911 190

M The Crisis

Room 610.

To THE NATION PRESS, Dr.

ALL CLAIMS MUST BE MADE
WITHIN TEN DAYS
P. O. Box 794

New York Evening Post Building
20 VESEY STREET

TERMS: NET CASH

335		5M Receipts made into 165 Books Estimate ✓		14 50

Received Payment, April 13th 1911

For the Proprietor

2/1/93

P. O. Box 794.

20 Vesey Street, New York, Mch 27 1911

M The Crisis

Room 610 – 20 Vesey St

All claims for allowances must be made on or before the 10th of the month.

To The Evening Post, Dr.,

Mch	27	Composition on 12 galleys Mailed	18 14
	28	Additional Comp. " "	4 08
		Mailing same	9 20
		Full bill	$ 25 42

Received Payment, April 12 1911

W M Kelly

For the Publisher.

New York, MAR 31 1911 190

M Dr. Du Bois

Room 64

To THE NATION PRESS, Dr.

ALL CLAIMS MUST BE MADE
WITHIN TEN DAYS
P. O. Box 794

New York Evening Post Building
20 VESEY STREET

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Received Payment, April 13th 1911

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For the Proprietor

All claims must be made within ten days

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New York MAR 31 1911 19

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324		500 Subscription Blanks	✓ 3	25

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Two and ——— 50/100 Dollars

for services in preparation of chart and design for Boston section of Nat. Assoc. for Adv't of Colored People

$2.50

James A Steele

211/229

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THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY VESEY STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH
W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS

September 7, 1911

Memorandum for Mr. Villard.

1159/15

A conference was held this afternoon between Mr. Sachs, Mrs. Maclean, Miss Hoardman and myself.

Exhibit A, will show that we had in the bank September 7th, $91.00. Of ~~course~~ this $49.00 belongs to the Crisis leaving a balance of $38.00 N.A.A.C.P., funds. Against this we have present liabilities of $50.86 and $100. of the Brown fund as a future liability.

Exhibit B, shows income and expenses of the Crisis and N.A.A.C.P. from May 1st when the present bookkeeping was adopted.

Exhibit C, shows NAACP subscriptions now renewable. Letters have been and are being written to all these persons asking renewal. It is hoped in this way that enough may be collected to start the fall work.

Exhibit D, is a diagram of the income of the Crisis and expense.

Exhibit E, is a statement of the general financial condition of the Crisis especially with regard to salaries and rent.

It was recommended at the conference

first that special effort be made to get a large number of small subscribers; that we should begin by selecting a thousand names from the Crisis subscribers and cirularize them. Mr. Sachs promised $50.00 for this work.

Secondly that all effort be made to secure renewal of subscriptions.

Kindly look over these papers at your leisure, and if possible, appoint a time when I may consult with you further.

W.E.B.D.

The Most Eminent Scholar of the COLORED RACE

W. E. DU BOIS, Ph. D. Of Georgia

AT THE

Y. M. C. A. AUDITORIUM

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 19TH, 3:30

DR. DUBOIS HAS WRITTEN SEVERAL BOOKS OF EXCEPTIONAL LITERARY VALUE AMONG WHICH ARE "THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE" AND "THE SOULS OF THE BLACK FOLK.', ALSO AS A UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR DR. DU BOIS HAS MADE A NAME FOR HIMSELF—FROM THE LITTLE COUNTRY SCHOOL HOUSE TO THE UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIP IS A LONG AND MARVELOUS STORY—HEAR HIM TELL ABOUT IT

[1911?]

Y. M. C. A.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON FEB. 19 3;30

ORCHESTRA 2.30

"Don't Let the Civil Rights Bill Fail."

W. E. BURGHARDT Du BOIS

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

will deliver a Lecture

.....on the.....

LIFE *and* PUBLIC SERVICES

.....OF.....

Charles Sumner

At Concord Baptist Church *of* Christ

Duffield Street near Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Reverend Doctor Wm. M. Moss, Pastor

under the auspices of the

Citizens' Sumner Centenary Committee

Monday Eve. January 9th, '11

at 8.15 o'clock

No Admission Fee

5/05/11

Citizens' Sumner Centenary Committee

Editor S. H. Lark, Chairman
Counselor S. A. Pease
Counselor W. W. Delsarte
Counselor R. S. King
Counselor F. F. Giles
Counselor J. R. Spurgeon
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Mr. W. H. Holland
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Mr. E. Taylor
Mr. C. S. Ennis
Mr. C. Rollock
Mr. N. B. Dodson
Mr. R. Stewart
Mr. D. Lark
Mr. G. Blackett
Mr. Z. Davis
Mr. W. Francis

Some Phases of the Negro Problem

To be Discussed on Wednesday Evening, February 22, 1911
at eight o'clock.

Our hopes of success must not rest on those in power, but on the common people whose servants they are. These hear truth gladly where free access is obtained to their unprejudiced hearts.

Lucretia Mott,—1843.

At the Meeting House of the Religious Society of Friends, under the Auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People seeks to uplift the colored men and women of this country by securing to them their rights as citizens, justice in the courts, and equality of opportunity everywhere. It favors every kind of education for them, save that which teaches special privilege or prerogative, class or caste. It believes that the work of Sumner's and Garrison's and Lincoln's generation will never be complete until the equality of all citizens before the law is universally admitted. The Association seeks to carry on its work by membership dues and contributions from all who believe in human freedom and true democracy. It publishes a monthly newspaper (*The Crisis*), pamphlets, and leaflets; it holds an annual conference on some phase of the negro question, in which it recognizes nationalism, but no sectionalism, and plans numerous meetings everywhere; it maintains a bureau of information, offers legal aid to the victims of injustice, and aims to seek the truths of this problem by scientific inquiry into the orderliness, moral and physical health, education, conditions of life, and social organization of the colored people. It has no other motive than patriotism, no other desire than exact justice; and no other belief than that to uplift the colored man is the best way to help the white as well. Its offices are at 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

OFFICERS:

National President—Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston, Mass.

Chairman of the Executive Committee—Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York

Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee—Rev. John Haynes Holmes

Treasurer—Mr. John E. Milholland, New York

Director of Publicity and Research—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, New York

Executive Secretary—Miss Frances Blascoer, New York

Programme

Justice Wendell Phillips Stafford, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, - - - - - - Chairman.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People - - Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard

The Northern Negro - - - - - Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom

National Aid to Education - - - Mr. John E. Milholland

The Local School Situation - - - Bishop L. J. Coppin

The Negro and the Public School - Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois

By special request Mr. Stafford will read the poem he composed for the Association's celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Charles Sumner's birth, on January 6, 1911.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF MEETING

Mr. Robert B. Adams
Rev. Matthew Anderson
Rev. Dr. B. W. Arnett
Miss Frances Bartholomew
Dr. George A. Barton
Hon. Harry W. Bass
Bishop G. L. Blackwell
Mr. Rudolph Blankenburg
Rev. Dr. M. C. Brooks
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Prof. Henry Hanby Hay
James S. Hiatt
Dr. Frederick A. Hinckley
Dr. Jesse H. Holmes
Mr. B. O. Hurd
Mr. Henry LeBarre Jayne
Rev. Dr. E. W. Johnson
Dr. Rufus M. Jones
Professor Carl Kelsey
Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf
Mr. B. F. Lee, Jr.
Mr. C. P. Lee
Mr. F. B. Lee
Rev. Dr. John W. Lee
Bishop Alexander Mackay-Smith
Mr. S. C. Mosely
Rev. E. W. Moore
Dr. N. F. Mossell
Mr. Daniel F. Morse
Mr. James F. Needham
Mr. Herman Newman
Mr. George W. Ochs
Dr. Paul M. Pearson
Mr. Chris J. Perry
Rev. Dr. J. B. Reeves
Hon. John E. Reyburn
Rev. George Chalmers Richmond
Mr. Amos M. Scott
Dr. Isaac Sharpless
Dr. William A. Sinclair
R. Barclay Spicer
Mr. Charles E. St. John
Mr. Andrew F. Stevens
Hon. Mayer Sulzberger
Rev. Dr. C. A. Tindley
Rev. Dr. M. W. Thornton
Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins
Dr. John P. Turner
Mrs. Horace Traubel
Mr. S. Burns Weston
Henry W. Wilbur
Hon. George H. White
Mr. James H. Williams
Mr. R. R. Wright, Jr.

[UNIVERSAL RACES CONGRESS, 1911?]

But 32-33. 65

Bring this proof to the meeting or return it.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Suggestions are freely invited, and should be sent to Mr. G. Spiller, 63 South Hill Park, London, N.W.

Outline Plan of Branch Associations

(THIS plan has been drawn up on the assumption that the aim of such associations should be humanitarian, while their basis must be scientific. The general principle, urged on the scientific side, is that the enormous differences in the manners and civilisations of the different peoples of to-day, excluding all but a few insignificant tribes, are due, in the main, to differences in social institutions resulting from local and temporal causes.)

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF INTER-RACIAL CONCORD.

MOTTO.—CONCORD AMONG PEOPLES AND RACES.

LEADING OBJECT.—*To promote cordial relations among all divisions of mankind, regardless of race, colour, and creed, and, in particular, to encourage a good understanding between East and West.*

A WORD IN EXPLANATION.

(BY THE HON. ORGANISER OF THE FIRST UNIVERSAL RACES CONGRESS.)

The progress of humanity depends on international co-operation and this on cordial relations which, in their turn, it must be allowed, are dependent on a decided belief in the essential likeness of peoples. Obscure or shake this belief, and treaties of peace and arbitral decisions prove to be of gossamer; but bring it into relief and fix it more firmly, and there is hope for universal peace and for the establishment of an international court of justice whose decisions shall command respect both in spirit and in deed. Again, ignore this essential likeness, and composite empires, subject peoples, and unassimilated portions of communities become either stagnant pools or seething cauldrons of unrest.

Mankind is one in fact, but no national or international parlia-

ments, no churches or other institutions, no machinery whatever, will make it one in spirit, until the day when the essential humanity of men and peoples has become an article of faith common to all and inspiring all. Acknowledge a contrary principle, and the deepest rivers of sentiment will be powerless to move the solid block of common-sense which demands that unlikeness of capacity shall bring in its train inequality of treatment.

The brotherhood of man, the fraternity of peoples, the solidarity of mankind are not madmen's ravings, provided it is seen that the widest gulf between normal individuals shrinks into a scarcely observable cleavage when compared to the distance which separates the labours of an individual from the work of humanity, and provided we are conscious that man is a social being capable of the lowest as of the highest, the heir of all the ages so far as he has opportunities to assimilate the spiritual treasures around him. The belief in the similar possibilities of organised communities and the overwhelming influence of social institutions in determining the life and thought of a people, completes and crowns all other beliefs, and, though the millennium will not be forthwith reached when this belief has made its way into the minds and hearts of men and women the world over—for social institutions can only be slowly transformed—it is yet the gateway through which the ideal must be approached.

It may, however, be asked: What reason is there for believing in the substantial likeness of races and peoples, admitting always certain probable exceptions, as in the case of the Andamanese, Australian Aborigines, the Veddas, and certain tribes in India and Central Africa? The half-hundred papers communicated to the First Universal Raees Congress by eminent authorities belonging to over twenty countries furnish the reply. As with so many strokes of a heavy hammer wielded by powerful arms, these writers shatter into atoms the many popular idols of the thoughtless. They might have asserted the fixity rather than the fluidity of races, the vast superiority of some of these over most others, the supreme influence of physical heredity and the indifferent effects of the social environment, the importance of skin colour and facial features, the dire consequences of race-blending, the danger of encouraging either cordial relations between races or their respectful treatment; but, seeing that the writers of the papers have vied with one another to prove the contrary, it is conclusive that the best and ripest thought of the world is breaking with the near past when, in the name and on the authority of science falsely so-called, the essential unlikeness of peoples was preached from the housetops and most races were, on the flimsiest evidence, declared incapable of initiative, progress, and high ideality, if perchance they were not charitably doomed to be wiped off the face of the earth.

The hordes of Teutonic barbarians of 2,000 years ago have become, quite recently as it were, the leaders in modern science and philosophy; while the yet unequalled Greece of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle is now one of a score of countries with no claim to leadership. The palmy days of Italian art and of the English drama are gone, and the trio, science, industry, and democracy, has taken their place; the brutal laws and manners and the crass ignorance and superstition of the Middle Ages appear to belong to a world inconceivable by the modern mind; and, generally, the almost fantastic series of metamorphoses through which Europe has passed during the last two millenniums offer serious food for reflection regarding the instability and adaptability of peoples, and the likelihood of the gradual emergence of relatively backward nations. Civilisation cannot be identified with the West, let alone with the North. Rome and Athens—the

two most Southern European centres, in close contact with the East—have supplied us with the very fibre and spirit of modern civilisation, its practical and its intellectual character; the Arabic words "alchemy," "algebra," and "cipher" remind us that our science itself is largely derived from the regions of the broiling sun, to say nothing of Western religion and practically every master invention; and such indispensable elements in our civilisation as the printing press, the mariner's compass, the mining of coal, the use of "china," tea, and silk, irresistibly point to far China as the country which supplied them. Who, then, can say that the awakening East may not again eclipse the now over-confident West in sublimity of discoveries and brilliance of inventions? Who, then, may assert that the Negro in America or in Africa has no proud future similar to that of his brother of European descent? And who can doubt that colour prejudice, this poisonous mushroom unknown in the past, is destined to disappear ere long before the march of science and civilisation? In short, history, impartially viewed and reviewed, vindicates the essential likeness of most peoples, and points to a happier age, foreshadowed by the prophets of all religions, when each people will be eager to learn from every other, and when, as regards fundamentals, one civilisation will prevail, embodying the excellencies of all peoples and the defects of none—a civilisation ever improving through the joyous and jealous efforts of all, separately and combined.

Congress Plan **Two**

Experts are practically unanimous that the whole of mankind has one cradle, and that all observable differences in figure, features, and skin colour are due to environmental causes. The more widely noticeable divergences, as between Negro, Mongol, and Caucasian, are accounted for, it is said, by long periods of separate development, and the less widely observable divergences within these branches of the human family by the peculiar environment of the smaller groups. For ages there has also been, in addition, a swaying to and fro and dislocation of peoples over the rugged surface of the earth, and consequently race-blending has abundantly added to the picturesqueness of humanity. Innumerable circumstances have thus tended to hide the oneness of mankind, and to emphasise uniqueness of stock where there had been the most bewildering series of crossings between races. Moreover, no conclusion can appear sounder to the unprejudiced mind than that no connecting link exists between colour of skin and mentality, and none between the obvious figures and features of the chief races of mankind and their intellect and morals. If the contrary view still prevails, it is because of the inertia of the uninformed human mind, which ignores the marvellous changes every people has passed through and readily compares its own best with others' worst qualities, and which, with touching simplicity, imagines that the civilisation of a people is to be accounted for by its skin colour and that the well-beloved skin colour of its own body guarantees its own superiority. To complete the confusion and the mischief, the mass of men reason that friendly relations might endanger race integrity, whereas, while friendly relations increase the self-respect and self-sufficiency of a people and accordingly secure the veriest minimum of race-blending, war and conquest, the inevitable off-spring of ill-will, lead to wholesale illicit intercourse, and domination and contempt fill the cup to the brim by making many of those who dominate and many of those who are dominated equally lose their self-respect and their self-sufficiency. Summing up, therefore, the whole problem of race, the practical conclusion is that each people should respect itself as well as all other peoples, and that the commonly observed physical characteristics of races are no index to the mental and moral qualities

istics of races are no index to the mental and moral qualities these races may display under favourable social conditions. As class arrogance is waning in civilised countries, so the full moon of race arrogance is bound to become a feeble crescent and then pass away altogether, its place being taken by the never-waning or wavering sun of science.

Here, then, are the boldest guesses of the happiest dreamers upheld, as by mighty pillars, by the results of circumspect thinkers. To those who labour hard in the parliaments of the world for the benefit of their respective communities; to the preachers and laymen in the temples of all creeds; to those who defend the cause of the brotherhood of man, the fraternity of peoples, and the solidarity of mankind; to those who rally around the flags of economic and social justice—to all reformers the modern conscience says: Unresponsive would he be who were not deeply grateful for your efforts, and mankind would speedily retrogress if your zeal slackened; yet all your efforts would be immensely quickened and far more richly blessed if you consciously became aware of the principle emphasised by the Races Congress, and irrevocably fixed in your mind the thought, the broad generalisation, that humanity is truly one, and that existing unlikenesses, of whatever character or extent they may be, are, except in the rarest instances, due to social conditions capable of being modified by strenuous, intelligent, and long continued human endeavour. Man lives chiefly by faith; and, unless he is convinced of the essential humanity of his fellows, some chance circumstance will induce him to remedy hastily one grievance, while another passing fancy will allure him into new misunderstandings and fresh offences, be they personal, social, or international.

The sign of the religious nature is a transfigured humility. If a people's powers be, therefore, chiefly owing to what it has learnt from its predecessors and contemporaries, it will rejoice at the large opportunities offered by the progress of humanity, while acknowledging that it is dependent on the help of other peoples and neither able by itself to make a significant advance towards the ideal nor capable of progressing as a people except by the slow and well-considered modification of its own institutions and traditions, the deep historic significance of which should inspire reverence and confidence among reformers. All overweening pride, personal or national, is thus excluded; while the will is vitalised by the reflection that the vast and varied wealth at man's disposal is due to the separate, though relatively insignificant, efforts of each. To believe in man's essential humanity is, therefore, both consonant with true religion and conducive to the lasting welfare of mankind.

How is this great thought, so full of promise, which we have been labouring to express, to be brought to fruition? Blind hazard has ever disappointed those who put their faith in it! Strongly-knit groups all over the world should, therefore, unflaggingly and unflinchingly hold high the torch of truth, in order that all may see it, and appreciate its meaning and value.

To supply unity and substance to the propaganda, the following General Objects, giving the Resolutions passed at the Congress, are presented, indicating the new attitude towards our fellows and towards other civilisations near by or far off, as a kind of rough and undogmatic summary of the papers submitted to the First Universal Races Congress, which Congress has been the active agent for rousing the indolent modern conscience, and thus bringing the new truth into the atmosphere and illumination of common day. May this truth find legions of champions everywhere, and may it triumph East, West, North, and South!

GENERAL OBJECTS.

(These Objects were passed as a series of Resolutions by the First

Universal Races Congress, and need not be considered as exhausting the problems which require attention.)

Special Objects.

1. To concentrate principally on promoting cordial relations between West and East, and on creating respect for persons and peoples of all shades of colour.

2. To form or encourage Clubs, Reading Rooms, and other meeting places, open to men and women regardless of colour, country, or creed.

3. To co-operate with associations having similar aims, and to induce such associations to accept its platform.

4. To supplement, but not to supplant, existing reform agencies.

5. To hold at least one public meeting annually in support of the Association's cause.

6. To co-operate in the organising of a World Convention to be held at least every four years, and to keep in close contact generally with the Union of Inter-Racial Associations.

7. To encourage the wearing of the Congress emblem by all members and by the public generally.

8. To encourage the use of the Congress emblem on notepaper, post-cards, envelopes, etc.; also on flags, buildings, etc.

9. To distribute leaflets and literature generally in support of the Society's object.

10. To arrange for an active Press and Political Committee which might encourage the sympathetic discussion of race problems in the Press and on the Platform.

11. To arrange for one or more itinerant lecturers for the purpose of making the fundamental thought of the Association universally known, and also forming branches in all parts of the country.

12. And to further such other objects as are consonant with the leading Object of the Association.

(It is hoped that, on the basis of the above Scheme and independently of the International Council, Associations will be forthwith started in every country, more especially one for each of the five Continents of the world and a national one in each Capital. Hon. Vice-Presidents, Members of the Hon. General Committee, and Passive and Active Members, of the Congress are specially requested to assist in this. Further particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the International Council, who should be informed when an Association is started, and to whom should be sent (*a*) a copy of all printed matter issued by the Association and (*b*) a half-yearly Report. The Council hopes to issue a Statement, at least once a quarter. It is advised that this pamphlet be translated into the language of the country where it is to be used.)

Members of the Congress are requested to take steps at once on returning home.

Bet 32 32-33

Spiller

32-5-23 ..

[1911?]

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

REQUESTS THE PLEASURE OF THE COMPANY OF

W. E. B. DuBois

AT THE RECEPTION

TO THE DELEGATES AND GUESTS OF THE CONVENTION OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

AT THE ROOMS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB

THREE JOY STREET, BOSTON

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH THIRTY-FIRST

FROM FOUR TO SIX O'CLOCK

PLEASE PRESENT THIS CARD

No. 64

32-22-4

FIRST DAY.

CORONATION

OF

His Most Gracious Majesty

KING GEORGE V.

Admit Bearer, on JUNE 22nd, 1911, to Seat No. 65 on the Ground floor of No. 24 Pall Mall

S.W.

GIDDY & GIDDY,

Land and Estate Agents,

11a, REGENT ST., WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

Branch Offices:

MAIDENHEAD, SUNNINGDALE and WINDSOR.

1158/34

THE NEGROES.

From the German by Geibel.

Where the rifles resound through the high rice fields,
And the birds sing sweetly in foliage concealed
Like a supreme, blessed bath crowns of white,
So hear why the singe a song of the night.

Sleep, my black child, for sorrow you are born;
For your life begins already it is shown,
Black, as sleep, in darkness hidden like the future's
pain and horror.
All who grow for dreams so peaceful, comes the master's
wants to-morrow.

What you call joy, you'll never never taste.
Only in what flood there through the nerves
From the fight, you'll never hunt the tiger with the
slender lance,
Nor join your fathers' circle in the fetish dance.

Sad full of tears will be your days, full of laments
will be your nights,
Dumbly as a beast of burden will you do the work of
the whites;
Their weal will you fell, their grain will you reap,
While in the gain of your labors they will revel deep.

Surely clever are these white men, they boldly sail
the sea,
Lightning's glow and thunder's spur are in their
workshop,
Their mills, storm driven, with strength of thousands,
save and think and turn around,
But oh, along with all their wisdom, no compassion
can be found.

Oftimes I hear them proud once boast of their liberty,
How they bravely fight those shores from the mother
country,
But on his the white man, black men are true men,
The most divine possession gladly they did scorn.

Sweetly sound their vaunted preaching how a God has
died for all;
And through such a costly offering, to better things
this world was called.
Still, how can I take this Word for Truth, it dwells
not in their hearts nor breath!
Is this the sense of love that they torture us to death?

Oh you Great Spirit, that has my simple race o'er done,
Shall you pray I watch as spared on the head of each one?
Speak, when through these clouds this gathered, some
small ray you still send;
Speak, O speak, when will the heavy labors of your
earthly children end?

All that may happen when the Mississippi backward flows;
When as the high cotton plant that His blossoms grew,
When the lion peacefully sleeps with other than his kin,
When the child can become free Christian and abandons
all his sin.

September 11, 1911.

1/58/25

June 10, 1912

To the Trustees of Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

For fifteen years, I have, as you know been conducting the Atlanta University Studies of the Negro problem. In giving up my work as teacher at the University, I have at Mr. Ware's requestbretained my direction of these studies. I am now faced by a problem which I wish frankly to lay before you.

The object of the studies which I have been making is scientific truth. This involves and must involve judgment of men and institutions. In some cases I have felt that the University would rather not make these judgments, and that it was a question if the University was the proper instrument for such studies.

A recent occurrence has strengthened me in this belief: in the study of the College-Bred Negro, it was necessary to make some study of the efficiency of the different colleges. To dodge this issue was to fail at the point of greatest criticism, namely that Negro colleges are colleges only on paper: on the other hand, it would not be fair for me to make

49-12-170

the judgment personally. I, therefore, asked a gentlemen of high standing - a Ph. D. from a leading Northern University, and student of pedagogies, to make this judgment on the basis of repeated yearly visits to all the institutions in question, made for a series of years; I could not imagine a fairer basis of judgment. The report took time and trouble and I felt a great satisfaction in it when it was published. I was therefore surprised by the enclosed correspondence between the Dean of Howard University and the President of Atlanta University. Howard University was marked in the table "Fair" in thoroughness of work, "Good" in adherence to catalogue announcements and "Fair" in quality of work done.

I pass over the personal discourtesy of the letter which President Ware wrote, assuming that he did not realize or intend it. The fact, however, remains that the President does not think that Atlanta University can afford even so much a criticism as this, even if the criticism is perfectly true. Under such circumstances I submit that scientific social investigation is impossible. I, therefore, ask the consent of the Trustees to the following plan:

1. The transfer of the work of social investigation from Atlanta University to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
2. The results of the year's investigation to be reported to the Atlanta Conference annually.
3. The Conference could receive the matter as information and need take no action by resolution or otherwise unless it desired.
4. The publication of the results of the investigation by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, under some such title as the following:

"Studies of the Negro American continuing The Atlanta University Publications."

I believe that under such circumstances larger financial aid for this work could be obtained, and the

49-12-171

responsibility of the University be reduced to a minimum.

If the Trustees cannot assent to this, and if they feel that the University cannot in the future conduct the Conference investigations in the same spirit as in the past, then, I cannot consent to have any further connection with their investigation, and I shall feel free to continue these studies under other auspices.

I am, gentlemen,

Very sincerely yours,

49-12-172

June 11, 1912

Mr. Edward Ware,
Yale Club,
30 West 44th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Ware:

I have received from Kelly Miller the letter which you wrote him concerning Atlanta University publication #15. I regard this as an unwise, not to say, discourteous letter. I trust that if you have future communications of this sort to make, you will, at least, let me know of it before hand. I am bringing the letter to the notice of the trustees.

Very sincerely yours,

[Atlanta Univ]

JUN 12 1912

YALE CLUB
30 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET

June 11, 1912

My dear Dr. DuBois:—

I have just received your note of the 11th regarding my letter to Mr. Miller. Just I start to see you today— I have at four o'clock— I write to say that I am sorry you think the letter either unwise or inconsiderate. Kindly the matter up with Mr. Dill. He chose not to tell me who was the author of the Personal Evaluation

1/60/91

What I said to Mr. Miller was no more than what I said to Mr. Dill and to our Trustees; and does not in any way overlook my opinion of the matter.

Yours truly,

Edward C. Moore

[Atlanta Univ.]

TELEPHONE MAIN 5797

14 D
JUL 26 1912

MAYBERRY, HALLOWELL & HAMMOND
---No. 50 STATE STREET---
Pemberton Bldg. Pemberton Square.

GEORGE L. MAYBERRY
JAMES MOTT HALLOWELL
FRANKLIN T. HAMMOND

JOHN M. GIBBS
HARRY R. BLYTHE

Atlanta U

BOSTON July 20, 1912.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
26 Vesey Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of June 10th was duly submitted to the trustees of Atlanta University at the annual meeting held in Boston on July 10th, 1912.

The trustees have requested me to say that after a careful consideration of the matter they do not desire to transfer the work of social investigation from Atlanta University to any other institution or association.

They think that the work can be conducted in the future in the same scientific spirit as in the past, and hope very much that you will continue your present connection with it. In relation to matters not strictly scientific and affecting the policy of Atlanta University, they feel that the investigation must of course be subject to the general supervision of the University.

Yours respectfully,

J. W. Hallowell

Secretary.

49-2-173

For Dr. Du Bois —

(BARRELL)

MIDDLESEX WOMENS CLUB
OF
LOWELL.

April 25. 1912.

My dear Mrs Barrell,

Dr Du Bois was very well received. It was a rainy day and not a large audience, but we made up for representative members of the club.

I think there was a very good spirit of the lecture

160193

in the paper and will send
you one the first of the week.

We found Dr. Du Bois very much
the gentleman and every thing
was satisfactory. We thank you
for your help in the investigation.

Very sincerely yours
Miss Helen A. Noyes

(Not to be used for publication.)

PHONE 2880 BRYANT
CABLE MADBLACK N.Y.

MB
No 512
FIFTH AV.
NEW YORK

May 15th, 1912.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

You will see by the enclosed prospectus that a First Universal Congress of Nations is to meet in Paris, from the sixteenth to the twentieth of June, under the direction of the eminent Frenchman, Jean Pelissiere. I have been requested by the Committee of the Congress to make up an American Committee of eminent men, and especially of men who are interested in the great problems of International Peace, and the bringing together of the nations. May I take the liberty of using your name on such a Committee, knowing that it will carry great weight?

Sincerely yours,

Madeleine Black
(Mrs. Elmer Black)

21-5-87

APR 5 1912

Luxor. Egypt.
March 7, 1912

Professor W. E. B. Dubois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir,-

I am writing to ask if you would care to consider the contributing to the "Home University Library" of a book entitled The Negro. Like other books in the series it should contain about 50,000 words, and should aim to present the facts as wise and sound gen-

may examine the series more carefully.

Since I shall not return to America until next summer, may I ask you, in case you wish to make any immediate inquiries, to write to Mr. Alfred Harcourt, c/o Henry Holt and Co., 34 West 33rd St., New York City. My own address is in the care of Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co., 123 Pall Mall, London.

Yours

Very truly yours.

William T. Brewster

exclusion on the facts in as broad and interesting a way as possible for the more intelligent readers. The English editor, with whom I have talked the matter over, would like to see a book treating the regions in British possessions as well as in America, but at the same time we should welcome any more ideal or limited treatment.

The sales of this series are considerable in America and very large in England, so that the series is really one of the best means at present of circulating sound ideas. I am asking Messrs. Holt and Co., to send you descriptive circulars and also certain volumes of the series, that you

(incomplete)

21-5-88

April 4, 1912

Mr. William T. Brewster,
123 Pall Mall,
London, England.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of March 7th. I should be glad to see descriptive circulars and volumes of the series. I think I already have one volume by Sir Harry Johnston if that is the same series. It happens that I was planning this summer to give a series of twenty-five lectures at a summer school on the History of the Negro Race. My idea was out of this material to evolve what I was going to call a preliminary essay on the history of the black race. My plan was to treat

Definition

1 ~~Distinction~~ of the Negro Race and distribution.
2 History of the Negro Race.
3 The present condition of the Negro race in its various places of residence throughout the world.

I think perhaps this would coincide with your idea. The only difficulty about it would be that an essay of fifty thousand words on so general a subject would have to be rather sketchy. On the other hand a study of the Negro in America simply would be rather narrow,

[WILLIAM T. BREWSTER]

121-8-89

MAY 1 1912

Athens, Greece
April 26, 1912

Professor W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
20 Vesey Street
New York City.

Dear Professor DuBois:

Your letter of April 4 has just reached me from Athens. I am very glad that you think favorably of the proposition to write a history of the Negro, or a book somewhat entitled The Negro, and the plan that you suggest is a good one. To give (1) a description of the Negro race and (2) an account of its distribution, (3) a history of the race,

Author, on all English sales (the price is one shilling), 12½ cents royalty on each copy. Since the English volumes are based on an estimation - always in many instances greatly realized - of about 20,000 sales to a book, this extra sales from English sales might amount to considerable. I will ask you kindly to communicate with Mr. Alfred Harcourt, c/o Messrs. Henry Holt and Company, 34 West 33rd Street, regarding further details of a financial kind, since this distance prevents me from answering at once.

As to time, it is, of course, desirable to have copy as soon as an author can produce a good, sound piece of work, without inconvenience to himself or health. I judge from what you say that you return in the summer school on this subject, so might like to have the manuscript in, say, eight or ten months. An earlier day would be even better, since the publishers have committed themselves to the volumes every three months, and like to have plenty of copy on hand. Please let me know what you think of the time; you might write to Mr. Harcourt.

I shall be in America by the middle of August - at the latest, and my address there is at Columbia University. Meanwhile it is in the care of Brown, Shipley, and Co., 123 Pall Mall, London. Please let me hear from you, if I may be of any service, and believe me to be

Very truly yours.

W. E. Burghardt

and (3) a statement of the present condition in various parts of the world, will, I think, meet the views of the English Editor, who does not wish at present to undertake a very broad treatment of any subject. If the plan appears to be excellent. Should you rather wish to show me a more detailed plan, I should be very glad to see it.

I am asking Messrs. Holt & Company to send you certain representative books of the library, in case they have not already done so, and also descriptive circulars.

The books of the Series sell for fifty cents in America, and the publishers have established a uniform rate of 10% royalty on all sales in the United States. For books copyrighted in England and also of the English publishers, there comes to an American

August 26th, 1912.

Mr. W. T. Brewster,
Columbia University,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Brewster:-

I am planning now to have the manuscript of the book on the Negro in your hands January 1st.

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM T. BREWSTER
MATUNUCK
RHODE ISLAND

September 2, 1912

1/60/5

My dear Dr. DuBois,-

I have your letter of August 26th, and I am delighted to hear that the manuscript on The Negro is to be ready by the first of January. I shall read it with great interest. It should be sent to me at Columbia University or, if more convenient for you, to Messrs. Henry Holt and Company, 34 West 33rd Street.

I am, with kind regards,

Very truly yours,

W. T. Brewster

R. R. WRIGHT, JR., Editor ESTABLISHED 1852

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER

631 PINE STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec. 2, 1912.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
26 Vesey St.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I do not find the letters which I received from Atlanta, Hampton, Tuskegee, Fisk and other schools of their offer to me with regard to scholarship. My plan in substance was this. I proposed to give to the student who got the largest number of yearly subscribers for the Christian Recorder, a scholarship in any colored school he should select, ~~this~~ paying all his expenses for books, board, tuition, library fee and incidental fee. To the second highest over 100, I would pay his board, and to the third highest his tuition; at the same time giving the regular agents percentage to every solicitor so that no one would fail to get full value for his labor, and the prizes would only be additional inducements. I ~~communicated with~~ asked the colleges to take out full amount in advertisement in the Christian Recorder so that I should have to pay no actual cash for the student. I let the school understand proposition would hold only in case the student selected ~~the~~ that institution and impressed upon them that the grest value of the additional prestige which this class of advertising would give the institution.

Of course outside of my own denomination I was unable to get any school to take up all of the amount of the scholarship in ~~old~~ advertisement, but I have no doubt that the Crisis would be able to do so. I trust you very great success, and am,

Very truly yours,

R R Wright Jr

[Committee of fourteen]

TELEPHONE CORTLANDT 5639

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

NATIONAL OFFICES—26 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK

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Vice-Presidents: Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
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Secretary: Miss May Childs Nerney, Brooklyn.
Assistant Secretary: Miss Martha Gruening, New York.

October 10, 1912

Mr. E. J. Maguire,
51 Chambers Street,
New York City.

Sir:

For several years I have been taking my meals at Hotel Marshall 53rd Street. So far as I have seen the place is decently conducted. I understand from Mr. Marshall that the Committee of Fourteen do not propose to recommend him for a license. I am sorry to hear this and would like to know if this decision of the Committee is because of any violation of the law on Mr. Marshall's part or is it for other reasons. I would appreciate an answer.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

1/60/21

32
OCT 11 1912
DU BOIS

Oct. 11, 1912.

My dear Sir Either Mr. White or Mr. Hooke will answer your questions if you will call in person at No. 27 E. 22d Street, the office of the Committee of Fourteen. I cannot correspond with you about them. Yours very truly, Edward J. Maguire

ORGANIZED 1905 INCORPORATED 1907

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OCT 12 1912
DU BOIS

October 11,1912.

Dr. W. E.B. DuBois,
26 Vesey St., City.

Dear Sir:

The cause of our protest against the writing of a bond by the Surety Companies to accompany the application of James Marshall for an Excise certificate, is not based on anything which the casual diner in the place might observe. As you will perhaps remember this is not our first effort to secure a rectification of conditions at Marshall's. It is a place which if it could be conducted for either your race or mine, undoubtedly would not be objectionable. In addition to being on the border line of entertainment places, it has that unfortunate mixing of the races which when the individuals are of the ordinary class, always means danger.

I have given Marshall over an hour this morning but see no reason as yet to recommend to Mr. Hooke in whose department the work falls, to ask the consideration of the Committee as a whole to this individual case. Marshall is preparing some kind of a memoranda for Mr. Hooke which will be considered next week.

Yours very cordially,

Frederick H. Whitin

General Secretary.

49-12-168

Oct. 14, 1912

40-12-162

Mr. F. H. Whitin,
27 East 22nd Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of October 11th, permit me to say that if the objections against Mr. Marshall's place are on account of the races being served together there as you say in your letter, then the Committee of Fourteen is seeking to violate the laws of the State of New York, which expressly declare that discrimination between races must not be made in places of public entertainment. I am loathe to believe that the Committee of Fourteen is ready to take any such illegal position and I am going to secure further information on the subject.

Very sincerely,

ORGANIZED 1905 INCORPORATED 1907

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GENERAL SECRETARY
FREDERICK H. WHITIN

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
WALTER G. HOOKE

Oct.15,1912.

William E. B. DuBois, Esq.,
26 Vesey St., City.

Dear Sir:

I have yours of the 14th with reference to the Committee's action in the case of the license for Marshall's in West 53rd Street. In the first place, I think you have misunderstood my remark which was that the chief trouble at Marshall's is due to persons of the Caucasian race who frequent the place.

With regard to the law of discrimination the point which you suggest is rather the reverse of the ordinary, a discrimination against the white man. The law was passed as I understand it to secure justice to the members of the Negro race and was not intended to be used as a means to permit that which both races agree is objectionable. The point of the Committee's action has often been raised in rather a different way, the Committee's most freqent requirement in the case of the ten room hotels being that they shall be conducted as hotels for men only. As the hotel law requires hotel keepers to admit all persons who are in proper condition and able to pay for the accomodation, this could also be called an unlawful discrimination. We have always considered this excuse if raised by a hotel keeper as a very poor one for with all our work nothing has ever resulted harmful to any one so running his hotel and there are at the present time over 450 hotels so conducted.

Yours very truly,

Frederick H. Whitin

General Secretary.

49-12-161

Oct. 18, 1912

Mr. Frederick H. Whitin,
27 East 22nd Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of October 15, permit me to say that the State law in question is not simply to protect colored men, it is to prevent discrimination on account of race or color and has been invoked in behalf of white men and sustained by the courts. It would be illegal for your Committee to force any colored man to refuse to entertain white persons in his place of business or compell any colored man to promise any such discrimination. The law does not prevent discrimination on grounds other than race or color. You may discriminate against people on other legal grounds, but you cannot discriminate simply because persons belong to a certain race, and I am convinced that if the Committee of Fourteen proposes to take any such stand as this, that the matter will not be allowed to rest where it is.

Very sincerely yours,m

69-12-163

ORGANIZED 1905 INCORPORATED 1907

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NEW YORK CITY

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GENERAL SECRETARY
FREDERICK H. WHITIN

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
WALTER G. HOOKE

9
OCT 21 1912
DU BOIS

Oct.1912.

W. E. B. DuBois, Esq.,
26 Vesey St., City.

Dear Sir:

I have your favor of yesterday with regard to the subject of discrimination. Might it not be wise for us to meet where we could discuss at length, and I trust to our mutual satisfaction the practical and theoretical questions which have arisen between us. As the matter now stands, it seems to me that it is a question of which of the two laws is the more important. If we find that the association of the two races under certain conditions results in disorderly conditions and their separation results in a discrimination based on race or color, we must chose between the horns of the dilemma. I naturally hold a brief for the point that disorderly is worse than discrimination. It seems to me that you will hold a brief for discrimination. This is as good a time I think as any for us to discuss the matter.

I have a personal favor to ask and that is that when any important point of theory or policy is to be decided by the Committee that the position, opinions and actions of its executives be treated as such and the matter formally brought to the attention of the Committee's members, for determination.

Yours very cordially,

Frederick H. Whitin

General Secretary.

49-12-164

C.7 14

Oct. 29, 1912

Mr. Frederick H. Whitin,
27 East 22nd Street,
New York City.

49-12-125

My dear Sir:

I should be glad at any time to discuss with you or any other member of the Committee of Fourteen the question of racial discrimination as a means of stopping immorality in New York. In conjunction with the Committee of Fourteen, I wish to reduce the immoral conditions in New York to a minimum among all people. Any way in which I can co-operate with anybody to this end will be followed. If Marshall's or Rector's or any other restaurant in New York is breaking the law or encouraging illegal or immoral conditions, they should be closed or improved. I have tried repeatedly to secure from you data which would convince me that Marshall's is an especial offender in this respect. On the contrary, I have been told that if his restaurant was conducted for one race that its methods would be satisfactory. At this judgment, I have demurred. I do not believe that discrimination between races in places of public entertainment makes for immorality, or even if it does, it is against the law and the laws are made by the legislature and not by individuals. I have been a visitor and guest of Marshall's Hotel for nearly ten years; I have met there from time to time practically every prominent

colored person in the United States; I have seen white persons there in small numbers, and infrequently or almost without exception, decent in behavior. I do not pretend to know everything that goes on at Marshall's, and am free to admit that sources of knowledge at the command of your Committee, are much greater than those open to the casual visitor. At the same time a fairly regualr ffequenter of a restaurant like Marshall's who has yet can see that this institution is certainly conducted with even more regard to decency than any number of places which your Committee has in the past given sanction to, and as I understand, is still giving sanction to. It is for this reason that I have ventured to ask and still ask why are you refusing to recommend Marshall's? Is it because of illegal acts, or is it because he refuses to promise a discrimination between races which he has no legal right to promise?

Very sincerely yours,

49-12-1-2

ORGANIZED 1905 INCORPORATED 1907

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MR. LAWRENCE VEILLER

OCT 31 1912
DU BOIS

Oct. 30,1912.

W. E. B. DuBois,Esq.,
26 Vesey St., City.

Dear Sir:

I have yours of the 29th and I shall call you up at the first convenient opportunity to make anappointment to discuss the problem of mutual interest to us, how this Committee can correct the conditions which it was organized to suppress and yet to avoid as far as possible other unfortunate conditions of equal or less danger.

With regard to the particular case of Marshall which continues to seem to be the matter which concerns you, it is perhaps desirable that you should know the method of procedure with such cases in this office. This method has been found to work satisfactorily through several years of considerable stress. The first protest against our protest is made by the proprietor to, in New York cases, my associate, Mr. Hooke. From his decision, two appeals may be taken, one by the Brewer interested in the place to the Joint Committee of Brewers, Surety Company representatives and this Committee, and the other, from the Executive Secretary to the whole Committee. This latter is done not by personal appeals to the Committee members but by a formal request in writing that such a consideration be given the case. I am always pleased when such appeals are taken to the whole Committee as they familiarize the members with the details of the work and the difficulties which the Executives have to surmount.

In this case of Marshall's, neither the Brewer has taken an appeal to the Joint Committee nor has Marshall as yet requested the consideration of his case by the whole Committee. Therefore, the matter is not in a position for discussion except as it may help us in the case of an appeal or in future cases.

Yours very cordially,

Frederick H. Whitin

General Secretary.

49-12-167

Socialists and
White Supremacy

Pound of my own

Separatism

House
Food
School
Stores
Labor

21-5-79

JANE ADDAMS, Hull House, Chicago
LYMAN ABBOTT, The Outlook
LOUIS D. BRANDEIS, Boston
ALLEN T. BURNS, Pittsburgh Civic Commission
T. N. CARVER, Harvard University
JOHN COLLIER, Peoples' Institute, New York
EDWARD T. DEVINE, The Survey
GARRETT DROPPERS, Williams College
ROBERT E. ELY, Civic Forum, New York
H. D. W. ENGLISH, Pittsburgh Civic Commission
HENRY W. FARNUM, Yale University
IRVING FISHER, Yale University
JOHN A. FITCH, Author "The Steel Workers"
ERNST FREUND, University of Chicago
FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, Columbia University
WASHINGTON GLADDEN, First Congregational Church, Columbus
JOHN M. GLENN, Russell Sage Foundation
FRANK OLIVER HALL, Church of the Divine Paternity, New York
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Church of the Messiah, New York
J. W. JENKS, Cornell University
ALVIN S. JOHNSON, Leland Stanford University
ARTHUR P. KELLOGG, The Survey
PAUL U. KELLOGG, Director Pittsburgh Survey
FLORENCE KELLEY, National Consumers' League
PAUL KENNADAY, New York Association for Labor Legislation
WILLIAM J. KERBY, Catholic University of America
JOHN A. KINGSBURY, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor
ADOLPH LEWISOHN, New York
SAMUEL McCUNE LINDSAY, New York School of Philanthropy
OWEN R. LOVEJOY, National Child Labor Committee
CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America
JOHN HOWARD MELISH, Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn
HENRY MOSKOWITZ, Ethical Society, New York
HENRY MORGENTHAU, Committee on Safety
FRANK MASON NORTH, Commission on Church and Social Service
S. N. PATTEN, University of Pennsylvania
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, New York
JOHN P. PETERS, St. Michael's Church, New York
JAMES B. REYNOLDS, Assistant District Attorney, New York County
EDWARD A ROSS, University of Wisconsin
JOHN A. RYAN, St. Paul's Seminary, St. Paul
WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN, Citizens' Union, New York
HENRY R. SEAGER, National Association for Labor Legislation
EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, Columbia University
MARY K. SIMKHOVITCH, Greenwich House, New York
LILLIAN D. WALD, Nurses' Settlement, New York
W. F. WILLCOX, Cornell University
STEPHEN S. WISE, Free Synagogue, New York

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

TO SECURE THE APPOINTMENT OF A

FEDERAL COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

4 D
FEB 22 1912

ROOM 607, KENT HALL
116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New
Telephone, 1400 Morningside

Feb. 21, 1912.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

20 Vesey St., New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I confess until your letter of February 16th was received, the race question had not occurred to me in connection with the proposed Commission on Industrial Relations. I think that I can speak for every member of the committee in saying that so far as we have any influence in the matter, no industry would be neglected merely because the wage earners were chiefly negroes. We have fixed our attention, it is true, mainly on industries which are carried on in corporate forms and those, I suppose, for the most part are not the industries in which negroes are largely employed, with perhaps some exceptions, such as the Steel Corporation in the South.

I should be exceedingly glad to have your views on this subject for the benefit of the committee. Without giving the subject undue prominence or raising it prematurely, we would desire to guard effectively against any decision which would exclude the industries in which negroes are employed. On

21-5-80

the contrary, it would be our desire to make certain that they are included. Of course, the decision rests with Congress.

Sincerely yours,

Edward T. Devine

ETD-MPS

March 23, 1912

Mr. William H. Ferris,
92 Eaton Street,
New Haven, Conn.

My dear Ferris:

I have your several letters. I am going to make a note of your father's death. Kindly send me a good photograph of him if you have it.

You must remember that I have in certain ways the utmost sympathy with you, but the real criticism that I have to make is not that you are peculiar or "dynamic" or anything of that sort, but that you are lazy and will not keep clean. Those are elementary things which simply shut you out proper companionship with the people of your intellectual level. I do not believe in your method of begging money for getting out your book, but I am perfectly willing to be convenienced that I am wrong. I should much rather see you go to work at hard manual labor and earn the money and get it out. You would have a good deal more respect for yourself in the long run. However, these are my individual opinions and I am expressing them to you and not to other people, and you have, as I have said, my sympathy in every right endeavor.

Very sincerely yours,

JUL 16 1912

Rockport,
July 13, 1912.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

There is almost nothing that seems worth saying in the face of a loss such as this is, but I can't help wanting you to know how much we realize what it must mean to you and to our work. It is such a loss even to me who had only known Mrs. MacLean a little while I know how very cruel it is

1/60/17

for those who had grown to know her so well.

We can only go on and give the most that it is in us, to the work to which she gave so much.

With deep sympathy

Sincerely yours

Martha Gruening

1/20/18

April 25, 1912

Mr. Alfred Harcourt,
c/o Henry Holt & Co.,
34 West 33rd Street,
New York City.

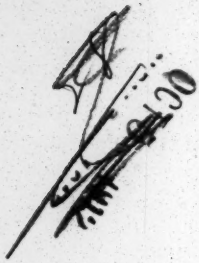
1602

My dear Sir:

Mr. W. T. Brewster has been writing me with regard to a volume in the Home University Library. He said that Messrs. Henry Holt & Company would send me descriptive circulars and certain volumes of the series. As I have not received these yet, I am writing to ask that they may be sent me at this address.

Very sincerely yours,

21-5-90



34 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET,
NEW YORK. (Cable Aytcholt)

September 30, 1912.

Professor W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Editorial Rooms of The Crisis,
20 Vesey Street, New York City.

Dear Sir:

Professor Brewster, the American general editor of the Home University Library, who has just returned from abroad, tells us that he has concluded arrangements with you for a volume in this series on the Negro. Confirming his arrangements, we enclose herewith the usual contracts for books in this series in duplicate. After you have signed both of the copies, will you be so good as to return one to us in the enclosed addressed envelope?

Very truly yours,

Alfred Harcourt

for Henry Holt and Company.

AH/EKE

$484.05 COPY December 14 1912

Two years after date I promise to pay to the order of Mrs Frances E. Hoggan, M.D.,

Four hundred and eighty four and 5/100 Dollars

at London, England, with interest at four percent.

Value received

No Due Dec 14, 1914

W.E.B. DuBois

1.20.19

WILBUR P. THIRKIELD, LL. D.
President
ISAAC CLARK, D. D.
Dean of School of Theology
EDWARD A. BALLOCH, A. M., M.D.
Dean of School of Medicine
BENJAMIN F. LEIGHTON, LL. D.
Dean of School of Law

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Washington, D. C.

June 4, 1912.

Dean's Office

KELLY MILLER, A. M.
Dean of College of Arts and Sciences
LEWIS B. MOORE, PH. D.
Dean of Teachers College
GEORGE W. COOK, A. M., LL. M.
Dean of Commercial College
GEORGE J. CUMMINGS, A. M.
Dean of the Academy

JUN 5 1912

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,

20 Vesey St.,

New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In response to your favor I am sending herewith requested information. I beg to suggest that the blunder in the second issue of the College-Bred Negro be carefully avoided in future treatment of Howard University. I am enclosing in this regard the correspondence with Predident Ware.

Yours truly,

Kelly Miller

KM/JKB
Enc.

(Copy)

November 17, 1912

Prof. Edward T. Ware/
President Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I find in the College-Bred Negro, that you have included on page 22, the "personal evaluation" of several Negro colleges. In this I find that Howard University is given quite a low rating. The name of the investigator is with-held. I do not regard this as fair. It seems to me that any public statement issued under the auspices of one Institution reflecting upon the character of a sister Institution, should be vouched for by competent personal authority. The value of an impression depends wholly upon the character and competency of the individual upon whom the impression is made.

I am quite sure that during the past four years, since I have been Dean of this College, no competent person has made any adequate investigation of the workings of this department, such as would justify this uncomplimentary judgment. I regard the personal evaluation of the several Institutions, made by your investigator, as being little less than ridiculous.

With best wishes.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Kelly Miller, Dean.

KM/JB.

1/60/90

Copy.

November 25, 1911

Professor Kelly Miller
Howard University
Washington, D.C.

My dear Prof. Miller:

I have received your letter of the 17th and I think your feeling and opinion in the matter are altogether justifiable.

For some reason the Personal Evaluation escaped my notice in proof. When my attention was first called to it the entire issue of the Report was printed and bound and many copies distributed. At once I took severely to task the one whom I felt responsible, and I brought the matter before the next Board meeting of our Trustees. They shared my opinion.

We let the matter drop because it seemed like a case of spilled milk. We may have had a vain hope that it would escape notice; at any rate we did not wish to call attention to it.

The whole thing seems to me worse than ridiculous and I am heartily sorry for it.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Edward T Ware.

June 11, 1912

Myof. Kelly Miller,
Howard University,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Miller:

Mr. Ware's letter which I am returning herewith, is a most unfortunate blunder on his part. The responsibility for the evaluation was not on Mr. Dill'at all, to whom he doubtless refers, but was my work. The author of the evaluation is a person whose judgment you would respect if you knew him. Moreover the Sociological studies of Atlanta University are not simply publications of the University, they are investigations aided by the Slater Fund and seeking the truth. In this sense they have a perfect right to judgment so long as that judgment is courteous. Morover, if in the editor's opinion his judgment is of value, he is not compelled to reveal the source of his information. If, therefore, Mr. Ware had disagreed with the insertion of this matter, it would, nevertheless, have gone in so long as I was editor of the publication, and the responsibility would rest on me. I am sure you know how highly I think of Howard University. At the same time both of us know that for many reasons largely beyond our own control, colored

institutions do not do the best work they are capable of doing. In this case a man who had repeated and thorough knowledge of all the schools of which he spoke said with regard to your school "that in thoroughness of work done the standard was fair, and in adherence to catalogue announcements, the standard was good, and in quality of work, the standard was fair." It seems to me far fetched to call that an attack or a reflection upon you or any one connected with the University.

Very sincerely yours,

1/60/23

WILBUR P. THIRKIELD, LL. D.
President
ISAAC CLARK, D. D.
Dean of School of Theology
EDWARD A. BALLOCH, A. M., M.D.
Dean of School of Medicine
BENJAMIN F. LEIGHTON, LL. D.
Dean of School of Law

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Washington, D. C.

June 11, 1912.

Dean's Office

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Dean of Commercial College
GEORGE J. CUMMINGS, A. M.
Dean of the Academy

JUN 12 1912

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

20 Vesey St.,

New York, N. Y.

My dear DUBois:

Your letter came duly to hand. I cannot see my way clear to recede from my attitude stated in my letter to President Ware concerning the estimate of Howard University in the last issue of the College-Bred Negro. The investigator certainly should have consulted with the Dean of this department in order to get an intelligent comprehension of its working efficiency, and, in all fairness, should have made the estimate on the basis of his personal authority.

In this connection I beg to call your attention to the estimate recently made of Colleges by the Bureau of Education, in which Howard University and Fisk University are placed in class 3 and Atlanta University and Atlanta Baptist College, so highly extolled in the College-Bred Negro are aplaced in class 4. No other colored Colleges were listed.

I am not satisfied with the estimate of the Bureau of Education, and have taken up the question with them, believing that Howard University properly belongs in class2, and shall endeavor to gain this recognition in the mext issue of that publication. I regret my utter inability to accept your judgment as to the fairness of this procedure.

Of course, you will understand that this disapproval is limited to the issue involved in this discussion.

With best wishes.

Yours truly,

Kelly Miller

1/60/24

2 1

JUN 22 1912

ADDRESS REPLY TO "THE ATTORNEY GENERAL" AND REFER TO INITIALS AND NUMBER.

Department of Justice.
Washington.

June 21, 1912.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

30 Vesey Street,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I appreciate very much the courtesy and consideration shown me by your special telegram in regard to my becoming a member of the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. I did not consciously have you in mind when I wrote, still I am glad to know that there would be no objection on your part. I had more particularly in mind the Boston contingent. You know what they say about the prophets, and I should be the last one to want to do the Association the slightest injury by my presence in it. Personally you and I have always got along with each other because we have been perfectly frank.

I think there is little or no doubt that I will send along my application for membership when I return from Amherst, where I am going for the celebration of the 20th year out of college. I recall with a great deal of pleasure your appearance at the commencement over 20 years ago and how much you and the friends added to it.

With cordial regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

William D. Lewis

1/60/20

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
PRINCIPAL

EMMETT J. SCOTT
SECRETARY

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TREASURER

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APR 13 1912

THE TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOR THE TRAINING OF

COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

April 10, 1912.

Washington

My dear Mr. Morgan:

We are making just now a special effort to raise $20,000 for the work of this institution by getting a number of our people to give one dollar each. You have been selected as one of the persons to be appealed to.

Of course, if you care to give more than a dollar, we shall be glad to have you do so. We shall be very grateful for anything you may send.

Enclosed you will find a blank to be filled out, and a return envelope. The money can be sent in the form of stamps, cash, money order or check. You will receive prompt receipt from our Treasurer.

Please let us hear from you at once.

Yours very truly,

Booker T. Washington

Principal.

49-12-174

Dear DuBois:

If you can see your way to help out this infant industry it will doubtless be greatly appreciated by its sponsors. I am too poor.

Sincerely yours, Clarence H. Morgan

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

BRANCH OF INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE AND OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

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PRESIDENT
MOYLAN, PA.

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NATIONAL PRESS BUREAU
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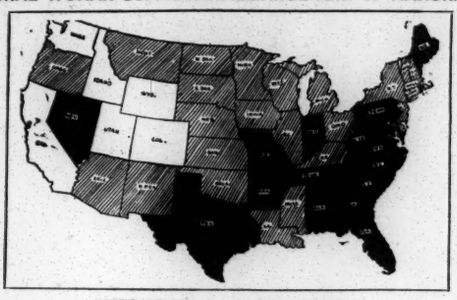
505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



WHITE STATES . . FULL SUFFRAGE
SHADED " . . PARTIAL "
DARK " . . NO

NATIONAL AUXILIARIES
FRIENDS EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION
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THE EQUAL FRANCHISE SOCIETY
JESSICA GARRETSON FINCH, PRESIDENT
1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE, 6855 BRYANT
119

HEADQUARTERS, 505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

July 12,1912.

Miss Nerney,
C/o "The Crisis,"
20 Vesey St.,City.

Dear Madam:

The suffrage amendments are to be voted on as follows:

Ohio, September 3rd, 96,901 - 4,069,284
Wisconsin, Kansas, Oregon, Michigan, all at the regular

Presidential election, - the first Tuesday in November.

Yours truly,

Mary Ware Dennett

Corresponding Secy.

1/60/8

N. W.
Kansas 52,003 1416,319
Nas. 2,542 205,911
Oregon 1,105 394,582

[NAACP]

A conference committee met at the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 Vesey St., New York, on Feb. 9 at 6:45 to consider the matter of cooperation among various agencies working among the colored people of New York.

There were present Professor E. R. A. Seligman, Messrs. Wood, Haynes, Pratt and DuBois, Mrs. Maclean and Miss Ovington.

The committee agreed to recommend:

1. That the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People shall in its local New York branch occupy itself principally with the Political, Civil and Social rights of the colored people, while the Committee on Urban Conditions shall occupy itself primarily with questions of philanthropy and social economy.

2. That these two committees interchange monthly reports on their activities and plans.

W. E. B. DuBois, Chairman.

[1912]

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

NATIONAL OFFICES: 26 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK

National President: Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Vice-Presidents: Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Bishop Alexander Walters, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Baltimore.

Chairman of the Executive Committee: Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.
Treasurer: Mr. Walter E. Sachs, New York.
Director of Publicity and Research: Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York.
Secretary: Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn.
Assistant Secretary: Miss Martha Gruening, New York.

Chicago Conference Committee:
Miss Jane Addams, Honorary Chairman.
Mr. Sherman C. Kingsley, Chairman.
Mr. Thomas W. Allinson, Secretary and Treasurer, 701 West 14th Place, Chicago.

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Rev. J. Milton Waldron, Washington, D. C.
President John Hope, Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. Leslie P. Hill, Manassas, Va.
Mr. William Pickens, Talladega, Ala.

2/1/28

Found with 1911 Material

You are cordially invited to attend an Author's meeting in connection with the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to be held at The Liberal Club, #132 East 19th Street, Tuesday evening, April 16th, at eight o'clock. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the Editor of the Crisis will be present.

We are enclosing a report of the work of the Association for the past year. There is perhaps nothing the Association needs so much at this stage as the presentation of truths regarding the Negro race, rather than what we have had up to the present time, fiction of sentimental or sensational character. May we not hope to have you with us to discuss methods of reaching the intelligent reading public?

Very truly yours,

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Statement May 1, 1912.

May 1

SPECIAL FUND.

*****

LYNCHING RESERVE -		
Balance April 1,	94.54	
April receipts	20.00	
		114.54
SPECIAL LEGAL REDRESS -		
Balance April 1,		2400.00
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY RESERVE -		200.00
		2714.54
LOAN TO N. A. A. C. P. -		497.21
Balance in Lawyers Title Ins. Co. -		2217.33

1/60/50

May 3, 1912

Balance in Bank April 30,		360.13
Bills paid since April 30,		222.37
Balance in Bank at present ----------		137.76
Amount on hand -		
Crisis	98 59	
N.A.A.C.P.	90.50	
Total resources		326.85

Bills due May 1st yet unpaid -

Crisis

Mr. Wood	234.58	
Macmillan Co	5 63	
Am. Press Assn	14 90	
Geo. W.Jacobs	2 38	
World Peace Found.	1 59	
G P. Putnam Sons	2 90	
A.C.McClurg	40 50	
Henry Holt & Co	1 26	
W. H Lowdermilk	89	
Am. Press Assn	8 81	
Addressograph Co	20 00	
Am. Multigraph Co	50	
	333 94	333.94

N.A.A.C.P.

R. N. Wood	303.75	
Chas. Beseler Co	3 00	
Am. Press Assn	79	
Chas. Beseler	22 00	
Dr. Du Bois	208.33	
	537 87	537.87
Total amount due May 1st.		871.81

****

Crisis balance with the N.A.A.C P. April 30 - 601.46

601 46
333 94
926752

[MAY 7, 1912]

Minutes of the May Meeting.

The May meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People took place at the new offices, 26 Vesey Street, May 7th, at 4 P.M. There were present Mr. Villard in the chair, Messrs. Walling, Kennaday, Nash, Loud, and DuBois, and Mrs. Maclean. The minutes of the April meeting were approved. A financial statement was submitted showing that outside of the Legal Redress and the Lynching funds and the Crisis monies, the Association had a deficit of about $1200. It was resolved that hereafter a separate bank account be kept in the Corn Exchange Bank, New York City, to be designated as the Crisis Fund and that the said fund be subject to checks drawn by W.E.B.DuBois or Oswald Garrison Villard or Walter E. Sachs and that said bank be authorized to honor checks so drawn. A resolution of thanks to the Chicago Committee for their excellent work in preparing for the Fourth Annual Conference was passed. The lynching investigation was discussed. It was voted that the action of the Washington branch in receiving certain members at a reduced fee be approved on the understanding that the full fee be collected next year. Voted that a telegram be sent to Governor Sanders of Louisiana concerning the report that Negro flood refugees were being compelled to work. Thirty-eight new members were reported for April. A report was made concerning the effort to get authors interested in the literary material which the condition of the Negro in this country affords. A report of the Legal Bureau was submitted and the Boston branch reported the formation of committees on finance, publicity, civil rights and law. The Board then adjourned and inspected the new offices.

W.E.B.DuBois

Acting Secretary.

Lewis case

[WHERRY]

COPY.

May 23rd, 1912.

Mr. Charles J. O'Connor, Esq.
Chairman Committee Increase in Membership
American Bar Association
1522 Tribune Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of May 1st, 1912, urging me to join the American Bar Association. Ordinarily one would feel gratified to receive an invitation to join an Association distinguished by the names of so many prominent members of the profession. In the present case this is not so. As counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a large part of my professional labor is devoted to enforcing the rights of colored citizens of the United States, and obtaining redress for wrongs due to race prejudice. As the American Bar Association presents a signal example of this race prejudice and of discrimination based on this prejudice, it is impossible for me to consider your request.

Yours very truly,

1/60/23

Treasurer's Report of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of May 1912

N. A. A. C. P. General Account

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on , 191		Salaries	
Memberships		Printing	
Contributions		General Expense	
Literature		Furniture and Fixtures	
Miscellaneous		Miscellaneous:	
		Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on , 191	
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on , 191			

N. A. A. C. P. Crisis Account

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on May 1, 1912	608 46	Salaries	223 03
Agents	619 85	Books	69 23
Advertisers	102 74	Postage	105 74
Books	26 78	Stationery and Supplies	50 10
Subscriptions and Sales	301 49	General Expense	107 88
Miscellaneous	35	Publishing	580 79
		Miscellaneous:	4 60
		Trav. Expense	40 00
		Furniture & Fix.	36 62
		Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on June 1, 1912	435 74
	1653 67		1653 67
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on June 1, 191	435 74		

1/60/61

N. A. A. C. P. Special Account

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on , 191		Legal Redress Fund	
Legal Redress Fund		Lynching Investigation Fund	
Lynching Investigation Fund		Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on , 191	
Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on , 191			

Remarks:

1653
602
1051

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE

ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

June 4, 1912.

******

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the office of the Association, 26 Vesey Street, New York City, on the 4th day of June, 1912 at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Mr. Villard, Dr. Du Bois, Mrs. Maclean, Mrs. Keyser, Mr. Sachs, Mr. Walling, Mr. Wherry, Bishop Walters, Dr. Waller, Miss Nerney.

Mr. Villard presided from 4 - 6; Dr. Waller from 6 - 6:45. Miss Nerney acted as secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board of Directors were read, and on motion duly made, seconded and carried, were approved.

Regrets of inability to be present from the following: Mr. Kennady, Mr. Holmes, Mrs. Kelley.

After hearing the report of Mr. Wherry, legal counsel for the Association, upon the lynching investigation, on motion duly made, seconded and carried the same was approved and ordered filed.

In the case of Bolin vs. the Palisade Amusement Co. motion was duly made, seconded and carried that since the company offered to yield the principle involved that Mr. Bolin be advised to accept $300 and season tickets.

In the matter of the Mooresville, North Carolina, segregation case, no action was taken beyond recommending that a note of the matter be published in the Crisis and in the Evening Post.

The resignation of the Secretary, Miss Mary White Ovington, was read and the following resolution offered by Dr. Du Bois was seconded and carried.

Voted that in accepting Mis[illegible]ton's resignation

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

[INCOMPLETE]

[JUNE 4]

#3.

An investigation in conjunction with Atlanta University has been begun, regarding the attitude of labor unions in this country toward colored workmen. Fifteen hundred letters have been sent out.

Mention made of a new book by a promising young colored author in the south.

Motion made, duly seconded and passed that an insurance of $1000 to cover office furniture and effects be placed by Mr. Sachs with Nail and Parker.

Motion made, duly seconded and passed that the Association print Mr. Weatherford's paper on Negro training in the south.

Motion made by Mr. Walling, duly seconded and passed that complimentary copies of Atlanta University publication No. 16 The Common School and the Negro American, be sent to all contributing $25 or more to the Association.

Mention made of the Clifford Fund: $98 having been already contributed in Washington and a second installment of $125 being received recently through the Equal Suffrage League of Brooklyn.

2/1/20

Discussion of the waiters strike in New York City.

Bishop Walters expressed his dissatisfaction with the statement concerning the A.M.E. Zion church given in the May number of the Crisis.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Oswald Garrison Villard.

Chairman

Mary White Ovington

Secretary.

Dr. Du Bois

Treasurer's Report of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of June 1912

	RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURES		
N. A. A. C. P. General Account	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on June 1, 1912	409	33	Salaries	332	33
	Memberships	148	50	Printing	268	50
	Contributions	1430	69	General Expense	159	24
	Literature	1	73	Furniture and Fixtures	86	88
	Miscellaneous		55	Miscellaneous:		
	Crisis Subscriptions	8	00	Trav. Expense	144	75
				Legal Redress Fund	350	00
				Crisis	89	97
				Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on July 1, 1912	677	13
		1998	80		1998	80
	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on July 1, 1912	677	13			
N. A. A. C. P. Crisis Account	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on June 1, 1912	435	84	Salaries	169	77
	Agents	558	83	Books	11	25
	Advertisers	72	95	Postage	80	62
	Books	13	42	Stationery and Supplies	82	07
	Subscriptions and Sales	245	74	General Expense	13	38
	Miscellaneous	10	87	Publishing	513	09
				Miscellaneous:		
				Furniture & Fixtures	15	00
				Trav. Expense	40	00
				N.A.A.C.P.	30	93
				Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on July 1 1912	401	54
		1337	65		1337	65
	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on July 1, 1912	401	54			
N. A. A. C. P. Special Account	Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on June 1, 1912	2317	33	Legal Redress Fund	310	96
	Ex. Sec. Sal. Fund	100	00	Lynching Investigation Fund	75	00
	Legal Redress Fund			Ex. Sec. Sal. Fund	25	00
	Lynching Investigation Fund			Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on July 1, 1912	2356	37
	N.A.A.C.P. Loan	250	00			
		2667	33		2667	33
	Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on July 1, 1912	2356	37			

Remarks: CRISIS -

Bills Payable 542.99

Treasurer's Report of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

File

Month of June 1912

	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
N. A. A. C. P. General Account	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on June 1 1912	409 33	Salaries	322 33
	Memberships	148 50	Printing	268 50
	Contributions	1430 69	General Expense	159 24
	Literature	1 73	Furniture and Fixtures	86 88
	Miscellaneous	55	Miscellaneous:	
	Crisis Subs.	8 00	Trav. Expense	144 75
			Legal Red. Fund	250 00
			Crisis	89 97
			Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on July 1 1912	677 13
		1998 80		1998 80
	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on July 1, 1912	677 13		
N. A. A. C. P. Crisis Account	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on June 1 1912	435 84	Salaries	169 77
	Agents	558 83	Books	11 25
	Advertisers	72 95	Postage	60 62
	Books	13 42	Stationery and Supplies	82 07
	Subscriptions and Sales	245 74	General Expense	13 38
	Miscellaneous	10 87	Publishing	513 09
			Miscellaneous:	
			Furniture & Fixtures	15 00
			Trav. Ex	40 00
			N.A.A.C.P.	30 93
			Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on July 1 1912	401 54
		1337 65		1337 65
	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on July 1, 1912	401 54		
N. A. A. C. P. Special Account	Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on June 1 , 1912	2317 33	Legal Redress Fund	310 96
	Sec. Sal. Fund	100 00	Lynching Investigation Fund	75 00
	Legal Redress Fund		Sec. Sal. Fund	25 00
	Lynching Investigation Fund		Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on July 1 , 1912	2256 37
	N.A.A.C.P. Loan	250 00		
		2667 33		2667 33
	Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on July 1 , 1912	2256 37		

Remarks: CRISIS -

Bills Payable 542.99

1337
435
902

1/60/49

91681

Mrs. Maclean

Treasurer's Report of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of June 1912

N. A. A. C. P. General Account

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on June 1, 1912	409 33	Salaries	322 33
Memberships	148 50	Printing	268 50
Contributions	1430 69	General Expense	159 24
Literature	1 73	Furniture and Fixtures	86 88
Miscellaneous	55	Miscellaneous:	
Crisis Subscriptions	8 00	Trav. Expense	144 75
		Legal Redress Fund	250 00
		Crisis	89 97
		Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on July 1, 1912	677 13
	1998 80		1998 80
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on July 1, 1912	677 13		

N. A. A. C. P. Crisis Account

1/60/51

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on June 1 1912	435 84	Salaries	169 77
Agents	558 83	Books	11 25
Advertisers	72 95	Postage	60 62
Books	13 42	Stationery and Supplies	82 07
Subscriptions and Sales	245 74	General Expense	13 38
Miscellaneous	10 87	Publishing	513 09
		Miscellaneous:	
		Furniture & Fixtures	15 00
		Trav. Expense	40 00
		N.A.A.C.P.	30 93
		Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on July 1 1912	401 54
	1337 65		1337 65
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on July 1, 1912	401 54		

N. A. A. C. P. Special Account

Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on June 1, 1912	2317 33	Legal Redress Fund	310 96
Ex. Sec. Sal. Fund	100 00	Lynching Investigation Fund	75 00
Legal Redress Fund		Ex. Sec. Sal. Fund	25 00
Lynching Investigation Fund		Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on July 1, 1912	2356 37
N.A.A.C.P. Loan	250 00		
	2667 33		2667 33
Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on July 1, 1912	2356 37		

Remarks: CRISIS -

Bills Payable 542.99

Law Offices
Kane & Runk
1832-1833 Land Title Building
Philadelphia

TELEPHONES SPRUCE 3843-3844
CABLE ADDRESS "CANECROFT"

FRANCIS FISHER KANE
LOUIS BARCROFT RUNK
HENRY JOHNS GIBBONS

July 31, 1912.

Oswald Garrison Villard, Esq.,

National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People,

New York, New York.

Dear Sir:-

I regret the delay in acknowledging your favor of June 7th, which delay has been due to my dissolution of a partnership and the formation of a new one.

I was one of those who signed the protest against the action of the Executive Committee of the A. B. A. in the case of Mr. Lewis.

I regret that I shall not be present at the annual meeting of the Association in Milwaukee next month, but I am sure my views will be voiced by my partner, Mr. Kane.

Yours very truly,

L B Runk

R/M.

160/88

Treasurer's Report of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of July 1912

N. A. A. C. P. General Account

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on July 1 1912	677 13	Salaries	400 83
Memberships	86 00	Printing	132 92
Contributions		General Expense	28 87
Literature	1 72	Furniture and Fixtures	
Miscellaneous	1 00	Miscellaneous: Crisis	69 69
Crisis	31 54		
		Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Aug 1, 1912	165 68
	797 39		797 39
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Aug 1, 1912	165 68		

N. A. A. C. P. Crisis Account

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on ~~Aug-1~~ July, 1912	401 54	Salaries	166 94
Agents	492 27	Books	12 27
Advertisers	42 12	Postage	106 00
Books	18 64	Stationery and Supplies	12 16
Subscriptions and Sales	290 67	General Expense	89 94
Miscellaneous		Publishing	543 15
N. A. A. C. P.	69 69	Miscellaneous:	9 80
		Furniture & Fixtures	23 26
		N. A. A. C. P.	71 82
		Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Aug. 1, 1912	279 59
	1314 93		1314 93
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Aug. 1, 1912	279 59		

N. A. A. C. P. Special Account

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on July 1, 1912	2256 37	Legal Redress Fund	
Sec. Sal. Reserve	100 00	Lynching Investigation Fund	
Interest	26 14	Secretary Salary	150 00
Legal Redress Fund		Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Aug. 1, 1912	2232 51
Lynching Investigation Fund			
	2382 51		2382 51
Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Aug 1, 1912	2232 51		

Remarks: Value of copies sent to Agents 640.59
" " Advertising 114.89
" " Return copies 87.59
Cash receipts for month 826.07
" expenditures " 948.02

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THEADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Memorandum by Mr. Morgan of Organization of Work,

August 23rd, 1912.

I have had quite a long talk with Miss Nerney to-day about the general affairs of the Association. I have gone over particularly the method of organization and administration of the Association so far as its affairs in the past have come within our observation.

It seems to me that the efficiency of the work can be very greatly increased by changing slightly the method of going about it, and I think that if this method, or some modification of it is followed, many of the difficulties which have been encountered in the past will be overcome.

It seems to me that the work falls into three branches:

(a) The advisory function,

(b) The executive function,

(c) The machinery for carrying out the details.

It seems to me that the executive function must necessarily be exercised by one person. I do not believe an executive committee, or a small board of directors, can successfully do this. It seems to me that only one person can direct the machinery for carrying out the details, and that the person who undertakes to direct it, must be the same person who follows it up and sees that it is done. This point is really to my mind the fundamental basis of the success of the whole undertaking.

1160/43

Treasurer's Report of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of August 191[illegible]

	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
N. A. A. C. P. General Account	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Aug. 1, 1912	165 68	Salaries	259 16
	Memberships	196 00	Printing	
	Contributions	250 00	General Expense	55 15
	Literature	1 23	Furniture and Fixtures	20 50
	Miscellaneous	1 00	Miscellaneous:	
	Crisis	24 41	Crisis	38 75
			Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Sept. 1 1912	264 76
		638 32		638 32
	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Sept 1, 1912	264 76		
N. A. A. C. P. Crisis Account	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Aug 1, 1912	279 59	Salaries	215 50
	Agents	547 04	Books	8 00
	Advertisers	106 26	Postage	98 58
	Books	17 99	Stationery and Supplies	109 45
	Subscriptions and Sales	288 89	General Expense	62 12
	Miscellaneous		Publishing	548 44
	Furniture & Fix. (sale of Addressograph)	125 00	Miscellaneous:	
	Patterns	16	Furniture & Fixtures	68 50
	N. A. A. C. P.	38 75	Prizes	10 00
			N. A. A. C. P.	84 85
			Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Sept. 1 1912	198 20
		1403 68		1403 68
	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Sept. 1, 1912	198 20		
N. A. A. C. P. Special Account	Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Aug. 1, 1912	2232 51	Legal Redress Fund	1250
	Virginia C. Fund	183 32	Lynching Investigation Fund	
	Legal Redress Fund		V.C. Investigation Secretary Salary (2 mo.)	66 31 300
	Lynching Investigation Fund		Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Sept 1, 1912	799 52
		2415 83		2415 83
	Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Sept. 1, 1912	799 52		

Remarks:

1403
279
1124

Treasurer's Report of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of August 1912

N. A. A. C. P. General Account

RECEIPTS

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Aug., 1912	165	68
Memberships	196	00
Contributions	250	00
Literature	1	23
Miscellaneous	1	00
Crisis	24	41
	638	32

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	259	16
Printing		
General Expense	55	15
Furniture and Fixtures	20	50
Miscellaneous:		
Crisis	38	75
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Sept. 1912	264	76
	638	32

N. A. A. C. P. Crisis Account

RECEIPTS

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Sept. 1912	264	76
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Aug. 1912	279	59
Agents	574	04
Advertisers	106	26
Books	17	99
Subscriptions and Sales	288	89
Miscellaneous		16
Sale of Addressograph	125	00
N.A.A.C.P.	38	75
	1403	68

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	215	50
Books	8	00
Postage	98	58
Stationery and Supplies	109	45
General Expense	62	12
Publishing	548	44
Miscellaneous:		
Furnitures & Fixtures	68	50
Prizes	10	00
N.A.A.C.P.	84	89
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Sept. 1912	198	20
	1403	68

N. A. A. C. P. Special Account

RECEIPTS

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Sept. 1912	198	20
Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Aug. 1912	2232	51
Virginia Christian Fund	183	32
Legal Redress Fund		
Lynching Investigation Fund		
	2415	83

EXPENDITURES

Legal Redress Fund	1250	00
Lynching Investigation Fund		
Virginia C. Investigation	66	31
Sec. Sal. July & Aug.	300	00
Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Sept. 2, 1912	799	52
	2415	83

Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Sept. 2, 1912 799 52

Remarks:

Treasurer's Report of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of Sept. 1 - 15 1912

	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
N. A. A. C. P. General Account	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on , 191		Salaries	
	Memberships		Printing	
	Contributions		General Expense	
	Literature		Furniture and Fixtures	
	Miscellaneous		Miscellaneous:	
			Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on , 191	
	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on , 191			
N. A. A. C. P. Crisis Account	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Sept. 1 1912	198 20	Salaries	222 75
	Agents	159 95	Books	28 30
	Advertisers	31 70	Postage	17 18
	Books	14 39	Stationery and Supplies	3 88
	Subscriptions and Sales	88 05	General Expense	51 20
	Miscellaneous	4 06	Publishing	115 38
	N. A. A. C. P.	65 76	Miscellaneous: Furniture & Fix	55 00
			Trav. Expense	9 29
			Overcharge	17 10
			N. A. A. C. P.	9 00
			Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Sept 15 1912	33 03
		562 11		562 11
	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Sept. 15 1912	33 03		
N. A. A. C. P. Special Account	Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on , 191		Legal Redress Fund	
			Lynching Investigation Fund	
	Legal Redress Fund		Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on , 191	
	Lynching Investigation Fund			
	Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on , 191			

Remarks:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors.

September 3, 1912.

****

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held at the offices of the Association, 26 Vesey St., New York City, on the 3rd day of September, 1912, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Mr. Villard, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Kennaday, Mr. Russell, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Sachs, Miss Nerney.

Regrets of inability to be present from Mrs. Kelley, Dr. Waller, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Loud, Mr. Milholland.

Mr. Villard presided.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Villard reported on the Lewis case reviewing the action of the Association in connection with it and emphasising the splendid work done by the Boston Branch. He also called attention to the encouraging tone of the editorials in many of the leading papers in regard to this case.

In the absence of the Association's counsel, Mr. Villard reported on the legal work as follows:

The hearing on the Baltimore segregation ordinance postponed from August 26 to September 14.

In the matter of the Southern Railway Firemen the colored men have made substantial progress in securing their rights and the outlook is hopeful.

The publication of the Burn's matter in one of the leading magazines is under advisement.

Treasurer's report accepted and placed on file.

The Secretary reported as follows:

Twelve new members added in August.
Virginia Christian case.
Leading universities of the country are to be invited to cooperate through their research departments with the National Association in studying such phases of our work as segregation, disfranchisement, Negro schools, lynching, etc. Correspondence has been begun and outlook promising.
The Association is corresponding with the Secretaries of the National Conventions to be held in 1912 and 1913 in regard to having our work properly presented before the latter.

There was lengthy discussion of the financial condition of the Association with helpful suggestions from Dr. Brooks, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Kennaday and others.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Oswald Garrison Villard.

Chairman, Board of Directors.

May Childs Nerney

Secretary.

1(60)41

N. A. A. C. P.	Balances August 31, 1912 Dr.	Balances August 31, 1912 Cr.	During September Dr.	During September Cr.	Balances Sept. 30, 1912 Dr.	Balances Sept. 30, 1912 Cr
Loss and Gain						
Gifts		2431 69		183 00		2614 69
Membership		770 50	1 00	229 10		998 60
Literature Sales		5 91		1 31		7 22
General Expense	663 24		112 88		776 12	
Printing	371 95				371 95	
Salaries	1263 40		292 50		1555 90	
Traveling Expense	114 75				114 75	
Gain	894 76		7 03		901 79	
	3308 10	3308 10	413 41	413 41	3620 51	3620 51
Special Funds						
Reserve for -						
Exec. Sec. Salary		25 00		125 00		150 00
Lynching Inv.		39 54				39 54
Legal Redress		865 18	591 98	185 00		458 20
Virginia Christian Fund		117 01	1 00			116 01
Cash in Bank (L.T.I. & T. Co.)	799 52		310 00	592 98	516 54	
Loan to Gen. Funds	247 21				247 21	
	1046 73	1046 73	902 98	902 98	763 75	763 75
Balance Sheet						
Cash in Bank (Corn Ex)	264 76		602 41	644 53	222 64	
Petty Cash	25 00				25 00	
Furniture & Fixtures	401 81		13 50		415 21	
"The Crisis"		23 73	91 88	56 23	11 92	
Due Special Funds		247 21				247 21
Deficit (Apr.30, 1912)	474 23				424 23	
Gain		894 76		7 03		901 79
	1165 70	1165 70	707 79	707 79	1149 00	1149 00

1/60/4

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE

ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors.

October 1, 1912.

****

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held at the offices of the Association, 26 Vesey Street, New York City, on the 1st day of October, 1912, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Mr. Villard, Mr. Wherry, Mr. Kennaday, Bishop Walters, Mr. Russell, Miss Gruening, Rev. Brooks, Rev. Holmes, Mr. Batchelder, Miss Nerney.

Regrets of inability to be present from Miss Wald, Dr. Du-Bois, Mr. Loud, Mrs. Kelley.

Mr. Villard presided. Mr. Russell in the chair from 6:15 to 6:30.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The regular order of business was waived in order to hear the report of Mr. Wherry on the Association's investigation of the Coatesville lynching. Report accepted with an expression from the Chair of the Association's appreciation of Mr. Wherry's work in obtaining publicity for the case.

Voted to refer the question of a further attempt to secure convictions to the officers and counsel for the Association.

In the absence of the Treasurer, Mr. Batchelder reported on the financial condition of the Association and the Crisis suggesting a new form for accounts. Report accepted and voted that the new form be approved. The Director's expressed their appreciation of Mr. Batchelder's generosity in giving his services as expert accountant to the Association.

On motion of Mr. Kennaday it was voted that the chair appoint a finance committee to consist of three members.

The constitutions of the St. Louis and the Quincy, Ill. branches were approved with the understanding that the Secretary see that they conform with the requirements of the Association.

Discussion of the organization of more branches and locals with suggestions by Bishop Walters and Mr. Russell.

Voted that the finance committee undertake to increase the membership of the Association through the organization of locals by paid organizers.

A plan for a pageant to raise money for the Association was discussed and left to the officers of the Association for decision.

The Secretary reported as follows:

Fifteen new members were added in September.

Letters have been sent to all the Virginia Christian contributors with the statement that the balance of the fund, $117, would be applied to legal redress, with the consent of the contributors.

Contract advertising the Association in the Information Bureau of "The Survey" renewed.

Paragraph, describing the purpose, etc. of the Association sent on request to the Charities Organization Department of the Russell Sage Foundation for insertion in their pamphlet "The Interrelation of Social Movements".

Special stationery has been prepared and Miss Ovington's article in the August Crisis has been reprinted for the Memorial Fund correspondence.

1/60/31

Voted to devote the Memorial Fund or so much thereof as may be necessary to the printing of publications in the interest of the Association, each publication to bear the legend, "Mary Dunlop Maclean Memorial Fund".

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Oswald Garrison Villard.

Chairman, Board of Directors.

Mary Childs Nerney

Secretary.

NOV 27 1912

Crisis - 1912

Dear Dr DuBois.

I have done considerable thinking since I talked with you and still feel I must stand firm in my position of demanding and receiving courtesy. I feel Miss Jones should not only apologize for flatly refusing to do what I asked but that she should be given to understand such a thing must never happen again.

If at any time I should seem to be encroaching on Crisis work, you and I ought to settle it together. It is not a matter for clerks to decide.

Personally I should never permit anyone to be placed in the exasperating and humiliating position I have endured and I am sure you will agree with me when you have had time to think it over —

All these people need is to know

there can be no more nonsense and it will stop.

They are injuring children and the basis for they are neglecting are opportunity to learn things they certainly need and which they will undoubtedly never have a chance to learn elsewhere—

I am sorry to seem persistent but I know I am right just as I am sure you want to be just

M. C. H.

(Mary C Hendry
Sec. NAACP)

Treasurer's Report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

month of 1912

Receipts

N.A.A.C.P. General Account

Balance in Com Exchange Bank on May 1, 1912	360	13
Memberships	340	—
Contributions	751	—
Literature	1	23
Miscellaneous		35
Rec'd Secretary's Trav. Exp.	30	—
Chgo Br. for Stationery	43	80
Crisis Deposits	460	73
	1987	24
Balance in Com Exchange Bank on June 1 1912	409	33
Refund	87	57
	497	90

1/60/81

N.A.A.C.P. Crisis account

Balance in Com Exchange Bank on May 1 1912	602	46
Advertisers		
Agents	1029	66
Subscriptions + Sales Books		
Miscellaneous	205	91
	1838	03
Balance in Com Exchange Bank on June 1 1912	417	84

N.A.A.C.P. Special Account

Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance + Trust Co. on May 1 1912	2217	33
Legal Redress Fund		
Lynching Investigating Fund		
Secretary's Salary Fund	100	—
	2317	33

Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance + Trust Co. on May 1 1912

Expenditures

N.A.A.C.P. General Account

Salaries	282	08
Rent	—	—
Printing	47	25
General Expenses	160	64
Furniture + Fixtures	25	75
Crisis Disbursements	1062	19
Balance in Com Exchange Bank on June 1 1912	409	33
	1987	24
Com N.A.A.C.P. Special A/c	497	22

N.A.A.C.P. Crisis account

Salaries		
Books		
Postage	1420	19
Stationery Supplies		
General Expense		
Publishing		
Miscellaneous		
Balance in Com Exchange Bank on June 1 1912	417	84
	1838	03

N.A.A.C.P. Special Account

Legal Redress Fund		
Lynching Investigating Fund		
Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance + Trust Co. on June 1 1912	2317	33
	2317	33

Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance + Trust Co. 1912

[1912?]

30-29-22

Annual Budget of the N.A.A.C.P.

Salaries.

Du Bois	208.33	
Nerney	150.	
Gruening	60.	(works 1/2 time only)
Wilson	30.	
Turner	30.	(Crisis pays other 1/2)
Jarvis	20.	" " " "
Total Salaries	$498.33	

Running Expenses.

Cleaning	10.	(Crisis pays other 1/2)
Rent & Light	42.	" " " "
Telephone	10.	" " " "
Printing	30.	
Miscellaneous	25.	(Stamps, supplies etc)

Total Running Expenses $117.00

Total Salaries	$498.33
" R.Expenses	117.00
Total	$615.33

N A ACP

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

20 Vesey Street, New York. Room 610

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

I desire to become a member in Class_____ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, paying $_____ per year, in accordance with Membership Schedule attached.

(Name)_____

(Address)_____

_____

(Kindly make checks payable to Oswald G. Villard, Asst. Treas.)

MEMBERSHIP SCHEDULE

CLASS 1. *Life Members,* paying $500.

Members in this class will receive all the publications of the Association, and are privileged to attend all meetings held under the auspices of the Association, and to vote at all elections.

CLASS 2. *Donors,* paying $100 per year.

Members in this class have the same privileges as Life Members.

CLASS 3. *Sustaining Members,* paying $25 per year.

Members in this class will receive the Proceedings of all meetings held under the auspices of the Association, and are privileged to attend all meetings and vote at all elections.

CLASS 4. *Contributing Members,* paying $10, $5 or $2 per year.

Members in this class will receive the Annual Proceedings of the Association, and are privileged to attend all meetings and to vote at all elections.

CLASS 5. *Associate Members,* paying $1 per year.

Members in this class have the privilege of attending and voting at the Annual Conference of the Association.

Note: All memberships, excepting the $1 and $2 classes, are open to churches and other organizations wishing to become members as a body.

30-276-7

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

EXECUTIVE OFFICES (*ROOM 311*) 20 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE, CORTLANDT 5639

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Vice-Presidents: Mr. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York,
Bishop ALEXANDER WALTERS, New York,
Rev. GARNETT R. WALLER, Baltimore.
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Organizer of Branches: Miss FRANCES BLASCOER, New York.
Secretary, Miss MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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in addition to the officers named:

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*Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York.
Prof. John Dewey, New York.
*Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, New York.
*Mr. Thos. Ewing, Jr., New York.
*Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
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Mrs. Henry Villard, New York.
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Mr. Francis J. Garrison, Boston, Mass.
Mr. Archibald H. Grimke, Boston, Mass.
Miss Adelene Moffat, Boston, Mass.
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Prof. L. B. Moore, Washington, D. C.
Justice W. P. Stafford, Washington, D. C.
*Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C.
*Rev. J. Milton Waldron, Washington, D. C.
Prest. John Hope, Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. Leslie P. Hill, Manassas, Va.
Mr. William Pickens, Talladega, Ala.
*Executive Committee.

30-27-11

The Black Man is not dying out. Persons of Negro descent in the United States:

1790	757,208
1820	1,771,656
1850	3,638,808
1880	6,580,793
1900	8,833,994
1910	10,000,000 ?

How do we treat these Americans?

I. We disfranchise them:

	Disfranchised in	
Miss.	1890	59% of population.
S. Car.	1895	58% " "
La.	1898	47% " "
N. Car.	1901	33% " "
Ala.	1901	45% " "
Va.	1902	36% " "
Ga.	1909	47% " "

Vardaman, of Mississippi, says that the most ignorant white man is a more trustworthy voter than the most intelligent Negro.

Can American democracy stand such a strain?

II. We deny Negroes school training:

Colored children 5-18 years of age 3,064,398.
Colored children daily attend'g school 1,035,747.

Percentage, 33 7/10.

Average school term less than 24 weeks.

Probably less than half of the colored children 5-14 years of age have the chance to learn to read or write.

In Wilcox Co., Ala., 10,758 colored children get 60 cents each a year for education.

2,000 white children get $13.00 each for education.

Is ignorance a cure for anything?

III. We lynch black people without trial:

	Lynchings
1885—1890	431
1890—1895	676
1895—1900	495
1900—1905	423
1905—1910	355

Only 25% of the colored men lynched are even charged with rape.

Is it not injustice to breed crime?

IV. Segregation:

We segregate colored people and discriminate against them in church, school, hotel, theatre, charity, civil and military service, and lately in buying property.

Has caste ever cured human ills?

What does the colored man answer to this injustice?

Progress along lines of commercial, professional, industrial, and agricultural development. Ownership of $600,000,000 worth of property including 500,000 homes, 15,000,000 acres of land, 35,000 churches with 4,000,000 members.

WHAT DO YOU ANSWER?

Madam

Brooklyn, N. Y.
14 July 1912

Dear Dr Du Bois:

We have just laid away all that was mortal of Mrs Nickens. As I write I seem to see her as she looked when she left the flat that dreadful Tuesday afternoon, waving her hand gaily and saying "I'll see you later".

The service was simple and beautiful. By a rare Providence we had a minister who under-

stood and appreciated what she had done for humanity. But my spirit is still possessed with a great bitterness that we should lose her. I cannot grasp it. It is still unreal.

I cannot bear to think what this must mean to you. Miss Douglass said it all when she quoted Burne-Jones who said when he lost William Morris, "I

(7)

as if my back were broken." Each

anyone [illegible] can help

to bear it. Please let us.

With deepest sympathy,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Hilda Nemo

1

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA

M. Sept. 18, 1912.

Mr. William E. B. Du Bois,
26 Vesey Street, New York City.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 17th inst. is received, concerning Policy No. 196556, on your life.

In reply we have to say that on proper assignment of this Policy as security, we can lend $670.00 thereon, interest on which would be charged to the anniversary of the Policy, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable in advance, this being additional to the present loan of $630.00, now making $1300.00 loaned thereon, this loan also being additional to premium notes of $762.57.

Application should be made through General Agents Messrs. Bagley & Willet, Fourth National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., on whose books this Policy appears.

Yours truly,

J. Burnett Gibb

Actuary.

I Per

SEP 19 1912 DU BOIS

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA

M. September 18, 1912.

Mr. William E. B. Du Bois,
26 Vesey Street, New York City.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 17th inst. is received, concerning Policy No. 196556, on your life in this Company.

In reply we have to say that on proper assignment of this Policy as security, we can lend $ 670.00 thereon, interest on which would be charged to the anniversary of the Policy, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable in advance, this being added to the present loan of $630.00, now making $1300.00 loaned thereon, this loan also being additional to premium notes of $762.57.

Application should be made through General Agents Messrs. Bagley & Willet, Fourth National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. on whose books this Policy appears.

Yours truly,

J. Burnett Gibbs

Actuary.

I Per

HENRY C. BAGLEY

HUGH M. WILLET

SEP 23 1912 DU BOIS

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA

BAGLEY & WILLET, General Agents

Entire Second Floor

Fourth National Bank Building

ATLANTA, GA. Sept. 19, 1912.

Mr. William E. B. DuBois,

#26 Vesey St., New York.

Dear Sir:-

We enclose herewith a letter from the Company, dated Sept. 18th, advising that an additional loan of $670.00 can now be secured on your Policy No. 196,556. If you would like to secure the loan, or any portion of the available amount, please advise and we will have the Company send necessary papers.

Yours truly,

Bagley & Willet

General Agents.

Enc.

address University College,
Gower St., London.
W.C.

Race

Egbert, 20 March 1912

Dear Sir

Many thanks for your letter of the 24th Feb. which I hasten to acknowledge in order to assure you that I by no means agree with the attitude of the European to other races.

1/60854

I think you will see, in my previous letter, that I was pointing out the fixed attitude between races other than negro, not as sharing in it myself — for I gave cases to the contrary — but as showing that the animus of others is against all non-European races & not specially anti-negro. I am not in the least defending it, or sharing it, only showing that it is nothing peculiar to the negro question.

How did I state with "the denial of education"; but that it should be in

[2]

all countries education useful to those who need it, & fairly divided between hard work & book work.

My only objection to politics as a motive force is exactly the same objection that there is to it in England. It seems to me — & personal friends of my own — to arrest the more vital moral advance of the mind by fixing it on first one & then another political panacea which is fruitless for real progress. Moral, economic, & scientific advance is the only thing that counts as a real force; & — with that secured — the political position will benefit more quickly than by dwelling mainly on politics. All this applies to England — I do not say if it applies to U.S.A.

Whatever opportunities there may be to be enjoyed by my own people I equally wish to see available to yours. But

[1]

I am sure that wrong lines of education, & politics, parties, & turmoil, have done far more harm than good here. That you be delivered from such impediments is my only wish in what I have said.

I am delighted to hear that the land buying & banking are so successfully at work. Rights follow quickly where there is economic strength & independence, & my wish is to see the negro strong enough to hold all those rights to which he is entitled.

Now for purpose to quote some of my letter. So far as you may agree with any of it, I may do so. But I should be very sorry to appear as if defending a state of feelings & relations which I was only describing to you in order to point out that

[4]

it is general and particular of your difficulties. I do not wish therefore to go further and offered to any of the activities which you so earnestly desire.

With my sincerest wishes for your progress in the great cause,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

W. M. Flinders Petrie.

FORM NO. S 10.000 8-12-12

ROBERT W. de FOREST President,
JOHN M. GLENN, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y

CLEVELAND H. DODGE, Treasurer
JOHNSTON de FOREST, Ass't Sec'y and Ass't Treas.

JOHN M. DEMAREST, Gen'l Mgr.
CHARLES H. SCAMMELL, Ass't Gen'l Mgr.

NOV 4 1912
W E B DUBOIS

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES COMPANY

47 WEST 34th STREET

NEW YORK

Telephone
Greeley 6482

November 2nd, 1912.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
26 Vesey Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 20th inst. has been referred to me for reply.

Mr. DeForest tells me that he would be very glad, personally, to have a lot sold to you adjacent to any he might own himself, but we both of us think that it would be a doubtful plan for you to settle in a community which is entirely composed of white people, some of them undoubtedly with prejudices which, however unreasonable for our point of view, exist; and to sell to others than white people might mean the failure of an experiment which is important socially and which has its own inherent problems, difficult enough to surmount.

I regret the necessity for this decision, and I know that Mr. DeForest does.

Yours very truly,

John M. Demarest

General Manager.

JMD/P

49-12-183

(Copy)

Sage Foundation Homes Company,

47 West 34th Street,

New York City.

November 2nd, 1912

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

26 Vesey Street

New York City.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 20th inst. has been referred to me for reply.

Mr. DeForest tells me that he would be very glad, personally, to have a lot sold to you adjacent to any he might own himself, but we both of us think that it would be a doubtful plan for you to settle in a community which is entirely composed of white people, some of them undoubtedly with prejudices which, however unreasonable for our point of view, exist; and to sell to others than white people might mean the failure of an experiment which is important socially and which has its own inherent problems, difficult enough to surmount.

I regret the necessity for this decision, and I know that Mr. De Forest does.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) John M. Demarest

General Manager.

JMD/P.

1/60/7

APR 17 1912

(SLATER FUND)

C.U.

Memorandum for

Dr. J. H. Dillard.

The investigations which Atlanta University has been carrying on for the last sixteen years has averaged $1,130 a year for the expenses of investigation in addition to the time of the persons who conducted. This would make a total cost somewhere near $2,000 a year. The idea of the investigations is, as you know, to study each phase of the Negro problem in a recurrent series so that every ten years we come back to the same subject. The report of last year which your appropriation of $1,000 assisted is very nearly ready for distribution and is on the Negro Common School. The report for next year is on the Negro Artisan and Industrial Training. I trust that the Board will see its way to continue these appropriations, and naturally I should like to have some oversight over their conduct although I am notlonger connected with Atlanta University. I should suggest that the president of the University be consulted concerning this.

1/60/11

June 19, 1912

Mr. James H. Dillard,
17 Battery Place,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Dillard:

I have just laid before the Board of Trustees of Atlanta University a plan looking toward the situation of the investigation which we have made from time to time. Mr. Ware, the president, has for some time been a little afraid that certain almost inevitable criticisms which we make in our publications might hurt the Institution. For instance, in our study of the College Bred Negro there was naturally the question as to how far colored colleges were living up to their catalogue requirements, and how thorough and honest the work that they had laid out was done. Now, of course, this was rather a delicate matter for us to take up and yet I feel that it could not possibly be left out. I consequently inserted in the study the results of a series of personal visits to various colored colleges made by a well known doctor of philosophy in whose judgment I had confidence. You will notice the table on page 22 of the College Bred Negro. Mr. Ware was upset by the inclusion of this table and did

TILATED PAGE (s)

...ak that it ought to be done. I have, ...ore, written the Trustees, pointing out ...this and many other cases, if we are to make perfectly fair and impartial studies, it would be necessary to pass judgment very often on institutions, groups and individuals. I am suggesting, therefore, that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, would be a better agent for the continuation of these studies than Atlanta University and saying that I should be glad to continue them in that way, but that if on the contrary Atlanta University did not feel that they could make these studies catholic and scientific spirit that they had been planned in the past, that I did not feel that I could continue to direct them.

I should be very glad to know what your judgment in this matter would be since it is through your help that we have been enabled in late years to carry on this work.

Very sincerely yours,

PUBLIC LECTURES

Branch 5, Socialist Party

360 West 125th Street

ROOM 16

Every Sunday Evening, 8 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE.

Questions answered. **Discussion.**

1912

Nov. 3rd—W. E. B. DU BOIS
See announcement of lecture in "Call"

Nov. 10th—HARRY WATON
"The Fetichism of Liberty"

Nov. 17th—HARRY WATON
"The Class Struggle and the Road to Socialism"

Nov. 24th—HARRY WATON
"The Economico-Psychologic Basis of Socialism"

Dec. 1st—WM. THURSTON BROWN
"The Place of the Working Class in Past and Present Society"

(over)

Dec. 8th—WM. THURSTON BROWN

"What is the Mission of the Working Class in the Pending Political and Social Revolution?"

Dec. 15th—WM. THURSTON BROWN

"The Building of a New Society"

Dec. 22d—ADOLPH BENEVY

Topic will be announced later)

Dec. 29th—ADOLPH BENEVY

(Topic will be announced later)

1913

Jan. 5th—NICHOLAS ALEINIKOFF

"Incentive under Socialism"

Jan. 12th—MEYER LONDON

(Topic to be announced later)

Jan. 19th—HENRY L. SLOBODIN

"Practical Socialism and the Other Kind"

You are invited to attend all meetings of Branch Five, Socialist Party.

Ask for Free Leaflets. Inquire about books to read on Socialism.

Oct. 22, 1912

Professor J. E. Spingarn,
Amenia, New York.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

Before you consult with Mr. Whitin I should be glad to lay the facts in Marshall's case before you. There is, as you know, a wide-spread and growing movement in the United States to make all contact between the white and colored people criminal and to visit it with severe public displeasure. This makes it extremely difficult for any understanding to take place between the races.

Mr. Whitin is a Georgia white man and is undoubtedly determined to see that, as far as possible, places of entertainment in New York should be restricted to either colored or white patrons. When I was once told that this was true, I doubted it; but his letters to me practically acknowledge this fact. I am told on good authority that he has compelled colored restaurants to promise in writing in certain cases that they would not entertain white people and that he told one colored restaurant keeper, who demurred, that he could use the same tactics for getting rid of white visitors as was used in white restaurants to get rid of colored visitors; intimating, if not actually saying, that this was the policy of the Committee of Fourteen.

he and the Committee will
defend
give
a place like

49-12-159

Ma[illegible]all's the undesirable elements of both races meet. I do not doubt but what this is true to some extent, but there are two strong answers to the argument: First, I have been going to Marshall's to eat and when I used to live in Atlanta, I often stopped there during my sojourn in New York from one to four days at a time. I have thus known the place as a guest for over ten years and I think nearly fifteen. I do not pretend to be an expert on dives and questionable resorts, but I do know from wide experience in hotels both in this country and Europe that, so far as the ordinary visitor is concerned, Marshall's is a decent place. I do not doubt but what things go on there that are contrary to good morals, but that is true of nearly every hotel in New York. I have seen white people there, but never but once did I see any objectionable action on their part and in that case the group were by themselves with no colored companions and one of the women evidently had too much champagne. Secondly, if illegal, unlawful or disorderly things go on at Marshall's, they should be stopped by the same methods which are used to stop them in any hotel or restaurant. They cannot be stopped by making a new crime, namely, the eating of white and colored people in the same restaurant. Marshall's has long been a place where theatrical people of both races and both classes met. Actresses who were performing Cole and Johnson pieces and singing their music came there to meet the authors. There was no other place in New York City where they could have met. Finally, to close this place means to close the only fairly well conducted restaurant in the center of New York City where a colored person can be served at reasonable rates without insult.

Whenever Mr. Whitin is approached as to his cause for discrimination against Marshall's, he always hints at evidence which is not stated. If there is evidence of such a nature that should cause the shutting up of Marshall's, well and good; but the cause should be based squarely on such evidence and not be simply an effort at race discrimination.

Very sincerely yours,

October 22, 1912

Mrs John R Tucker
433 State St
Hudson N.Y.

33-3-126

SEP 3 1912
DU BOIS

File Du Bois

W E B Du Bois

Dear Sir
Yours of the 12 received and I was indeed glad to get your letter Mrs Johnson was delighted to know that some of her people were living. She will be pleased to see you and give you what information she can about the family. Please let me know when you can come and I think it would be well for you to come

as soon as convenient
at present Mrs Johnson
is not very well.
Thanking you very
much for your prompt
reply

very resp yours

Mrs John Tucker

Sept 24 - 12

C O P Y.

WILSON'S WRITTEN STATEMENT TO COLORED FELLOW CITIZENS.

38 West State Street,
Trenton, N. J.,
October 16th 1912.

My dear Bishop Walters:

It is a matter of genuine disappointment to me that I shall not be able to be present at the meeting on Saturday night, but inasmuch as I am canceling every possible engagement, in view of the distressing assault upon Mr. Roosevelt, I do not feel that I can properly add others. I am fulfilling only those to which I have been bound for many weeks.

It would afford me pleasure to be present, because there are certain things I want to say. I hope that it seems superfluous to those whoe know me, but to those who do not know me perhaps it is ~~not~~ necessary for me to assure my Colored fellow citizens of my earnest wish to see justice done them in every matter, and not mere grudging justice, but justice executed with liberality and cordial good feeling. Every guarantee of our law, every principle of our constitution, commends this, and our sympathies should also make it easy.

The Colored people of the United States have made extraordinary progress towards self-support and usefulness, and ought to be encouraged in every possible and proper way. My sympathy with them is of long standing, and I want to assure them through you that should I become President of the United States, they may count upon me for absolute fair dealing and for everything by which I could assist in advancing the interests of their race in the United States.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

Woodrow Wilson.

Bishop Alexander Walters,
New York City.

49-12-169

WORLD CONFERENCES

FOR PROMOTING CONCORD
BETWEEN ALL DIVISIONS
OF MANKIND

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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Chevalier BOSDARI.
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Rev. F. B. MEYER.
†Father BERNARD VAUGHAN, S.J.
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ITALIA.—Principe de CASSANO,
Palazzo Umberto I. 440, Rome.
JAPAN.—Prof. K. YOSHIDA,
Hakusangatenmachi 110, Tokyo.
MAGYARORSZÁG.—Dir. F. KEMÉNY,
Bulyovszky-utca 26, Budapest.
ARISTIDE DE DESSEWFFY,
Képviselöház, Budapest.
MEXICO.—Señor AGUSTIN ARAGON,
5a del Pino 215, Mexico.
NEDERLAND.—M. le Dr. J. H. ABENDANON,
Jan v. Nassaustr. 43, Den Haag.
OESTERREICH.—Herr WILHELM BÖRNER,
I. Spiegelgasse 19, Wien.
PÉROU.—M. le Prof. JOAQUIN CAPELO,
Lima.
PERSE.—M. HADJI MIRZA YAHYA,
Téhéran.
ROUMANIE.—M. MARC-A. JEANJAQUET,
Boulev. Carol 5, Bucarest.
RUSSIE.—Prof. C. de LYSAKOWSKI,
3 rue Langeron, Odessa.
SERBIE.—M. le Prof. NOVAKOVITCH,
Université, Belgrade.
SOUTH AFRICA.—Rev. RAMSDEN BALMFORTH,
Upper Camp Street, Cape Town.
UNITED STATES.—Mr. W. E. B. DUBOIS,
20 Vesey Street, New York.
Rev. FREDERICK LYNCH,
13 E. 124th Street, New York.
WEST INDIES.—A. F. PALMER, Esq.,
Soufrière, St. Lucia.

Telegraphic Address: INTMEDS, LONDON
Telephone No.: 4642 P.O. HAMPSTEAD
Bankers: MARTIN'S BANK, LD., LONDON

Hon. Secretary:
MR. G. SPILLER
13 South Hill Park, London, N.W.

May 28th 1912

Dear Dr. DuBois,

The time has now arrived for forming a strong and world-wide organisation which shall popularise and promote the idea of concord among the races of the earth. In this connection it is well to remember that the Congress last year showed an enthusiasm, a clearness of purpose in regard to the future which should be highly encouraging to those who are interested with the actual starting up of the organisation. We are of course without definite guidance, for the volume of papers expresses the best thought of the age on the subject in which we are so deeply interested.

The enclosed sketch of activities and circular letter etc. will give you a general notion of what the International Executive Council thinks might be attempted under favourable circumstances. We desire, however, to put a series of definite questions before you, in order that we might know what is likely to be undertaken in the United States.

1) May we hope that you will retain the Secretaryship for the United States, with Mr. Lynch as Co-Secretary and perhaps Dr. Eastman added to present the American Indians?

2) Could your strong and influential United States Committee assume permanent responsibility and do something positive towards removing race prejudice, discouraging political and social discrimination against races and peoples, and popularising the Movement generally? Could you call a meeting of this Committee to consider what it is to attempt first?

3) In any case, would you kindly inform us of the probable attitude or reception of propaganda that would be attempted in the United States.

4) Do you think it well that the Committee in

the United States should only deal with the larger racial questions, or do you think that the minor racial questions should be equally dealt with - as where it is a question of groups of different nationality settled in your country or the separate peoples which together constitutes your nation? (England, is, for instance, made up of English, Welsh, Scotch, and Irish; besides counting large groups of French, Germans, Italians, etc.)

5) In conclusion, may we ask you for the names of four personages (ladies or gentlemen) who are generally respected in the United States, and whom we might invite to become Members of the International Council of One Hundred?

6) If we have not expressed ourselves quite clearly, may we request you to put to us freely whatever questions you think appropriate?

The time is ripe for action, and common action more especially the problem we have to deal with is of fundamental importance and pressing urgency all the world over. Much can be done at once and much may be lost by delay. We consequently request therefore that within three weeks of receiving this letter you will dispatch us a communication indicating what you have accomplished or what steps you intend taking.

Each country will be watching to see what the other countries have determined on. We hope therefore that all will do their very best, and thus encourage one another. The United States will, I hope, show the other countries the way all along the line.

You may be sure that strong, influential, and active Committee will be formed in the United States,

With cordial greetings,

Yours in the Cause,

G. Spiller,
Hon. Secretary.

P.S. I am sending an identical letter to Dr. Du Bois. May I beg the favour of your sending me any other literature you may publish? It is most important for me to be well informed.

G. Spiller.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
20, Vesey Street,
New York,
U.S.A.

[WORLD CONFERENCES]

WORLD CONFERENCES

FOR PROMOTING CONCORD
BETWEEN ALL DIVISIONS
OF MANKIND

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairman:
THE RIGHT HON. LORD WEARDALE

Vice-Chairman:

Hon. Treasurer:
SIR RICHARD B. MARTIN, BART.

Hon. Assistant Treasurer and Hon. Solicitor:
H. J. WELCH, ESQ.

Vice-Presidents of the First Congress, 1911:

The Right Hon. H. H. ASQUITH, M.P.
The Right Hon. VISCOUNT MORLEY OF BLACKBURN
The Right Hon. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON
The Right Hon. LORD AVEBURY
The Right Hon. THE SPEAKER
The Right Hon. ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR, M.P.
The Right Hon. JOHN BURNS, M.P.
The Right Hon. HERBERT SAMUEL, M.P.
J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M.P.

The Right Hon. THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

His Grace THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK
†The Very Reverend HERMANN ADLER
General BOOTH
Rev. Professor J. ESTLIN CARPENTER
EDWARD CLODD
Dr. STANTON COIT
FREDERIC HARRISON
Rev. F. B. MEYER
Father BERNARD VAUGHAN, S.J.

The VICE-CHANCELLORS of the Universities of ABERDEEN, ST. ANDREWS, BELFAST, BRISTOL, CAMBRIDGE, DUBLIN, DURHAM, IRELAND, LEEDS, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, MANCHESTER, OXFORD, SHEFFIELD, and WALES.

Telegraphic Address: INTMEDS, LONDON
Telephone No.: 4642 P.O. HAMPSTEAD
Bankers: MARTIN'S BANK, LD., LONDON

Hon. Secretary:
MR. G. SPILLER
63 South Hill Park, London, N.W.

May 13th, 1912.

To the Supporters of the First Conference.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM,

In accordance with the instructions received from the Congress by the Committee elected for that purpose (Resolution 2), invitations were sent out to certain sympathisers in England requesting them to become Members of the proposed Central Executive Council. Only two of those approached were unable to accept. The list of Members includes, as the Congress desired, representatives of the Continents of Europe and America, and of China, Japan, India, Turkey, Persia, and Africa. For the sake of Supporters at a distance, the descriptions are added to the names of the ladies and gentlemen who form the now constituted Central Executive Council:—

Her Highness the RANEE OF SARAWAK.
The Right Hon. LORD WEARDALE, President of the First Universal Races Congress.
Sir CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., late Governor of Mauritius and of the Windward Isles.
Sir EDWARD BUSK, Chairman of Convocation and Past Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.
Sir KRISHNA G. GUPTA, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of India (representing India).
Sir HARRY H. JOHNSTON, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.Sc., formerly British Commissioner and Consul-General in Africa, etc.
Sir JOHN MACDONELL, C.B., Master of Supreme Court, Professor of Comparative Law.
Sir RICHARD B. MARTIN, Bart., M.A., formerly President of the Institute of Bankers.
Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, Bart., late Chief Secretary of Government of Bombay and late President of Indian National Congress.
Hon. Mrs. M. S. PEMBER REEVES, Chairman of one of the Congress Sessions.
FELIX ADLER, Ph.D., Professor of Political and Social Ethics, Columbia University, New York, Proposer of the First Universal Races Congress (representing America).
OSCAR BROWNING, M.A., late Senior Fellow, King's College, Cambridge.
Rev. Prof. A. CALDECOTT, D.D., D.Litt., Member of Senate, University of London.
W. H. CHIEN, Chinese Government Representative at the Congress, and Superintendent of Chinese Students in England (representing China).
Mr. SAMUEL COLERIDGE-TAYLOR, Composer (representing the African race).
ALFRED C. HADDON, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., former President of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

Bd 32 32-33 92

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M.P., Chairman of Labour Party in the House of Commons.
D. S. MARGOLIOUTH, M.A., D.Litt., Laudian Professor of Arabic at Oxford.
Mr. G. SPILLER, Hon. Organiser of the First Universal Races Congress.
Mr. H. J. WELCH, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the First Universal Races Congress.
Mr. J. MARTIN WHITE, J.P., Founder of the Chairs of Sociology in the University of London.
Monsieur HADJI MIRZA YAHYA (representing Persia).

(Japanese, Turkish, and Continental representatives not yet appointed.)

The Central Executive Council considers that its first step should be (*a*) to secure the co-operation of the Supporters, and (*b*) to assist in building up effective organisations in all parts of the world. The former object (*a*) it hopes to achieve—

> By inviting Supporters to stimulate to the best of their ability the world-wide movement in favour of inter-racial amity (*a*) personally, (*b*) by joining or forming Committees and Associations, and (*c*) by adequate financial support of the Permanent Executive Council. ☛ On the financial assistance obtained it will depend how far the Movement will have progressed in three years' time when the Second Conference is to be held, and Supporters are therefore urged to do their utmost in this direction. The Executive Council suggests that Members and Supporters should send annual contributions (for the next four years at least) to reach the Hon. Secretary by June 15th of each year, and **earnestly hopes that there will not be one supporter who does not agree to send a regular subscription, however small.** These contributions should be on as liberal a scale as possible, beginning perhaps with about 5s. Supporters could earmark donations. The minimum to be raised is about £250 per annum; but this would only enable the Executive Council to do the minimum of work;

and the latter object (*b*) the Executive trusts to attain—

> By requesting the Hon. Secretaries and the Committees of the First Congress to continue to act, and by endeavouring to find Hon. Secretaries and assist in establishing Committees where they do not at present exist. To facilitate the work of Supporters, Secretaries, and Committees a Programme of desirable actions to be taken is enclosed.

On its part the Executive Council, besides moving in the above matters, trusts to be able, if encouraged, to send out twice a year, to begin with, a News-Letter to Supporters. This Letter, it is hoped, will become in time a Journal appearing at more frequent intervals, and being printed in several languages. (Would local Supporters issue local editions of this Letter?) Pamphlets, and other literature, are also in contemplation, and various Authorities and Associations are to be memorialised in accordance with the decisions of the Congress.

It is hoped, further, that sufficient interest may be roused to carry out as soon as possible Congress Resolution (5), the importance of which cannot be exaggerated, and which we therefore venture to quote :—

> That the Executive Council be charged with the duty of creating an International Institute, the objects of which shall be as follows: (1) To secure acceptance throughout the world of the principles involved in its Leading Object, which shall be the same as that proposed for future Congresses. (2) To encourage the publication, in popular and other form, of sound and scientific investigations in appreciation of the various civilisations of the world, and to spread the same information through the medium of the press. (3) To secure reliable reports from the parties in conflict whenever inter-racial differences arise, with a view to instructing the public opinion of the world on the merits of

a particular controversy. (4) To influence the education of diplomatic agents and Colonial servants in such a way as to make them appreciative of the peoples to whom they are sent. (5) To encourage, and, as soon as the funds of the Institute permit, to subsidise, considered experiments in the raising of backward races. (6) To form local organisations throughout the world having for their object to obtain recognition of the Leading Object of the Institute, to disseminate its literature, and, occasion arising, to support its propaganda by mass meetings, memorials, and other instrumentalities of a similar nature. (7) To encourage the endowment in West and Eastern countries of Professorships of Oriental and Occidental civilisation respectively, to be held by representatives of the civilisations concerned. (8) To create a number of travelling studentships and scholarships for the study of foreign countries, peoples, and civilisations, with a view to promote mutual understanding and sympathy. (9) To publish a *Journal of Comparative Civilisation* for the discussion of burning social and economic questions of the day from the standpoints of the different national civilisations, ideals, and values. And (10), when established, the Institute is to carry out the Resolutions of this Congress and of future Congresses, under the supervision of the International Council and its Executive, which latter bodies are to act independently until the Institute is created.

The formation of such an Institute will, the Executive trusts, appeal to philanthropists in all countries, and the Executive would be glad to receive donations or to hear from prospective donors.

The Executive Council is proceeding at once to the formation of the International Council of one hundred, and would be grateful for advice on the subject. Members of this Council, when in London, will be regarded as ex-officio Members of the Executive Council.

The Executive Council is anxious to build up a Race Contact Library, and would be grateful if Supporters would present any volumes they, or others, may have published on ethnography, anthropology, international law, colonial affairs, and race contact generally.

[P. T. O.

To MR. G. SPILLER,

Hon. Secretary, WORLD CONFERENCES FOR PROMOTING CONCORD BETWEEN ALL DIVISIONS OF MANKIND,

63 South Hill Park,

England. London, N.W.

Dear Sir,

Sympathising with the Leading Object of the World Conferences, I enclose—*

	£	s.	d.
As Membership Fee† (7s. 6d. or 21s.) ...	£	s.	d.
As an Annual Subscription ...	£	s.	d.
As a Donation	£	s.	d.

Name..... .....

Address.....

Date .....

(Please write clearly)

* Lending Object: "To promote cordial relations among all divisions of mankind, without regard to race, colour, or creed, and, in particular, to encourage a good understanding between East and West."

† Members will receive gratis "Inter-Racial Problems" (530 pp.), "Record of Proceedings" (80 pp.), and other publications. Those paying the higher fee will have extra privileges.

[P. T. O.

We enclose a four-page Report of the First Congress, and shall be pleased to send further copies. We also enclose a sample postcard, and urge Supporters to order quantities (100 postcards, 1s. plus postage).

Supporters may obtain one or more copies of "Inter-Racial Problems," of which an advertisement is enclosed, at half-price for gratuitous distribution. It is hoped that they will avail themselves of this offer, and instruct the publishers to send volumes to public libraries and also to leading statesmen and other notabilities.

Will Supporters recruit new Members? The Membership Fee is 7s. 6d. Members will receive "Inter-Racial Problems" and other publications, and will be kept informed of the progress of the Movement.

Supporters are earnestly requested to notify any change in their addresses.

The Central Executive Council begs to say, in conclusion, that it is much encouraged by the many communications received since the holding of the Congress, which express the profoundest sympathy for the Movement with which the World Conferences are identified.

I beg to remain,

On behalf of the Central Executive Council,

Yours faithfully,

G. Spiller

Hon. Secretary.

Cheques, etc., should be made payable to "World Conferences," crossed "Martin's Bank, Limited," and sent to the Hon. Sec. at the address given on the other side of this slip.

.....

.....

.....

[c February 14, 1912]

A PROCLAMATION!

We, residents of the City of New York hereby encourage and command our well-beloved

CAPTAIN CHARLES YOUNG

on this day of our blessed Saint Valentine, nineteen hundred and twelve to insert in himself and in us the following food, to wit:

ONE OHIO COCKTAIL aux Tangerines to be immediately followed by CAVIARE MAJOR on toast, and flanked by olives and radishes and celery. Then POTAGE a la REINE d'AFRIQUE with cheese straws, almonds and peppermints; also SOLE ANGLAISE a la CAPITAINE with cucumber (Sauterne may be resorted to here.)

Behold then the chief thing in the shape of BONED CAPON a la CHARLES YOUNG, supported by good old pommes des terre soufflee, string beans en cas, jelly and a swallow or so of champagne (gold seal)

Then, with that careless feeling, try ROMAN PUNCH a la West Point, Kentucky ASPARAGUS, sauce Hollandaise, and a bit of SALADE LIBERIA. Now nibble a touch of FROMAGE ROQUEFORT with a saltine.

Survivors are invited to CREME HAITIENNE with cakes, a DEMI-TASSE with CREME DE MENTHE and smoke stuff.

After a bit of short talk, Captain Young will give thanks, and we will look to the Bishop and be dismissed, each rendering to the other all necessary assistance.

COMPANY, ATTENTION!

I take it, for the purposes of the series. I should be glad, however, to undertake the work and to submit to the editors a more detailed plan as I acquaint myself with the scope and purpose of the series.

Thanking you for the consideration, I am

Very sincerely yours,

1/60/3

[CRISIS]

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY VESEY STREET NEW YORK

PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH
W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS

Feb. 3, 1912

To the Editor of the Bangor Commercial,
Bangor, Me.

Sir:

We are going to send you regularly the CRISIS magazine. This is a magazine which deals with race problems and particularly the Negro problems in the United States. It is published monthly by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. An Association which has on its Board men like Oswald Garrison Villard, Morefield Storey, Jacob Schiff, Prof. Seligman and others. This magazine is edited by W. E. B. DuBois. We think you will probably find matter in it worth reading. If in exchange you care to send us any copies of your paper, we will appreciate it. Shall we direct the magazine simply to the Editor or is there some particular person to whom we should direct it. We shall be glad to hear from you on the subject at your leisure.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

21-5-81

MAR 5 1912

1519 Seybert St.
Philadelphia,
March 2, 1912.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Complying with your request of February 28 I beg to state that the largest number of copies of The Voice ever printed was 17000. That was in the month of May of the third year of our existence. 14000 copies of that issue approximately represented subscriptions

21-5-82

and copies sold. The rest were used as sample copies to boost the circulation. During the month of November of that year we were in Chicago and some money came to us that would not ordinarily have come. That month we took in $85.00. The average income however was between $4.00 and $5.00 per month ~~at~~ when we were at high tide. Our largest circulation was 15.000. Between 9000 and 10 000 were annual or semi-annual subscribers. The rest were sold by agents.

21-5-83

If this information is of any value to you, I am pleased. I am glad to note the rapid rise of the Crisis.

Sincerely yours -

J. May Barber.

All agreements contingent upon strikes, accidents and other causes beyond our control. All paper, plates and cuts held at owner's risk.

TRADE PAPERS : : AND : : MAGAZINES

The BERKELEY PRESS
PRINTERS TO PUBLISHERS
216-218 William Street 18-20 Rose Street
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE 3626-3627 BEEKMAN

NIGHT WORK : : : AT : : : DAY PRICES

MAY 1912.

May 9, 1912

The Crisis Mag,

20 wesey St, City.

Gentlemen:-

When you contemplate a change in printers, we would be glad to have our representative call and submit an estimate on the complete manufacture of your publication.

We enclose a circular showing our Press Room Equipment, and some machine type faces. Our binding and mailing facilities are equal to any in the city.

Yours very truly,

THE BERKELEY PRESS.

Sales Mgr

1/60/12

[Boyce] [1912?]

Washington D. C.
929 R. St. N. W.
Nov. 15 - 12

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois
26 Vesey St. New York

Dear Sir

I received your prompt and cordial letter It has no counterfeit ring about it but the sonorous reverberance of a brave man who will dare

Now I never tell a man to do a thing that I would not do myself and that I have no confidence in

If you think the project practicable and are willing to try it strictly along the line I advance I will advance one hundred dollars to be repaid in three years if the amount can be realized from the subscription to the "Crisis" that will be paid in by the new members increased through the influence of the accompanying circular

The suggestion is to gather 400

new names of an average proportion of number of each and every of the United States and when you have obtained this number write me and I shall send you a check for which you will deliver by mail or from the hands of a responsible person a complimentary copy of the Crisis containing therein the accompanying circular to every new name that you shall have secured. When any subscription shall be received issue another batch and so continue until you secure your 50,000 names Meanwhile never cease to procure new names until you secure the requisite number that would justify you in issuing a Directory

Should the plan not realize the money I advance We both will have done our duty You for enterprize I for patriotism

yours truly

Stansbury Boyce

[Fragment]

In Union there is Strength

A third generation has sprung into existence since we have become citizens of this great and noble country which we have helped to strengthen and adorn There are 10,000,000 of us scattered all over these United States and we do not know one another. Surrounded by friends as well as foes we are unable to recognize the one from the other because we lack communication with each other as well as representation

6/37/152

Foreigners from abroad destitute and aggressive come to this country to plunder it and return to their homes They treat us as if we were footballs and they were our masters they are impudent and do not hesitate to call us offensive names realizing that we are weak From native foes we likewise suffer from the degrading Jim Crow Car, and Steamer Lynching, Discrimination in Stores and Public Places of Entertainment-Discrepancy of School Appropriations Unequal Sanitary Attention in Cities and other citizens rights which should be advocated

Whose fault is it my brother but

I wrote you a copy
of the within 15 years
ago - I am still of
the same mind

You tried your other
plan

My plan would have
put you in touch with
farmers and Presidents
of villages, 25-30 whom your
representative do not
reach

our own? but what can a general do who has no soldiers? We do not propose to be violent this is not sensible but we propose to reason We want to tell our wrongs to the world and to appeal to the reasonable white people of this country We want friends You can punish an enemy but he will be an enemy still but if he has a conscience we propose to reach it

We are sending out about 50,000 copies of the "Crisis" a live patriotic magazine dedicated to the race and edited by one of our foremost scholars an author of great repute who was for many years a professor in a distinguished university who has thrown his whole soul into the work The Crisis is not an experiment but an established magazine that has been ~~published these~~ three years and has already a large circulation extending to the West Indies and even Europe

Your name has been handed in to us as a valuable member of the race who is manly and of some account and who would certainly subscribe to this magazine and help us to

6/37 1/15-1

May 28, 1912

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Having been away I have just had my first good reading of "The Crisis, since you kindly placed my name on your exchange list. It is evidently going to be one of the best journals that I read through from cover to cover. It is magnificent in its value, strength and clearness of purpose, high,unswervering, uncompromising. "Without haste, without rest," it will surely wear away the rock, indeed grind it to powder, exceeding fine, as the mills of the Gods ever do.

I shall have something to say about it in my side compartment of the Transcript before many days, I hope.

With congratulations (and gratitude as an American citizen who feels keenly, every hour, his country's shame and peril "along the color line")

Most sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. H. Clement.

21-6-28

Proposed division of Expense
between
The Crisis & the N.A.A.C.P.
Jan 1, 1912.

44-3-252

44-30-112

	Crisis	N.A.A.C.P
Necessary Expense.		
Holsey	40	
" Jarvis	40	
Clerk.		30.
Printing	450.	
general Expense		
Addressograph	25.	
Subway	12	
Clippings	12.50	12.50
Printing & genl exp. *	100.	
		208.33
Editor		45.00
Rent		
	$679.50	
Desirable Expense		
Editor	50 00	
	$729 50	

* American Press Co.

Sept 1910 + Jan 1, 1912

[CRISIS NAACP]

1911 (1)

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH.

The work of this department from September 1st, 1910 to January 1st, 1912, a period of sixteen (16) months has been as follows:

1. The publication of the Crisis.
2. The Lecture Bureau
3. Preparation of publications
4. Answering letters and receiving visitors.

44-2-352

44-32-113

1. THE CRISIS.

When the Crisis was proposed in the Fall of 1910, one of our most prominent members wrote: "I have a letter from the Secretary saying that you are about to take up the work, and propose a magazine. I defer to your judgment, but periodicals are as numberous and as pestilential nowadays as flies were in Egypt, and most of them meet with very much the same reception. I have felt very strongly from the beginning of this movement that the only effective work must be done through the newspapers. A periodical reaches but few people, and those mostly of the "elect", and is almost wasted so far as the formation of public sentiment is concerned. If it is yet possible to reconsider this point, I hope it will be done."

Since that we have printed 150,000 copies of the Crisis containing 5,250,000 printed pages for which we have received $6,200 cash. We have at present about 4000 subscribers, and sell over 11,000 copies through our staff of 223 agents. We print 16,000 copies monthly and have also as agents distributed sixty (60) copies of various books on racial problems.

The monthly income of the Crisis has risen from $129 in December 1910 to $925.00 in December 1911. The Crisis is not yet fully self-supporting. It is at present paying all printing and postage expense, the salaries of office boy, advertising man, stationary and supplies, and one half the salary of the stenographer. After January 1st, we propose to pay in addition to what we now pay, all the salary of

the stenographer and the salary of the Managing Editor. This will leave the salary of the editor and the rent still to be paid by the Association. We hope by January 1st, 1913 to be financially independent.

II. LECTURE BUREAU.

During the sixteen months the Director has addressed 99 audiences aggregating about 35,000 persons. Of these 53 were to audiences composed mainly of colored persons, and 46 to audiences mainly white. Among those addressed have been 26 churches, 26 public meetings, 15 schools and colleges, 10 clubs, 7 lecture courses, 6 social settlements, 3 workingmen's clubs, 2 reformatories and 2 learned societies. Of the address 35 were in New York and vicinity, 19 in the East, 24 in the West, 10 in the South and 11 in England.

44-37-114

3

New York and vicinity,

Bethel Church
St. Mark's Church (3)
Republican Club
Stillman House
Socialist Local number Seven
Lincoln Centre
Ethical Culture Hall (2)
Cosmopolitan Club
Concord Baptist Church
Clinton Hall
Bedford Hills Reformatory
Paterson
Montclair
Newark
Colored Y. M. C. A.
New York Local
White Rose Association
Conference of Social Workers for Negroes
Bridge Street Church
Orange, N.J. Ephiphany Church
Mount Olivet
Labor Temple
Brownsville Socialist's Forum
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y
Columbia University
Far Rockaway
Y. W. C. A. Colored Brooklyn
African Mutual Relief Society
St. Phillip's Guild
Zion
N.Y. Peace Society, Hotel Astor
Horace Mann School

THE EAST

Southold, L.I.
Boston, Mass
  Ford Hall
  Twentieth Century Club
  Shaw House
  Cambridge
  Park Street, Church
Greenacre, Me.
Sea Isle City, N.J.
Ocean Grove, N.J.
Atlantic City, N.J.
West Chester, Pa
House of Refuge, Philadelphia, Pa.
N.A.A.C.P. meeting
Settlement Workers.
Bethany Baptist Church, Newark, N.J.
Teachers' Association, Gloucester, Mass
Douglass Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa
  Cherry Street Church, Philadelphia, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.

4.

THE WEST

Buffalo, N.Y.
Oberlin, Ohio (5)
Toledo, Ohio
Cleveland, O
Columbus, O
    Baptist Church
    Ohio State University
Xenia, O
   Wilberforce University
Detroit, Mich
     Y.M. C. A.
     Universalist Church
     Woman's Club
     Steubenville, O
Chicago, Ill
  Ethical Culture Society
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Big Rapids, Mich.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Allen Temple
East St. Louis, Ill
Colorado Springs, Colo
Denver, Colo
Bellaire, O

THE SOUTH

Washington, D.C.
Durham, N.C. (3)
Atlanta, Ga.
    Bethel Church
    Atlanta Baptist College
Bethel Literary, Washington, D.C.
Booklovers Society, Washington, D.C.
M. Street High School, Washington, D.C.
American Economic Association, Washington D.C.

ENGLAND.

Sociological Society, London
The West London Ethical Society (2)
Ethical Culture Society, London
The Nationalities & Subject Races Committee
The Liberal Club
The Lyceum Club (2)
The Races Congress (3)

(8)

III. PREPARATION OF PUBLICATIONS.

Under this heading would come the editing of 14 numbers of the Crisis, with the assistance of Mrs. Maclean and others. Other publications are:

A novel published in October

A pamphlet of 104 pages, THE COLLEGE BRED NEGRO, in May

A Pamphlet of 11 pages, DISFRANCHISEMENT, issued by the National American Woman's Suffrage Association.

One report on Negro Education, in conjunction with Atlanta University and the Slater Fund. (in press - about 100 pages)

One report to Races Congress, 16 pages

Magazine articles in the Sociological Review, Ethical Review, World's Work, Independent (4 articles) and Forecast.

Newspaper artic les in New York Evening Post, Boston Transcript, Indianapolis News and Christian Endeavor World.

Miscellaneous letters to newspapers.

44-3-352

IV. LETTERS AND VISITORS.

In the sixteen (16) months this department has sent out about 10,000 letters and entertained a large number of ~~casual callers~~. visitors, who asked information, advice, etc.

44-3C-112

[CRISIS]

Treasurer's Report of

The National Association For the Advancement of Colored People

For month of Jan 18 1912

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank:

(Date) Jan 2	$ 645.91	

Receipts:

Memberships	154.00	
Special Contributions	107.21	
Lynching Fund	90.00	
Crisis Receipts	406.41	140353

Disbursements:

Rent		
Salaries	349.08	
Stationery, ~~supplies,~~ etc. Gen Ex	109.66	
Printing		
Civ Rights	50.00	
Crisis disbursements	852.93	1361.67
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank		41.86

(Crisis owes NAACP $1.73)

1/60/78

[Crisis]

Treasurer's Report of

The National Association For the Advancement of Colored People

For month of Jan 1912

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank:

(Date) Jan 2	$ 386.53	

Receipts:

Memberships		
Special Contributions		
Crisis Receipts	901.47	1288.00

Disbursements:

Rent		
Salaries		
Stationery, supplies, etc.		
Printing		
Crisis disbursements		
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank		929.97 358.03

1/10/12

958.80
944.97
13.83

961.29
916.47
44.82
25.00
19.82

4'12°

[CRISIS]

Statement for Jan. 1912

			Receipts	
Agents	4		471	05
Advertisers —			76	15
Subs. & Sales —			372	89
Books ——			41	20
Per n.a.a.c.p. acct	916	47	961	29
Money order fees, Postage last copies, etc	19	82		
n.a.a.c.p. & R.N. Wood advertising	25	00		
	961	29	961	29
Value of advertising	132	82		
" " Copies sent out to agents	534	16		

			Disbursements	
1.10.80 General Expense	146	56		
Salaries	83	25		
Postage	95	20		
Publishing	429	92		
Books	28	37		
Addressograph	25	50		
Mrs Maclean	150	00		
Per n.a.a.c.p. acct	958	80	944	97
allowed for last copies etc.			13	83
	958	80	958	80
Value of Copies returned			50	29

[CRISIS]

Treasurer's Report of

The National Association For the Advancement of Colored People

For month of February 1912

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank:

(Date) Feb. 1,	$ 358.03	

Receipts:

Memberships		
Special Contributions		
Crisis Receipts	893.94	1251.97

Disbursements:

Rent		
Salaries		
Stationery, supplies, etc.		
Printing		
Crisis disbursements		
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank		745.29

Surplus Mch 1, $506.68

1/60/76

Feb 1912 [CRISIS]

Receipts

Agents	467	44
Advertisers	117	51
Subscriptions	255	60
Books	64	15
N.A.A.C.P. Memb.	27	00
	931	70
Advertisements of R.N. Wood 10.00 ~~to~~		
N.A.A.C.P. 15.00		
Lost Copies Money orders, etc 12.76	37	76
	893	94

Nor Copies sent to Agents — 10378

Value " — 54026

Value of Advertising - 128.50

931.70
12.76
918 94

Disbursements

Gen Expense	89	33
Salaries	99	00
Postage	68	21
Addressograph	25	63
Books	37	23
Publishing	421	41
Part of Rent	15	00
	755	81
Money orders, Lost Copies, etc.	9	52
	745	29

Value of Returns — 68.21

Statement for Feb. (change in items due largely to new classification of items suggested by W.E.B.D. as to eliminate indefinite "General Expenses" etc.)

[CRISIS]

1912
?

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
General	167.69	528.00	291.84
Postage	132.55	168.00	157.75
Salaries	379.49	367.84	378.15
Sta. & Sup.	259.65	11.39	43.47

160/64

[CRISIS]

1912
?

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
General	67.69	37.70	264.82	(including Apr. rent)
Postage	132.55	168.00	157.75	
Salaries	379.49	367.84	378.15	
Sta. & Sup.	259.65	11.39	42.47	

Salaries: -

			September	December
A. G. Dill	100.	per mo.	100	100
M. G. Allison	25.		25	25
M. White	35.		40	50
H. Branch	40.		45	50
A. Sousa	40.		40	50
M. Dabney	40.		45	50
S. Young	5.	(Janitor)	5	5
C. Brown	35.		35	40
	320		335	360
Du Bois			125	125
			460	485

1/60/63

Feb.

Smile 413.
Mowing 39.
Tearing 31.30
Diamond 7.00
490.30 Invest
Total Sen 528.
37.70

Jan

Cosin — 38.30
.90
9.83
100.00
Smile 100.00
249.03
316.72
67.69

Mar

Electrician 27.02
Total 291.84 (with my rent)
264.82

[CRISIS]

STATEMENT - ~~April, 2~~ March, 1912.

__

RECEIPTS

Agents	605.05		
Advertisers	106.22	(inc.N.A.A.C.P.)	
Subs. & Sales	410.10		
Books	88.48		
Memberships	20.00		
Contribution	90.00		
	1,319.85		
Lost copies,post.,etc.	14.04		
			1,305.81

DISBURSEMENTS

__

1/60/74

Publishing	538.48		
General Expense	91.98	(inc. rent)	
Salaries	177.55		
Books	52.05		
Postage	102.40		
Sta. & Supplies	11.89		
Addressograph Co.	25.75		
	1,000.10		
Lost copies, post. etc.	14.04		
			986.06
			319.75
Balance March 1, 1912			505.68
" April 1, 1912			825.43

***

Value of returned copies	69.58
" " copies sent to Agents	569.67
" " Advertisements	

[CRISIS]

Treasurer's Report of

The National Association For the Advancement of Colored People

For month of March 1912

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank:

(Date) March 1	$ 680.77	
Lawyers Title	2500.00	

Receipts:

Memberships	541.00	
Literature	.25	
Special Contributions	5.11	
Lynching fund	202.00	
Richard Brown	30.00	
" " Loan	30.00	
Crisis Receipts	1290.81	5279.94

Disbursements:

Rent	45.00	
Salaries	358.33	
Stationery, supplies, etc.	109.46	
Printing	65.75	
Wherry and Morgan	702.67	
Richard Brown	60.00	
Crisis disbursements	971.06	2312.27
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank	970.34	2967.67
" " Lawyers Title	1997.33	

1/60/75

THE CRISIS

STATEMENT * April 30, 1912

ASSETS and LIABILITIES

Accounts Receivable -		
Advertisers	453 40	
Agents	1528.31	
N.A.A.C.P.	602 46	
Furniture & Fixtures	217 55	2801.72
Liabilities -	-------	
Present Worth		2801.72

PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT

Revenues -		
Advertising		1619 09
Books		72 85
Contribution		90 00
Half A Man		6 56
Subscriptions and Sales		8997 28
		10785 78
Expenses -		
Advertising	8 24	
Gen. Expense	764 20	
Losses	34 62	
Overcharge	85 88	
Postage	882 50	
Publishing	5620 46	
Salaries	980.10	
Sta. and Supplies	334 30	
Travelling Expenses	165 00	8875 30
		1910 48
Capital		891 24
Present Worth		2801 72

Statement - ~~May 1, 1918~~.

THE CRISIS

Receipts.

Balance April 1,	**	826.43
Agents	523.29	
Advertisers	161.06	
Subs. & Sales	309.60	
Books	66.96	
	1060.91	
Mr. Wood's adv., money orders, etc. also Underwood Co. adv. + 1.20 Lane copies	64.51	
		996.40
		1823.83

Disbursements.

**

Publishing	687.27	
Gen. Expense	21.59	
Salaries	179.53	
Books	105.61	
Postage	105.55	
Sta. & Sup.	112.54	
Addressograph Co	11.73	
Trav. Expense (Miss G.)	15 00	
Furniture & Fix. (Safe)	7.17	
	1245.99	
Mrs Woods Adv., postage, etc.	25.62	
		1220.37
Balance May 1, 1912		603.46

Value of copies sent to agents	767.24
" " returned copies	36.26
" " advertisements	161.43

1912 44-3C-N8

On May 1st the N.A.A.C.P. had spent on salaries, rent, light telephone, &c. for The Crisis (calculating one-half as our share) $3000. Against this stands $260 worth of advertising. So, on a liberal calculation we do not owe them over $2750.

THE CRISIS

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

26 VESEY ST., NEW YORK

CIRCULATION 20,000

Advertising Rates

(In effect May 1st, 1912)

Outside cover page $40.00

Inside cover page $25.00

INSIDE PAGES

Ten Cents per line (agate measurement), count fourteen lines to the inch.

No less than three (3) lines accepted.

DISCOUNTS—20% discount on all yearly contracts; 10% discount on six (6) consecutive insertions, and 5% discount on three (3) consecutive insertions; 3% for payments made within 10 days from date of bill.

PREFERRED POSITION We give our advertisers the best possible position for their matter. When *special position* is demanded and made a condition of the contract, the rate is 10% additional.

CLOSING DATE—Forms close the 10th of the month previous to the date of publication. All cuts, changes in matter and discontinuances should reach this office by the 5th of the month previous to publication

TERMS—Unless the order is received through a recognized advertising agency, our terms are *cash or satisfactory references* with order.

GUARANTEE—We offer at all times to give proof of circulation to any prospective advertiser.

ALBON L. HOLSEY,
Business Manager.

THE CRISIS

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

26 VESEY ST., NEW YORK

CIRCULATION 20,000

Advertising Rates

(In effect May 1st, 1912)

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TERMS—Unless the order is received through a recognized advertising agency, our terms are cash or *satisfactory references* with order.

GUARANTEE—We offer at all times to give proof of circulation to any prospective advertiser.

ALBON L. HOLSEY,
Business Manager.

Nov 30 1910 – May 1 – 1912

$2750.

May 1 – Dec 1 200

$3950

Needs.

More employees

A Business Manager

A Managing editor

2 clerks

Higher Salaries

2 thirty-dollar salaries to $40

1 forty " salary to $50

Equipment

new Multigraph

Filing cases

1/6/52

Investment of Capital

1910 (2 months)	$200
1911 (12 months)	1250
1912 (12 months)	1666
	$3116

Prospective Income

1913	2500
1914	2500
1915	0.
	$8116

1/6/52

Division of Expenses
N A A C P & Crisis

Crisis pays —

1/2 rent

1/2 light, heat & janitor

1/2 salary of bookkeeper *

1/2 " " secretary *

Crisis pays all

Printing & circulars

Postage

Agents' clerks salary

Subscriptions " "

1/6/52

[CRISIS]

WEEKLY REPORT

***

May — 1912

CASH RECEIVED

Agents	620 85	
Advertisers	102 74	
Books	26 78	
Subscriptions & Sales	301 49	
Miscellaneous	35	
Cash	205 91	
Mr. Woods adv. Postage allowed to agts. etc.	1258 12	
	22 55	
		1235 55 Rcts per Cash Book

CASH PAID OUT

— Books	69 23	
Furniture & Fixtures	36 62	
— General Expense	107 82	
— Postage	105 74	
1st Class		
2nd Class		
3rd Class		
Publishing	580 79	
— Salaries	223 03	
— Stationary & Supplies	50 10	
H. W. Harding, net ck	12 00	
Subsidiary Printing		
Trav. Expense	40 00	
	1225 33	
********** Mr. Woods Adv. etc.	11.05	
		1214.28 Expenditures per Cash Book

Bills Payable	490	86
Cash on deposit	435	74
Cash on hand		10

Value of Copies sent to Agents — 701.35
" Advertising — 179.44
" Return Copies — 75.69

r/60154

[CR1915]

WEEKLY REPORT

MAY 27 1912

CASH RECEIVED

Agents	524 96	
Advertisers	86 30	
Books	23 36	
Subscriptions & Sales	253 72	
Miscellaneous NAACP Check	205 91	
	1094 25	

CASH PAID OUT

Books		69 23
Furniture & Fixtures		29 12
General Expense		90 72
Postage		70 11
1st class		
2nd Class		
3rd class		
Publishing		[redacted]
Salaries		003
Stationary & Supplies		47 30
Subsidiary printing		40 00
		1137.30

1/6/15-2

Bills Payable	549 57
Cash on deposit	1 73 53
Cash on hand	155 35

Travelling Expense

[CRISIS]

S T A T E M E N T

**

July 1 - 15, 1912

**

RECEIPTS

Balance July 1			401.54
Agents	168.60		
Advertisers	15.66		
Books	10.90		
Subs.& Sales	178.18		
		373.34	
N.A.A.C.P. subscriptions	3.00		
Postage allowed to agents	118		
		3.18	
Receipts per Cash Book			370.16
			771.70

1/60/45

DISBURSEMENTS

General Expense	85.29		
Salaries	161.84		
Postage	51.63		
Books	12.27		
Publishing	329.00		
Sta.& Supplies	11.91		
Advertising	80		
Bills paid for N. A. A. C. P.	63.12		
		715.86	
Bills paid by N.A.A;C.P for The Crisis	38.75		
Postage allowed to Agents	18		
		38.93	
Disbursements per Cash Book			676.93
Balance July 15, 1912			94.37

Bills Payable -

Mr. Wood - Balance on June Crisis		104.15
July "		614.15
		718.30

[CRISIS]

W. E. B. DuBOIS, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

OFFICE OF

THE CRISIS

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

TWENTY VESEY STREET

NEW YORK

ALBON L. HOLSEY, ADVERTISING MANAGER

CIRCULATION, 16,000

July 31, 1912.

1/60/47

Dear CRISIS Agent:-

We are sending you a list of delinquent subscribers in your city.

Please see these people at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

THE CRISIS PUBLISHING COMPANY.

[CRISIS]

Sept OCT 12

1/60/53

R-N

CRISIS

May 1 –

	Balances Aug 31, 1912 Dr	Balances Aug 31, 1912 Cr	During September Dr	During September Cr	Balances September 30, 1912 Dr	Balances September 30, 1912 Cr	Oct 1 — 15 Dr	Oct 1 — 15 Cr	During October Dr	During October Cr	Balances Oct 31 — 1912 Dr	Balances Oct 31 — 1912 Cr
Loss + Gain												
Subscriptions + Sales		360832	8865	116883		468850	3340 (returns)	12817 (renewals)	6003	98461		561308
Advertising Revenue		62337		14324		76661				22464		99125
Gifts				200		200						200
Patterns Sold		16				16						16
Advertising Expense	80				80						80	
General Expense	33336		6756	170	39916		4832	72 (Refund)	8821	72	48665	
Lost Copies	2343		1050		3393				1000		4393	
Overcharge	670		1750		2420				1000		3420	
Postage	38699		8888	36	47551		2817		9625		57176	
Prizes	1000				1000						1000	
Publishing	218547		177350		395897		6769 (Adv. Exps.)		6769		402666	
Salaries	76492		23779		100271		5110		17493		117764	
Stationery + Supplies	25378		938		26316		2854		3269		29585	
Trav. Expense	8000		929		8929						8929	
Gain	18640		Loss:	98686	Loss:	80046	Loss:	22333	67017			Loss: 13029
	423185	423185	230299	230299	625773	625773	35222	35222	120997	120997	673678	673678
Balance Sheet												
Cash in Banks	19820		81132	77050	23902		37813 (returns)	52374 (expenses)	127000	126654	24248	
Accts Receivable (advertisers)	73870		14324	9436	78758			6647 (renewals)	22464	28175	73047	
" " (Agents)	176764		92115	61365	207514		1600	21933 (Pd Out)	74380	82501	199393	
" " (N.A.A.C.P.)	2373		5623	9188			4745 (Orders)		7691	4079	2420	
Books	2392		3055	2584	2863		2567 (Stock)	1454 (Used)	3102	3019	2946	
Furniture + Fix	23593		8250		31843		3350		5886		37723	
Accts Payable (Printer)			1000	144562		143562	10000		71000			72562
" (N.A.A.C.P.)						1192						
Mrs J. E. D'Sharp.										72		72
Surplus (Apr. 30, 1912)		280172				280172						280172
Gain		18640	Loss:	98686	Loss:	80046	Loss:	22333		67017	13029	
	298812	298812	304185	304185	424926	424926	82408	82408	311517	311517	352806	352806

* Includes part of July issue
" All " Aug "
" " " Sept "
" " " Oct "

1912 CR-N

10

15.00
5
2/7 S

S | 100
2000

[CRISIS]
1912
(?)

Treasurer's Report of

The National Association For the Advancement of Colored People

For month of Oct 1 - 16 191

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank:		
(Date) Bal. Sept 30	$ 280.72	
Receipts:		
Memberships	224.50	
Special Contributions	250.00	
Crisis Receipts		755.22
Disbursements:		
Rent	45.00	
Salaries	245.33	
Stationery, supplies, etc.	47.53	
Printing		
L F Baldwin - Legal com	5.00	
Crisis disbursements		342.86
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank		412.36

1/60/32

[CRISIS] 1912 (?)

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAY 19,	- 5000 letter heads Crisis	$10.50
" "	- " envelopes "	10.50
" 31,	- Binding Crisis magazines into volumes (10)	7.50
June 1,	- 10,000 Monthly Crisis Mailing Envelopes	28.50
July 1,	- " " " " "	28.50
Aug. 1,	- " " " " "	28.50
" 16,	- 2500 Miss K. M. Johnson 6 by 12 circulars	9.00
Sept. 1,	- 10,000 Crisis Monthly Mailing Envelopes	28.50
" 11,	- 10,000 Notes heads, (White) Mr. Dill	30.00
" 26,	- " envelopes " " "	29,00
" 15,	- " letter heads Crisis	19.00
TOTAL		$229.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oct. 1,	- 10,000 Monthly Crisis Mailing Envelpoes	$28.50
" 2,	- 5,000 Crisis brown envelopes	14.50
" 10,	- " large envelopes number 10	12.75
" 20,	- " Crisis one half letter heads	8.00
" 24,	- 10,000 renewal subscription blanks	6.00
" 28,	- 2400 cards one to twelve tabbed and printed	8.25
" 7,	- 2,000 Crisis Publishing Co. Hazel circulars	6.00
" 21,	- " The Colored Inventor, 12pp & cover	46.00
" 22,	- 5,000 Big clubbing rates	9.00
" ",	- 2,000 reprint November Crisis	4.50
Nov. 3,	- 5,000 Directions to Agents	15,00
TOTAL		$158.50

Nov 12

[November, 1912]

Crisis	Balances Oct 31, 1912 Dr	Cr	During November Dr	Cr	Balances Nov. 30 1912 Dr	Cr
Subscriptions		Rev. 198668		29882		228550
Sales		Rev. 362640	7635	74163		429168
Advertising Rev.		Rev 99125		23932 12797		123057
Gifts		Rev 200 66063				200
Advertising Expense	Ex 80				80	
General	Ex 48665		8463		57128	
Lost Copies	Ex 4393		150		4543	
Overcharge	Ex 3420		405		3825	
Postage	Ex 57176		11724		68900	
Prizes	Ex 1000				1000	
Publishing	Ex 402666		65013		467679	
Salaries	Ex 117764		19100		136864	
Sta.+ Supplies	Ex 29585		12171 12461		41756	
Trav. Expense	Ex 8929				8929	
Dunbar Co. <	2930		3195	3421	2704	
Gain Total →		Loss: 15975	3542			Loss 12433
	676608	676608	131398	131398	793408	793408
Balance Sheet	asset.	Liabilities				
ASSETS						
Cash in Bank	24248		Dr. 113600	Cr. 103967	33881	
Accts Receivable—						
(Advertisers)	73047		charged 23932	collected 13274	83705	
(Agents)	199393		" 75861	" 76984	198270	
(NAACP)	2420		" 10545	" 9904	3061	
Furn. + Fixtures	37723	29910	Bot 5043		42766	
LIABILITIES						
Accts. Payable						
(Printer)		72562	Pd 51000	Summer 72310		93872
(NAACP)						
(Mrs. d. Sharp)		72				72
NET WORTH		33693 1 72234				
Surplus (Apr. 30 '12) Total		280172				280172
Loss: 15975				3542	Loss: 12433	
Gain						
	352806	352806	279981	279981	374116	374116

44-32-129

Nov 20 1912

BUDGET OF THE CRISIS.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY INCOME.

From subscriptions	$275
" Sales by agents	700
" Advertising	100
Miscellaneous	25
	$1100

ESTIMATED MONTHLY EXPENSE.

Salary of Editor	____	(paid by N. A. A. C. P.)
" " Bookkeeper	30.00	(Other half paid by N.A.A.C.P.
" " Advertising Man	50.00	(Plus 25% of Advertising income)
" " Chief Clerk and Stenographer	20.00	(Other hald paid by N.A.A.C.P)
" " Agents Clerk	30.00	
" " Subscription Clerk	30.00	
Printing	650.00	
Postage	96.00	
General Expense	90.00	(Includes one half rent, light, cleaning & telephone)
Sta. & Supplies	30.00	
Furniture & Equipment	60.00 * *	
	1,086.00	

* Estimated that half of the time of these employees is given to N.A.A.C.P. work.

* * Installment on mailing and counting machines and furniture. This item will disappear by May 1, 1913.

[CRISIS]

Treasurer's Report of

The National Association For the Advancement of Colored People

For month of December 1912

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank:		
(Date) Dec 1,	$ 335.07	
Receipts:		
Memberships		
Special Contributions		
Crisis Receipts	887.02	1222.09
Disbursements:		
Rent		
Salaries		
Stationery, supplies, etc.		
Printing		
Crisis disbursements		835.07
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank Jan 1, 1912		387.02

1/60/29

[CRISIS]

Dec '12

CRisis	Balances Nov. 30, 1912 Dr	Balances Nov. 30, 1912 Cr	During December Dr	During December Cr
Loss and Gain				
Revenue:				
Subscriptions		228550	500	60649
Sales		429168	10238	86504
Advertising Revenue		123057		20785
Dunbar Co.		5296	6268	20649
Gifts		200		
Expense				
Advertising Expense	80			
General	57128		7863	25
Lost Copies	4543		1210	
Overcharge	3825		50	
Postage	68900		10345	
Prizes	1000			
Publishing	467679		83086	
Salaries	136864		24200	
Sta. & Supplies	41756		1104	
Trav. Expense	8929			
Totals	790704	786271	144964	188612
Loss		4433		
Gain			43748	
	790704	790704	188612	188612
Balance Sheet				
Assets:				
Cash in Bank	33881		151241	119529
Accts Receivable —				
Advertisers	83705		20785	10906
Agents	198270		89909	74244
N.A.A.C.P.	3061		10784	8567
~~Furn. & Fixtures~~	42766		6405	
Dunbar Co. (Books)	8000		1902	
Liabilities:				
Accts Payable —				
Printer		93872	56191	80223
N.A.A.C.P.				
Mrs. J. Sharp		72		
Totals	369683	93944	337217	293469
Net Worth		275739		43748
	369683	369683	337217	337217

1/60/79

Balances December 31, 1912 Dr.	Cr.		Jan 15, 1913 Dr	Cr.
	288699 ✓		130	25827
	505434 ✓		1751	74
	143842 ✓			
	19677 ✓		5063	5361
	200 ✓			
80 ✓				
64966 ✓			570	
5753 ✓				
3875 ✓				
79245 ✓			2555	
1000 ✓				
550765 ✓			3127	
161064 ✓			5250	
42860 ✓			1608	
8929 ✓				
918537	957852 ✓		20054	31262 ✓
39315			11208	
957852 ✓	957852 ✓		31262 ✓	31262 ✓
65593			54494	92322 ✓
93584 ✓			481	2141
213935 ✓			144	23407
5278 ✓			2409	
49171 ✓			1550	
9902 ✓				
	117904 ✓		70000	
	72 ✓			
437463	117976		129078	117870
	319487			11208
437463	437463		129078	129078

THE CRISIS

May 1, 1912 to December 31, 1912

INCOME.

Subscriptions	$2,887	
Sales	5,054	
Advertising	1,438	
Miscellaneous	,199	
Total		$9,578.

EXPENSE.

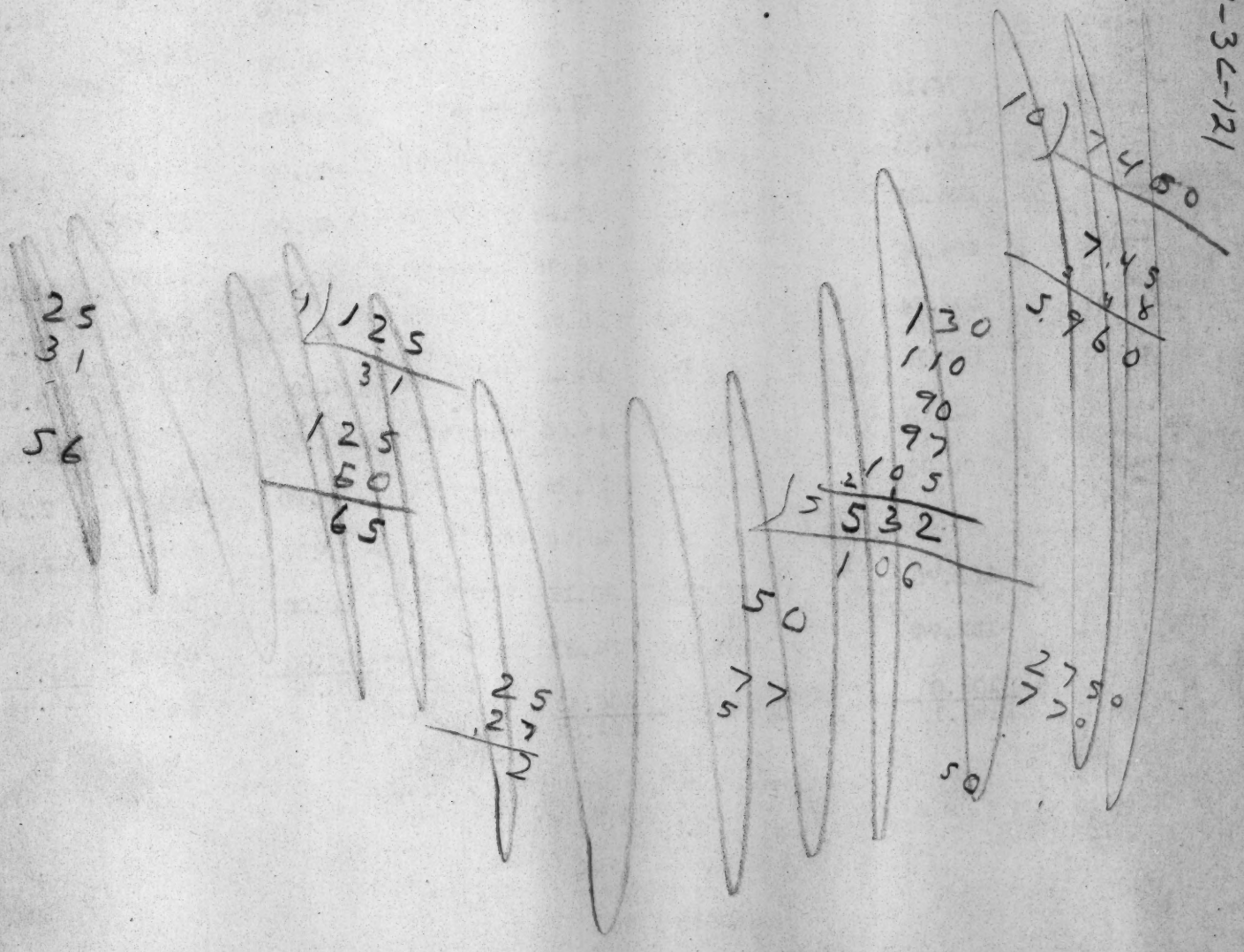
Printing	5,507	
Salaries	1,611	
Postage	792	
Stationary	428	
Equipment & Miscellaneous	847	
		$9,185
Net Profit.		393.

1917?

Advertising account

May 11 – Dec 12

44-37-121



INCOME OF CRISIS FROM SERVICES OF

MR HOLSEY.

	ADVERTISING SERVICE	DUNBAR CO., REVENUE.	SALARY paid.	COMMISSION paid
1911				
May	52.36		25.00	
June	114.83		14.90	6.37
July	155.38		30.00	4.35
August	66.18		31.25	1.57
Sept.	94.07		38.00	
Oct.	102.76		40.00	5.92
Nov.	118.80	27.37	34.67	1.40
Dec.	125.37	39.42	20.00	22.78
1912			40.00	9.35
January	76.15	41.20	40.00	12.56
Feb.	117.51	64.15	40.00	15.70
March	106.22	88.48	40.00	6.53
April	104.56	66.96	40.00	21.98
May	102.74	26.78	45.00	7.17
June	187.95	13.42	45.00	8.94
July	42.12	18.64	55.00	13.20
August	106.26	17.99	50.00	7.29
Sept	94.36	25.84	50.00	21.83
Oct.	281.75	30.19	50.00	25.00
Nov.	132.74	34.37	50.00	24.30
			778.82	216.24
Dec.	109.06	206.49		
	2191.17	699.32		

EXPENSES TO CRISIS OF SERVICES

OF MR. HOLSEY

COST OF SETTING UP ADS.		POSTAGE & stationary	PAGES OF ad paper used	DUNBAR COMPANY EXPENSES
1911				
May	(14.50)	6.00	70,000	
June	(14.50)	6.00	90,000	
July	24.51	6.00	135,000	
August	14.50	6.00	174,000	
Sept.	(23.11)	6.00	150,000	
Oct.	(23.11)	11.06	119,000	
Nov.	(23.11)	11.06	173,000	12.54
Dec.	24.63	11.06	192,000	18.93
1912				
Jan	(23.11)	11.06	144,000	28.37
Feb.	(23.11)	11.06	135,000	37.23
March	(23.11)	6.00	136,000	52.05
April	27.69	6.00	231,000	105.61
May	49.50	6.00	275,000	69.23
June	20.50	6.00	286,000	11.25
July	20.76	6.00	220,000	12.27
August	24.00	11.06	250,000	8.00
Sept.	20.50	11.06	180,000	30.55
Oct.	28.00	11.06	242,000	31.02
Nov.	32.75	11.06	308,000	31.95
Dec.p	36.00	11.06	288,000	81.70
	491.00	180.60	3,798,000pages	
			SHEETS 118,687 1/2	ads 205.00
			REAMS 237.4	$737.68
			LBS. 14,244	
			TOTAL COST $640.98	

THE CRISIS.

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1912

ASSETS.

Cash	$656	
Accounts receivable	3,075	
Furniture and fixtures	492	
Other assets	152	
Total		$ 4,374

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable	1,180	
Doubtful accounts	1,069	
		$ 2249
Net Worth		2125.36

[Dec. - 1912]

The total cash income of the CRISIS, Nov. 1, 1910 to Nov. 1, 1912 was $17,374.51

The total expenditures were $17,132,03, leaving Nov. 1, a balance of $242.48.

The total copies printed, Nov. 1910 - Nov. 1912: 350,000 copies

The October 1912 circulation was 21,500

The December edition will be 24,000 copies

The increase in editions has been as follow:

Nov.	1910	1000
Dec.	1910	2500
Jan.	1911	3000
Feb.	1911	4000
Mch.	1911	6000
Apr.	1911	10,000
June	"	12,000
July	"	15,000
Dec.	"	16,000
Apr.	1912	22,500
Dec.	"	24,000

Dec 1912

The Crisis	Balances Nov.30,1912 Dr.	Balances Nov.30,1912 Cr.	During December Dr.	During December Cr.	Balances Dec.31,1912 Dr.	Balances Dec.31,1912 Cr.
Loss and Gain						
REVENUE						
Subscriptions		2285 50	5 00	606 49		2886 99
Sales		4291 68	102 38	865 04		5054 34
Adv. Revenue		1230 57		207 85		1438 42
Dunbar Co.		52 96	62 68	206 49		196 77
Gifts		2 00				2 00
EXPENSE						
Advertising	80				80	
General Expenses	571 28		78 63	25	649 66	
Lost Copies	45 43		12 10		57 53	
Overcharges	38 25		50		38 75	
Postage	689 00		103 45		792 45	
Prizes	10 00				10 00	
Publishing	4676 79		830 86		5507 65	
Salaries	1368 64		242 00		1610 64	
Sta.& Supplies	417 56		11 04		428 60	
Trav.Expenses	89 29				89 29	
Totals	7907 04	7862 71	1448 64	1886 12	9185 37	6578 52
LOSS		44 33				
GAIN			437 48		393 15	
	7907 04	7907 04	1886 12	1886 12	9578 52	9578 52
Balance Sheet						
ASSETS						
Cash in Bank	338 81		1512 41	1195 29	655 93	
Acc'ts Receivable						
Advertisers	837 05		207 85	109 06	935 84	
Agents	1982 70		899 09	742 44	2139 35	
N.A.A.C.P.	30 61		107 84	85 67	52 78	
Furn.& Fixtures	427 66		64 05		491 71	
Dunbar Co.(Books)	80 00		19 02		99 02	
LIABILITIES						
Acc'ts Payable						
Printer		938 72	561 91	802 23		1179 04
Sundry		72				72
Totals	3696 83	939 44	3372 17	2934 69	4374 63	1179 76
NET WORTH		2757 39		437 48		3194 87
	3696 83	3696 83	3372 17	3372 17	4374 63	4374 63

44-36-126

44-36-126

COST OF CRISIS.

1912	Edition	Cost per Month	Total Cost
May	22,000	$26.09	$574.05
June	22,000	27.46	604.15
July	21,000-	28.04	588.81
August	20,000	28?46	569.35
Sept	20,000	28.07	561.55
Oct	22,000	27.82	612.01
Nov.	22,000	27.90	613.40
Dec.	24,000	33.28	797.73
NJan.	22,800	2770	631.82

44-32-127

44-32-127

[redacted] FOR MR. HOLSEY.

Mr. Holsey has now been with the CRISIS twenty months - a sufficient period to test the value of his services.

44-3-362

During that time the cash advertising revenue of the CRISIS has been $2191.17. This has been only partly due to Mr. Holsey. If we had no advertising man it is fair to say that at least $25.00 a month, or $500 for 20 would come in voluntarily from advertisers; perhaps more than this, but we may fairly attribute $ 1691.17 of the advertising revenue to Mr. Holsey's efforts. Add to this the Dunbar revenue and we have a net income of $2390/49.

From this we must deduct the cost of carrying the advertising; first, the setting up of the ads, secondly, the cost of the paper on which they are printed. The costs in brackets are carefully estimated; the others are actual figures. The paper cost is gotten by multiplying the number of advertising pages (not counting the N.A.A.C.P., ad or publisher's chat,) by the edition and finding the cost per pound. Postage and stationary is estimated from the actual postage used August 1st to January 31st - $60.36 or $10.06 a month. To this is added $1.00 a month for stationary, and allowance is made for the months when Mr. Holsey had charge of the circulation. To the Dunbar expenses is added $205 for advertisement in the CRISIS (11 pps at $15, and 2 pages at $20) From these expenses are rightly deducted:

44-3C-122

Three fourths of Mr. Holsey's salary during the five months he had charge of the circulation - it being assumed that only one-fourth of his time then went to advertising. Also $22 is deducted which represents the extra cost of re-setting advertisements due to the enlarged page May 1911. The Dunbar stock on hand January 1st is entered at bookkeeper's value.

It appears from this summary that the net loss to the CRISIS from Mr. Holsey's services has been nearly $400 or $20. a month. Against this may be urged the future income from the advertising campaign, but this is problematical.

Mr. Holsey will study this document and figures carefully and return with comments this week.

Manager of the CRISIS.

SUMMARY FOR 20 MONTHS.

INCOME		
ADVERTISING REVENUE	$2191.17	
DUNBAR REVENUE	699.32	
	$2890.49	
DEDUCT FOR VOLUNTARY ADVERTISEMENTS	500.00	
NET INCOME	$2390.49	$2390.49
EXPENSE		
Salary	778.82	
Commissions	216.24	
Cost of setting up ads	491.00	
Cost of paper for ads	640.98	
Postage and stationary	180.60	
Dunbar Company Total	737.68	
	$3045.32	
DEDUCT		
Three-fourths of salary March to July 1912	$140.00	
Extra setting up expense May 1912	22.00	
Dunbar stock on hand	99.02	
	$261.02	
Net expense		$2784.30
Net loss		$393.81
Net loss per month		$19.69

44-3C-123

SUMMARY FOR TWENTY MONTHS.

44-3-264.

INCOME

ADVERTISING REVENUE	$2191.17	
DUNBAR REVENUE	699.32	
	$2890.49	
DEDUCT FOR VOLUNTARY ADVERTISEMENTS	500.00	
NET INCOME	$ 2390.49	$2390.49

EXPENSE

Salary	778.82	
Commissions	216.24	
Cost of setting up ads	491.00	
Cost of paper for ads	640.98	
Postage and stationary	180.60	
Dunbar Company	737.68	
One-third of stenographer's pay and stenographer(s bills	75.50	
One-third of expenses of southern trip	50.00	
TOTAL	$3170.80	

44-32-124

DEDUCT

Three-fourths of salary March to July 1912	$140.00	
Extra setting up expense May 1912	22.00	
Dunbar stock on hand	99.02	
1/6 cost of setting up of ads and paper	182.67	
Net expense	$ 443.69	$2727.11
Net loss		336.62
Loss per month		16.82
Deduct Mr. Helsey's service in helping mail etc.		2.50
Net loss per month		14.33

[CRHS]

1912

Salaries

Dr Bais	110
Maclean	50
Harkey	45
Munn	30
Allison	30
Headley	20
Jarvis	20
	2
	305

1/60/47

20

178

360
200
560

2

20

100

[CRISIS]

	Totals	Total Expenses	
Aug.	1277.82	1321.36	
Sept.	1311.16	1644.87	
Oct.	1634.56	1631.60	
Nov.			

1/00/22

1912
3

[CRISIS]

Salaries	350.00
Postage	150.00
Rent	31.25
Light	6.50
Sta. + Supplies	30.00
Telephone	10.00
Clippings	20.00
Misc.	75.00
	672.75
	800.00
*	1472.75
	50 00
.	1522.75

1/20/70

1917
?

[CRISIS]

Salaries

Allison	45	
Branch	40	
Sousa	40	
White	35	
Brown	35	
Turner	40	65
Dill	100	
	ℳ335	ℳ355

1912 ?

Postage	150	
Rent	100	
Ent'r exp	30	
Telephone	10	
Clippings	20	
Meal	75	
Janitor	20	
	ℳ840	ℳ865

1/6/11

	825	
Printing		
~~Travel fund~~		
	1165	1690

(CRISIS) [1912]

RETURNED COPIES

	Value	Number
May, 1911	68.13	1135
June	37.28	621
July	28.02	433
August	58.78	979
September	34.40	573
October	56.85	947
November	35.38	589
December	44.99	749
January, 1912	59.90	848
February	78.67	1311
March	69.58	1159
April	36.26	604
May	75.69	1261
June	60.33	1005
July	87.59	1459
August	58.82	987
September	88.65	1476
October	60.03	1000
November	76.35	1272
December	102 38	1706
	1218.08	20114

1911

2/1/233

[1912] 1915

The Crisis

W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS
EDITOR

TWENTY VESEY STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Dear Friend:

You have now been receiving the Crisis for a year. We trust that you have found it of sufficient value to wish to continue your subscription during 1912, and we enclose a renewal blank. You may be interested to know that our circulation has risen during our single year of existence from 1000 to 15,000. Our readers range from University professors to day laborers, and we circulate in America, Europe, Asia and Africa. From all classes of our subscribers we have had words of warmest appreciation. We feel that the aim of the CRISIS-to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth about the Race problems-has been succesfully vindicated. We trust you feel so too, and that we may count on your continued co-operation.

Yours Sincerely,

P. S. Please note the pledges and literature enclosed.

D.

2/5/62

To the Board of Directors

The manager of the Crisis begs to announce that beginning May 1 the Crisis is prepared to assume the full financial responsibility of its publication as follows:

30-29-11

½ the salary of the dressing P & R
½ the salary of the bookkeeper
½ " " office boy
½ the rent
½ the lighting & telephone bills
½ " miss Jarvis
The full salaries of the
managing editor
business manager
~~Secretary~~
Stenographer
~~office boy~~
-the Press clippings

The manager suggests the following changes:

1. A separate Crisis banking account
2. a managing committee appointed by the Board of Directors
3. An estimate of the total amount of investment made by the NAACP in the Crisis during 18 months

30-29-12-3

It is expected that
1. the Crisis will rent at
least 2 pages of space
at the disposal of the
NAACP each month
for news notes. ~~Part~~

2 That the NAACP
will take at least 1
page of advertising from
the Crisis to be charged
for at regular rates and
~~set off against Capital~~
~~invested & interest thereon~~

3 That ~~the Crisis pay the~~
the Crisis pay the NAACP
6% on its investment
from May 1, 1912. & that
this may be paid in ad-
vertising ~~& regular rates~~

30-29-13

Investment of NAACP
in Crisis

½ of 204.33 for ⅓ and ÷ year 18 months
½ of 60 " " "
½ of rent " " "
½ of telephone ⅓ of ½ " "
½ of Miss Jarvis " ? "
(P & R ?)
-typewriter
Desks:
Circa $3-500

30-29-14

Criticism

Our need of it

in writing

in Action in Religion

in Culture

Meaning of Context

Necessity of Context

Outer Criticism

Inner Criticism

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1912.

The activities of this department have been divided into lecturing, writing, letters and visitors and the publication of the CRISIS.

1. LECTURES:

38-2-159

72 lectures have been delivered in 11 states to 25,467 auditors of whom 12,925 were colored, 12,542 were white. 19 of these lectures were delivered in New York, 15 in West Virginia, 10 in North Carolina, 8 in Massachusetts and 7 in Illinois. Among the most important lectures was one before the 27,500 pupils of two of the New York High Schools, before Clark University, Wellesley College and the University of Pennsylvania, at the 20th Century Club, Boston, at the City Club of Chicago and the Ethical Culture Society of that city, the Charity Organization Society of New York, at the School of Civics and Philanthropy in Chicago, at the National Suffrage Convention in Philadelphia. A great many invitations had to

be refused because of lack of time.

2. The writing has consisted in the preperation of the volumne of the History of the Negro Race for Henry Holt and Company which is nearly ready for the printer, contributiobs to 4 New York daily papers, the preperation of one leaflet and articles for the New Review.

3. Letters and visitors out of Crisis matters have taken a good deal of time and some research mostly in the line of the gathering of information, furnishing of book lists and references and of formulating general conclusions concerning the race problems.

4. About three-fourths of the time of the Director has been taken with the managing and editing of the Crisis. The Crisis began in 1910 with an edition of 1000 and the services of an editor and part of the time of a stenographer. The December edition of the Crisis 1912 was 24,000 and the Crisis now employes besides the

four or five persons. The total cash income of the Crisis from the time of its founding up until the present has been something over $20,000 and we have circulated altogether nearly 400,000 copies. The Crisis now circulates in every state in the Union and in five or six foreign countries. It has an active staff of 500 agents. Charts on the walls will show you the present financial condition; the income by months, the total income by years. While the situation thus shown is gratifying, it is well not to over-estimate our success. In the first place you must remember that the Crisis is not yet self-supporting. The contribution of the National Association to the work of the Crisis has been as follows:

From November 1910 up until May first, 1912, it paid rent and the lighting and heating, the salary of the editor and the salary of the bookkeeper and the salary of the stenographer. Beginning Mayl, 1912, the Crisis has paid one-half the rent, light and heat and the cleaning, one-half the salary of the Director's secretary, one-half the salry of the bookkeeper, and all of the salaries and expenses connected with the publication of the magazine outside of those mentioned except the salary of

38-2-160

the editor which has been paid wholly by the National Association. It is fair to say that considering the time from November first to May first, 1912, the contribution of the National Association to the Crisis has been $2,750. This is assuming that the Crisis at that time took half the editor's time. Since May first, we consider that the Crisis has taken from two-thirds to three-fourths of the editor's time, the contribution would be $1,200 making a total investment of $3,950. The question comes now as to the financial future of this enterprise. It is fair to say that no paying magazine could be established for a capital outlay of less than $10,000. I think if in the next two years, the National Association is willing or in other words continues to pay the editor's salary, ~~xxxxxx~~ that after that time the magazine will be able to be self-surporting. It would, of course, be possible for the magazine to be self-surporting before that, but it would not be good business. We can expect reasonably next year an average income of possibly $1,400 a month. The expenses on the present basis are from $12,000 to $15,000 a month.

We must remember that we may in this field at anytime meet severe competition unless we take full advantage of our present monopoly and build so good and so popular and indispensable an organ that we can meet competition and hold our own. It would perhaps be well to add a word as to two points: the possible readers of the Crisis; and the editorial policy of the magazine.

1. How large a circulation can a periodical like the CRISIS reasonably expect? Considering the present sales in relation to population, we find peculiar discrepancies: in Chicago every 6th colored family takes the CRISIS, in Cincinnati, every 10th, in Pittsburgh every 17th, in New Orleans every 18th, in Washington every 63rd. Now these differences are due principally to the agents employed. With proper agents and methods, there seems no reason why of the one million Negro families in the United States who can read and write well, 1/10 or 100,000 could not in time be induced to read the CRISIS and books this difficulty would be largely overcome.

38-2-161

Of course, our main support is and must be colored people. Fully eighty per cent of those who buy the CRISIS are colored and to this audience we must primarily addfess ourselves.

2. Finally what should be the editorial policy of the CRISIS? No magazine in the country addresses so varied an audience. We are talking at once to educated hyper-critical reformers of refined taste to whom a mistake in color scheme, or in English usage or in character of advertisement seems a crime; at the same time, we are speaking to people who can hardly read and write. Between these we run the whole gaunt of partially educated unthinking people, of well educated people with undeveloped tastes, of practical business men, etc. It goes without saying that the CRISIS cannot always suit its whole audience, but as the editor conceives his duty the CRISIS must

1. Give reliable information
2. Be attractive in make up
3. Be frank and fearless in discussion

Heretofore most periodicals for colored folk have not sought or presented the facts.

The magazine must be attractively gotten up for a people who love warmth and color and who have been starved in their cries. The standard in this respect must be high but it cannot be above the heads of the people. Our covers and our publishers talk may sometimes savour of the "penny-dreadful" but after all we are seeking the mass of people and we cannot soar too high. The methods that have built up McCLUR'E and the LADIES HOME JOURNAL cannot be altogether ignored by the CRISIS.

Finally in editorial dissension I take it that strong, thought-provoking, frank material is better than flabby generalities. Of the latter the colored people are surfeited. There are few papers among them that dare discuss the Negro problem. The CRISIS should discuss it and even when its readers disagree with the conclusions, they should be made to respect the honesty and force of the expression. The CRISIS in other words should be thought-provoking, rather than didactic or insipid. It would be possible, of course, to publish a magazine containing no statement or opinion to which anyone could possibly object. I do no think, however, that such a magazine would be worth reading, or that we could sell it in any large quantities.

The editor has no monopoly of wisdom with regard to the CRISIS and its policy and welcomes criticism. He does, however, take some comfort in remembering that the magazine was established against the advice of nearly every thoughtful member of our Association, that its form and make-up when first proposed was objected to by nearly everyone consulted and that the utter failure of the project was cheerfully forseen by nearly all my best friends. This does not mean that they have been proven wholly wrong, but it does, I think, call for some charity on the part of this body in allowing the manager reasonable freedom for the full development of his ideas.

A surplice of of one or two hundred dollars a month could go toward the salary of the editor, or it could go for the following purposes: At present the editor is acting as editor in Chief, managing Edicot, Business manager and proof reader. This is too much for any one man to do well. The Crisis needs to have this work divided among at least three persons. The two hundred dollars surplice per month next year would provide for two such employees, or also an increase of the salaries of the present employees, many of whom are working for $30. a month. This is too little for anybody to-day. Then too we probably must have one or two extra clerks. As it is, we are not able with our present force to avoid a good many mistakes which a well run magazine must avoid. We also need to add some things to the permanent equipment. This means that with reasonable and necessary addition to the Crisis force, we shall still be hard pressed during the year 1913 and probably during most of the year 1914, and it would be very difficult to get on without the assistance of the National Association.

38-2-162

Beginning January 1, 1915, I think that the Association could reasonably expect that the Crisis would become a source of income instead of outlay.

Looking forward into the future, I should expect that eventually the Crisis would itself own printing a plant and would be enabled to carry on some subsidiary Mail Order business together with the publication of certain books and pamphlets that the colored people which would not appeal to the ordinary publisher. The only danger with a publication of this sort is that we should try and use it as a source of income too soon and forget that with all ite present success, it needs improvement and organization and must be pushed among the prospective readers with great intelligence and energy.

C B

21-5-34

April 3, 1912

Mr. Harry Pace,
392 Beale Avenue,
Memphis, Tenn.

My dear Mr. Pace:

I am delighted to know that you are considering coming to us. It will mean hard work, but I believe that it will in the end be an enterprise of gigantic proportions. The income of the Crisis since I wrote you has been

November 1911	$803.44
December 1911	[redacted]
[redacted]	

We have not assume full financial responsibility yet, but we shall May 1st with the single exception of my salary. That will be assumed sometime in the summer. Our regular expense will then be about as follows per month:

Printer	$560
Salaries (including mine)	305
Other expenses-	200
	$1065

(OVER)

Our income is, I think, permanently past the $1,000 monthly mark. I calculate that by August we can count on $1,200.

My plan would then be that you should plan to [illegible] to us September 1st, rather than July 1st, [illegible]e the July and August are off months while the [illegible]ise begins in September. I should propose that on September 1st, you join our staff as either "Business Manager" or "Travelling Representative." That your salary be $100 a month and travelling expenses. That your job for the first one or two years be to raise the circulation of the Crisis from 20,000 to 100,000 by travelling over the country. Your method should be to hold mass meetings and meet prominent citizens, we paving the way by correspondence and literature from the office. Then you could appoint general and sub-agents. In some cases I could help by lectures. The information gathered by you could be used in various ways - letters to the Crisis, material for a biographical dictionary, material for future organization of the whole race into a really great effective body. Then there are side-lines in books, mail-order business, etc., to be gradually developed.

21-5-25

After this preliminary two years' work in the field, then you might come into the office and take general charge of the business thus relieving myself and Holsey and letting Holsey go out a year after the big advertisers. This is my present plan. What do you think of it? Criticise it freely.

Very sincerely yours,

[redacted]

C.B.

January 11, 1912

153

Mr. R. M. Couter,
Deputy Postmaster General,
Post Office Department,
Ottawa, Kan.

Sir:

1606

Enclosed please find an application for second class postal rates for the CRISIS magazine.

Very sincerely yours,

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER

United States Post Office

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

June 17, 1912.

1 Enc.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
"The Crisis,"
26 Vesey Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant (mailed on the 15th), your attention is invited to the information in paragraph 2, Section 436, Postal Laws and Regulations, on page 10 of the enclosed pamphlet regarding subscriptions obtained through offers of premiums.

It may be added that as a general rule the Department considers that a reduction of more than fifty per cent in the advertised subscription price of a second class publication effects a nominal rate. Each case must however be determined according to the facts, and if you wish advice regarding any premium which you contemplate offering with subscriptions for your publication I would suggest that the offer be submitted at the office of the Assistant Postmaster, Room 4, General Post Office.

Very respectfully,

E. M. MORGAN.
Postmaster.

per

Assistant Postmaster.

M-b

Menu

Caviar

Huitres

Potage à la Reine

Celery Olives Almonds

Terrapin, Baltimore Style

SHERRY Filet de Boef

Sorbet

Imported Black Plover

PONTET CANET

Fried Hominy, Currant Jelly

Petit Pois

Salade

MUMM'S

Roquefort et Brie

Biscuit Tortoni

Gateaux

Café

December 7, 1912

H. R. Gross, N. Y.
Caterer

32-5-8

Toasts

HON. ROBERT N. WOOD
"Organization in Politics"

HON. JAMES D. CARR, LL. B.
"Our Leader"

HON. CHARLES W. ANDERSON
"The Colored American in Public Life"

WILLIAM E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, Ph. D.
"The Rights of the Colored American"

HON. JOSEPH P. BOURKE, LL. B.
"Our Hosts"

BISHOP ALEXANDER WALTERS, A. M., LL. D.
"The Church and Politics"

Impromptu Talks

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Guests

ROBERT N. WOOD
BISHOP ALEXANDER WALTERS
CHARLES W. ANDERSON
WILLIAM E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS
JAMES D. CARR
FERDINAND Q. MORTON
EVERETT T. CHAPELLE
CHARLES P. STINSON
J. RUSSELL HUNT
D. MACON WEBSTER
JOHN WILLIAM SMITH
EDWARD E. LEE
JAMES H. ANDERSON
W. HUBERT JACKSON
W. E. GROSS
Dr. E. P. ROBERTS
ROBERT N. WOOD, Jr.
CORNELIUS A. HUGHES
H. ADOLPH HOWELL
JOHN B. NAIL
J. FRANK WHEATON
THOMAS A. CHURCH
EDWARD BROGAN
JOSEPH P. BOURKE

WILLIAM H. AUSTIN
EDMUND O. AUSTIN

Autographs

Autographs

Autographs

(See page 4321.) 4367.

Congressional Record.

SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Vol. 48. WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1912. No. 94.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *April 2, 1912.*

The Senate met at 2 o'clock p. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

SENATORS FROM ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President, the admission of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico as States in the Union having been accomplished in appropriate and constitutional form, and the representatives of such States duly and regularly chosen for membership in this body now being present, I take pleasure in presenting the credentials of the Senator elect from New Mexico, Mr. FALL, and announce his presence in the Chamber and his readiness to take the oath of office.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the credentials.

The Secretary read the credentials of ALBERT BACON FALL, chosen by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico a Senator from that State.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections having advised the Chair that that committee has passed upon the credentials, without objection the credentials will be referred directly to the Secretary of the Senate for the files of the Senate.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I desire to present the credentials of Mr. CATRON, Senator elect from New Mexico. I will state that the Senator elect is in the Chamber and ready to qualify.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The credentials will be read.

The Secretary read the credentials of THOMAS BENTON CATRON, chosen by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico a Senator from that State.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the same course will be followed as in the case of Senator elect FALL.

Mr. SHIVELY. Mr. President, I present the certificate of election of Hon. MARCUS A. SMITH, a Senator elect from the State of Arizona. The Senator elect is present in the Chamber and ready to take the oath of office.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The credentials will be read.

The Secretary read the credentials of MARCUS A. SMITH, chosen by the Legislature of the State of Arizona a Senator from that State.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the same course will be followed as in the case of Senator elect CATRON.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I present the credentials of HENRY F. ASHURST, a Senator elect from the State of Arizona, and ask that they be read and placed on file. The Senator elect is present in the Chamber and ready to take the oath of office.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the credentials.

The Secretary read the credentials of HENRY F. ASHURST, chosen by the Legislature of the State of Arizona a Senator from that State.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the same order will be made as in the case of Senator elect SMITH. The Senators being present in the Senate Chamber, they will present themselves at the desk to take the constitutional oath of office.

Mr. ASHURST, Mr. CATRON, Mr. FALL, and Mr. SMITH advanced to the Vice President's desk, escorted by Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. WARREN, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, and Mr. SHIVELY, respectively, and, the oath prescribed by law having been administered to them, they took their seats in the Senate.

TERMS OF NEW SENATORS.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I send to the desk a resolution, for which I ask immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Vermont presents a resolution, for which immediate consideration is requested. The Secretary will read the resolution for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate proceed to ascertain the classes to which the Senators from the States of Arizona and New Mexico shall be assigned, in conformity with the resolution of the Senate of the 14th of May, 1789, and as the Constitution requires.

Resolved, That the Secretary put two papers of equal size in each of two separate ballot boxes, and in each instance one of such papers shall be numbered 1 and the other shall be a blank. The Senators from the State of Arizona shall proceed to draw the papers from one of such ballot boxes, and the Senators from the State of New Mexico shall proceed to draw the papers from the other ballot box, proceeding to draw in the alphabetical order of their names. The Senators who draw papers numbered 1 shall be assigned to the class of Senators whose terms of service will expire on the 3d day of March, 1917. That the Secretary then put into one ballot box two papers of equal size, one of which shall be numbered 2 and the other shall be numbered 3. The two Senators who in the first instance drew blank ballots shall, in the alphabetical order of their names, each draw one paper from said ballot box, and the Senator who shall draw the paper numbered 2 shall be assigned to the class of Senators whose term of service will expire on the 3d day of March, 1913, and the Senator who shall draw the paper numbered 3 shall be assigned to the class of Senators whose term of service will expire on the 3d day of March, 1915.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. BAILEY. If I understand the resolution, it makes it possible that the two Senators from one of the States might both draw the six-year terms.

Mr. DILLINGHAM, Mr. WARREN, and others. Oh, no.

Mr. BAILEY. Then I did not understand it. It would obviously be improper that the Senators from the same State might each draw a six-year term.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution expressly provides against that very thing.

Mr. SHIVELY. That can not be done under the terms of the resolution.

Mr. BAILEY. I did not hear the resolution read fully.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Texas desire to have the resolution read again?

Mr. BAILEY. No.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to. The Secretary will proceed to execute the order. The Senators elect will present themselves at the Secretary's desk.

Mr. ASHURST, Mr. CATRON, Mr. FALL, and Mr. SMITH advanced to the Secretary's desk and drew papers from the boxes, pursuant to the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair makes the following announcement: Mr. ASHURST, of Arizona, and Mr. CATRON, of New Mexico, having drawn papers numbered 1, are, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate, entitled to be classed with Senators whose term of service will expire March 3, 1917.

Mr. FALL, of New Mexico, having drawn a paper numbered 2, is entitled to be classed with those Senators whose term of service will expire March 3, 1913.

And Mr. SMITH, of Arizona, having drawn a paper numbered 3, is entitled to be classed with those Senators whose term of service will expire March 3, 1915.

DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS (S. DOC. NO. 479).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, schedules of useless papers, books, and so forth, on the files of the Department of Commerce and Labor which are not needed in the transaction of public business and have no permanent value or historical interest. The communication and accompanying paper will be referred to the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments. The Chair appoints as the committee on the part of the Senate the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BURNHAM]. The Secretary will notify the House of Representatives of the appointment of the committee on the part of the Senate.

THE FAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA (S. DOC. NO. 478).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting, under separate cover, for use in the library of the Senate, a copy of the work entitled "The Fauna of British India," which was ordered to be printed and, with the accompanying volume, referred to the Committee on the Library.

MOTOR AND OTHER VEHICLES IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 25th ultimo, certain information relative to the number of carriages, motor vehicles, etc., owned and operated by the Government and used by the Department of State, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed (S. Doc. No. 483).

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 25th ultimo, certain information relative to the number of carriages, motor vehicles, etc., owned and operated by the Government and used by the Post Office Department, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed (S. Doc. No. 482).

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 25th ultimo, certain information relative to the number of carriages, motor vehicles, etc., owned and operated by the Government and used by that institution, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed (S. Doc. No. 481).

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Public Printer, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 25th ultimo, certain information relative to the number of carriages, motor vehicles, etc., owned and operated by the Government and used by the Printing Office, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed (S. Doc. No. 480).

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 22195) to reduce the duties on wool and manufactures of wool, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1) granting a service pension to certain defined veterans of the Civil War and the War with Mexico; asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and has appointed Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. ADAIR, and Mr. SULLOWAY managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message further transmitted to the Senate resolutions on the death of Hon. ROBERT LOVE TAYLOR, late a Senator from the State of Tennessee.

LETTER OF CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS—PENSION SYSTEM.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I desire to make a correction in the RECORD. In the RECORD of March 22, page 3917, I notice in a speech purporting to have been delivered in the House of Representatives a long extract from a newspaper reflecting very severely on Charles Francis Adams, who is a distinguished citizen of my State. I think if that is to appear in the RECORD it is only fair in justice to Mr. Adams that his statement in regard to what is there said by the newspaper quoted should be also printed in the RECORD.

I will not trouble the Senate to read it, but ask that the letter may be printed as a part of what I have just said.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, an order therefor is entered.

The letter referred to is as follows:

1701 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE,
Washington, D. C., March 6, 1912.

Hon. H. C. LODGE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR LODGE: In a recent publication over my own name, entitled "The Civil War Pension Lack of System," I took occasion to say that it might not unsafely be asserted that "if any Member of Congress—or indeed citizen in private life of sufficient prominence to excite remark at all—ventures on a criticism, much more an analysis, of the pension roll he may with tolerable certainty count on a response in no way dissimilar to that visited on Secretary MacVeagh" because of a recent utterance of his to the effect that the pension roll had lost its patriotic aspects and now become a political list. "Nor need he hope for either fairness of treatment or moderation of speech. He may, on the contrary, rest assured that the denunciation will be personal, abusive, and mendacious—that usually experienced from the sturdy and persistent mendicant to whom alms are denied."

This observation I found forcibly recalled in looking over the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for Friday, February 23, and Saturday, February 24, in which I found pension matters under discussion, while I myself became, so to speak, somewhat of a storm center.

That either the people of the United States or their Representatives in either body of Congress take any particular interest in me now or in my record 50 years ago is hardly supposable, and discussion of the one or the other is, I apprehend, little better than so much waste of time. None the less under existing pension conditions it seems not improbable I may again come to the fore in congressional discussion, and in the early future, as recently, my record may be subjected to criticism more or less acrimonious.

I wish, therefore, as briefly as may be to put in your hands certain facts as respects that record for such use, should occasion arise, as may commend itself to your judgment.

In the allegations in the issue of the RECORD referred to (p. 2492) I find errors, serious, but not unusual, both of statement and of inference, and little else than error. For instance, on the strength of a speech made in the House of Representatives several years ago by Gen. ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, of Ohio, the present chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, it is stated that in June, 1863, about half of the squadron under my command in a Cavalry engagement at Aldie, Va., was "captured, but with no fatalities." This is a fair example of erroneous assertion under the circumstances to be expected. The squadron then under my command (96 men) sustained on that occasion some 30 casualties, 10 of which, if I recollect right, proved fatal. The graves of those men are now to be seen at Aldie.

It was next asserted that in the spring of 1864, when "bloody trouble" was threatening, I secured a leave of absence and went to Europe. This statement, in addition to being malicious, is simply silly. At the time named—the winter, not spring, of 1863–64, largely through my exertions and influence my entire command—three years' men whose term was drawing to a close—reenlisted for an additional three years. I at the time took and since have taken no little pride in having brought that result about. In consideration of so doing, under general orders then existing, a long furlough—30 or 60 days—was given the command as a unit. I took the men home and then availed myself of the leave we all enjoyed to pay a hurried visit to my family, then, as you know, in the public service in Europe. I had not then seen the members of it for nearly three years, nor myself had a day's leave of absence for over two years. Returning at the end of my leave, I was again in command long before the "bloody work" referred to began.

It is next alleged that I later commanded a regiment of colored cavalry. This is true; but that this organization was engaged in no battles, sustained no fatalities, etc., is quite as erroneous as the statement in respect to my command at Aldie. I was colonel of that regiment during the closing months only of the war, and I assumed its command greatly to my own prejudice and purely from a sense of obligation. I had previously been connected with the Army of the Potomac. On leaving that army to assume charge of the regiment referred to, I received from its commander, Gen. George G. Meade, a personal letter, specifically referring to various services I had rendered, and expressing his warm appreciation thereof. This letter is, I presume, now among my papers, but the 50-year accumulation is large and I fear I would have difficulty in putting my hands upon it. It was a letter, however, the tenor of which the recipient was not likely to forget. Shortly after Gen. A. A. Humphrey, then Chief of Staff of the Army of the Potomac, was assigned to the command of the Second Army Corps, in place of Gen. Hancock, relieved because of wounds and disability. The Union Army contained no better soldier nor one who sustained a higher reputation for fighting capacity than Gen. Humphrey. He was considered also by no means a poor judge of men. On assuming command of his corps he offered me the most prominent and acceptable position on its staff—that of corps inspector general—and I declined with great regret, because of the responsibility I thought I had assumed in connection with the colored regiment referred to. Perhaps it may not be out of place for me to say that I have since seen reason to question the wisdom of the choice I then made. Nevertheless, in making it I may at least claim I was actuated by a sense of obligation only.

Finally, I have seen it elsewhere asserted that it is a matter calling for explanation that my name appears so rarely in the records of the Civil War. Yet the explanation is obvious. Throughout that war I was a regimental officer. Never in high command, I did not serve for a single day upon the staff. It is altogether unusual for the names of regimental officers to figure largely in general orders. When they do, moreover, it is generally considered indicative of a certain capacity for self-advertisement. This I have not got, and so I shared the common fate. For instance, I imagine that if the record of Gen. SHERWOOD were looked up in the Civil War annals few mentions of his name would be found. I question whether more would be found of him than have been found of me. It has not been my custom either during the war or since to sound my own trumpet or to advertise my somewhat inconspicuous services, however at the time severe. I sincerely wish they had been more considerable.

On the other hand, of the 50 or more officers, with the names and families of very many of whom you are acquainted, who were commissioned in the regiment in which I began my service and continued it until the war was drawing to a close, very, very few—not more, I think, than 1 in 10—served longer than I, none served more assiduously, and not a single one attained a higher rank than was attained by me or received larger recognition for service done.

Finally, I have seen it asserted that the regiment I commanded toward the close of the war was conspicuous for its lack of discipline and that I was placed under arrest because thereof. Those who advanced this charge failed, however, and characteristically failed, to observe that the regiment in question had just entered the field; that many of those in it had come from a state of slavery in Richmond and Virginia, and that, naturally, returning there after the fall of Richmond, they had been somewhat difficult to control. The first notice I had of any irregularity was an order to consider myself under arrest, and I was released therefrom a few days later as the outcome of a most casual further inquiry. It has also been asserted that Col. Samuel R. Chamberlain, an excellent officer and a warm personal friend of mine, had been placed in command of the regiment to bring it into a proper state of discipline and order. This, again, is entirely incorrect. I was reinstated in my command when the order for my release from arrest was issued, and remained in command until invalided and sent home. Nor was another complaint as to defective discipline received. Col. Chamberlain then, and only then, succeeded me in command, and at a considerable interval. Prior to that he was not connected with the regiment in any way. Every statement made in this connection has been inaccurate, ignorant, and malicious.

Independent
New York City

32-22-2
10-10-12,

The Lynching of Robert Johnson

BY JAMES OPPENHEIM.

[Out of a hundred lynchings this one is told by an experienced writer who was commissioned to investigate a lynching which was notable for the fact that, since he was taken from the officers of law and murdered, the victim's guilt has become a matter of very serious doubt.—EDITOR.]

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., is a railroad yard with houses all around it. Its main street looks down on coal cars and switch engines and looks up at splendid cliffs opposite, on the top of which are immense bill-boards advertising talcum powder and the Appalachian Power Company. The latter sign, illuminated and in motion, dominates the twinkling valley by night. Seventeen hundred people dwell there in an atmosphere of soot, among the white vapors, the trundling of wheels, the alarm of bells and the incessant sound of steam escaping.

The little valley is distributing center for the adjacent coal region; and necessarily Bluefield is a town of workers; a town of railroad and coal men with the shops, hotels, jails, churches and saloons that depend upon them. Life dies there with sundown for those inhabitants who are not drawn to the bars, the prayer meetings and the moving pictures.

The town has a fascinating human mixture, reminiscent of border days; there are the natives, the lanky lovable Virginians; there are Yankees and Westerners; a few Slavs and Germans and Italians; a nondescript shifting populations of rough laborers; and an immense number of negroes. In fact there are so many negroes that the county is divided in its government; the judge, for instance, being a Republican, the prosecuting attorney a Democrat. And one is reminded further of border days by the tales of the feuds, and the swift pulling of guns and the assassination of citizens.

It is undoubtedly the presence of the negroes that gives the town its dominant characteristics. There is a sharp social cleavage, a sharp industrial cleavage, as well as political division. The white railroad workers object to doing teamwork with negro firemen; and socially the negro is shut into his own part of town.

As one of the members of the local government put it to me:

"We lost a great war, and saw our ignorant nigger slaves put in power over us and our women insulted. Every spot in the South has its woman or two branded for life. And the worst riff-raff of the North came down to lord it over us. What could we do? Our only way to win back power was thru our Ku Klux Klans—thru lynch law. There was no other law to help us. And now the niggers must be kept down. I'm a humanitarian all right, but the nigger must know his place."

And as one of the ministers told me:

"There's no trouble so long as they know their place. I've preached in their churches for them; and I'm friendly as any one to them. You know we have a colored institute down here where they're giving the niggers normal training. That bunch is all right. You can phone over there and a fellow will drop his book of Latin or algebra and come over and scrub the floors for you. That's the proper spirit."

In short, the whites are in a state of expectancy that sometimes borders on hysteria. And recently in Princeton, a town ten miles away, the rumor went forth that a negro had insulted a white woman. He escaped unpunished—there was no evidence against him—and so especially in Princeton, recently, expectation ran high.

Such is a sketchy outline of conditions preceding the morning of September 4th last.

Now Gordon White is a construction foreman in the railroad yards, a stocky back-bent mountaineer, quiet and passionate, very pleasant with his neighbors. very hard on the negroes. He believed "in drivin' the niggers with a whip, and sweatin' the work out of them, for

they're a good-for-nothing lazy lot." He has a neat house on Caroline avenue, and here, recently, he lived alone with his daughter Neta. His wife was away on a visit to his other children in Virginia. Neta is sixteen; an attractive blossoming girl, with the hardy mountaineer freshness and vitality, and, as one of the policemen put it, "with more than the run of nerve." She worked alone in the house while her father was in the yards.

He left her, as usual, at seven on the morning of September 4th. At a quarter to nine Neta flung open one of the sitting room windows and screamed for help. Neighbors rushed in, and found her lying on the floor in a distraught condition. This was the story which she told:

At about seven-thirty there was a knock at the front door. She opened it and a negro stepped in. She thought she had seen this negro before; that he had called several weeks previously to get a coat for her father. This time he said that her father had sent him for the tape-line. Neta turned to the staircase; whereupon the negro seized her and attempted to stifle her cries by forcing a large bandanna handkerchief into her mouth. At the same time he dragged her into the sitting room. She screamed, however, and was answered by the loud barking of the dog in the basement. She lost consciousness then, and when she awoke, crawled desperately to the window, raised it, and called for help.

In spite of the speed and excitement of the occurrence she gave a most vivid description of her assailant. He was quite black, about five and a half feet tall, medium slender, heavy moustache, looked as if he had a week's growth of beard, dressed in overall jacket, light hat, blue overalls with bib coming over breast, wore watch chain across breast to pocket in overalls, dark or dirty shirt, had red bandanna handkerchief, and low cut shoes.

A doctor was called and found that beyond the shock no harm whatever was done to the girl, the assailant probably fleeing when the dog began to bark. And seeing her two weeks later there was hardly evidence of shock even; she seemed sparklingly alert and animated; tho there were times, the doctor said, when she was seized with nervous chills and the mention of the word "nigger" sometimes brought these on.

At nine o'clock, then, the alarm was given, and soon citizens and officers, afoot, on horseback and in automobiles were making a search of the vicinity. Two men were arrested, Walter Jackson and Robert Johnson. Suspicion immediately attached to the latter. Altho he did not tally with the description—he wore black trousers, a fresh shirt, and a small growth on his upper lip in place of a moustache, and he was a large, heavy fellow—yet, so I was seriously informed, he spoke between his teeth and showed great sullenness, refusing at first to answer questions. As several assured me, "he had a guilty look about him," and as one discerning citizen put it:

"Now he mightn't a done the crime; but there's no doubt in my mind that that nigger did do *somethin'*."

Questioned by the local magistrate, however, he said he had come to Bluefield that morning from Graham, a village three miles distant; that as his underwear and shirt were in a soiled condition, he stopped at a store and bought a new set; and that he had then gone to a cornfield not far from the White house and there changed his clothes. He had previously been working at Jaeger, and had come over to Graham in boxcars.

Johnson willingly took officers to the cornfield and the old clothing was found.

Then he and Jackson were taken to the White house in an automobile. The father was now at home, in a frenzied condition, but not so far gone but what he could precede the suspects to his daughter's room and assure her, before witnesses:

"Neither of them niggers ever worked for me. They ain't got the right man."

The negroes were brought in, and Neta failed to identify either. She thought, after further questioning, that possibly Johnson reminded her of the assailant, but the assailant had been dressed differently. Whereupon the two men were taken back to jail, and the search continued.

Opinions vary in regard to Johnson's condition during the day. I was told by some that he spent the time crying and

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moaning, and asking, "Why is everybody lookin' at me this mornin' as if I done somethin'?" Others, however, say that he showed great courage, and was cool and determined, repeating over and over again that he was innocent and not stumbling in his story.

In the meantime the news had spread thru the town, and the pent-up expectancy was released. The excitement grew and something had to be done.

Doubtless the police felt this, for what they next proceeded to do was quite amazing. They made Johnson get into his dirty clothes and then took from another negro overalls with a watch chain across the breast and these, too, were put on Johnson. In other words, *they dressed him to fit the description.* According to one witness, Johnson then cried out:

"I'm ruined—now I'm ruined."

It was late in the day now and the streets were filled with excited crowds. The officers took Johnson in the automobile thru the main thorofare. By this time Neta was in a bad nervous condition, a condition bordering on hysteria. And when Johnson was brought into her bedroom she threw up her hands and shrieked:

"That's the man! that's the man!"

At once the officers put Johnson in the automobile again, and breaking the speed limit, shot through the town, and away to the town of Princeton, ten miles off. This was a bald advertisement to all of Bluefield that the rapist had been caught. A great crowd set off at once to lynch the prisoner.

Princeton, too, was ripe for excitement. The negro who was supposed to have insulted a white woman was remembered. A great crowd surrounded the jail; the sheriff was disarmed; a search was made inside, but Johnson had been "spirited" away to some other hiding point, presumably to Berkeley. After waiting nearly all night the crowd dispersed, and Princeton quieted down.

However, the feeling of the people may be judged by the headlines that appeared in the *Bluefield Daily Telegraph* the next morning:

"Negro Fiend Attacks Bluefield Girl and Entire City is Stirred as Never Before.—Prompt Action by Officers and Citizens Results in Capture of Man Believed to be Guilty One. . . . Enraged Citizens Gather to Wreak Vengeance on Negro Accused of the Crime."

However, the *Daily Telegraph* pointed out in its news column that there was some doubt that the right man had been caught and counseled further search.

But evidently few of the Princetonians had any doubts; for, learning that morning that Johnson was in the town of Rock with two police officers, a crowd of railroad men asked the railroad officials for the loan of a special train to give chase. The loan was refused them, whereupon the men took a road engine and two coal cars and sprinted for Rock. They were a bit late, however, so they side-tracked the stolen train and went on afoot, and with good results. Johnson was overtaken, the officers intimidated, and the prisoner brought back to Princeton on a freight train.

The train reached Princeton at 7.30 P. M. But the news had preceded its arrival and an enormous crowd swayed around the depot. This crowd followed the railroad men and Johnson to the court house. They were met here by Judge Maynard, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Ross and the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Neta White's pastor.

Judge Maynard blocked the doorway and made himself heard. He said that there was considerable doubt about the identity of the negro and pledged a speedy trial if necessary. He would convene court the next morning, he said. He pleaded with them, doubtless with much sincerity, and finally introduced Dr. Hamilton.

Possibly it is worth while quoting part of what Dr. Hamilton said:

"I am not here to save this negro. This young woman who was attacked is a member of my Sunday school. A few months ago I stood at the altar and received her into my church. She is a bright, sweet girl and is as close to me almost as one of my own family. If this prisoner did what he is charged with he ought to die, and I care not how soon. I am not here to save the negro, but to save this sweet young girl from a serious responsibility. She must say the word that will mean life or death for him. If it should turn out that she is mistaken it would be a terrible memory for her to bear thru life. I am not trying to save this negro, but to save you men from a terrible mistake, if it be a mistake, and to save you from a crime, for it is a crime to take the law in your own hands."

In short, it must be said that the officials of the county and the girl's pastor met the issue courageously and squarely. And their words had such effect, that the judge was able to swear in members of the mob as deputies to protect Johnson in the jail. The prisoner was then placed in a cell and the crowd began to disperse.

At this point Neta White's father arrived in an automobile from Bluefield for the purpose of "identifying the man" —this, after his positive statement the day before that no such man had ever worked for him. According to White, himself:

"I was took into the jail, and there was niggers in different cells. I seen Johnson in one of them, and the minute I set eyes upon him I knew he was guilty. I knew it. I just knew it. I could tell by the way he looked. And when he seed me looking at him, he says, 'Boss, I never worked for you, did I, now?' But I give him a look, like this, and I passed on around to the other cells. And then I come on back to Johnson and I give him a look again, and I knowed it was he. And so I said it was he and I said I wanted him lynched. Yes, I know he was guilty; I just know he was guilty. Anyway, I done as well as any man could in the circumstances. I blame them. I blame them for taking me over there when I was crazy wild. Of course if I'd a had two days to cool down in! But I hadn't slept a wink the night before. Why did he say, 'I'm ruined,' when they put the other nigger's overalls onto him? I blame them. I done as well as I could. But I know he was guilty. I'm just sure he was guilty. Couldn't look me in the eyes, he couldn't. I seed it the minute I got sight of him."

Well, it was, after all, very simple, very elemental. The burly negro screamed to the officers, begging them to kill him, to shoot him, not to let him fall in the hands of the mob. He knew, he knew only too well what savagery had been released, what relentless livid hate, what base lusts. But many hands dragged him and beat him; and a great howling spread over the street, like so many wild animals roused in the jungle; and there were curses and screams and shrieks, and the eddying and surging and clashing of many bodies, and in the center, gradually working down the electric lit street, the screaming negro. Knives were jabbed into him, fists descended upon him, he was stoned and beaten with clubs. Then a chain was put round his neck and they tried to hang him to a trolley support and failed. Next a man climbed a telephone pole with the chain the negro was raised up, shots were fired into the body and the crowd paraded round and round, yelling and shooting and mutilating.

Such in brief is the story of the lynching of Robert Johnson. It was not two days before the *Bluefield Daily Telegraph* printed the following headlines: "Not Certain That Mob Victim Was the Guilty Man. County Official Bases Grave Doubts on Train of Circumstances."

The Governor, of course, was aroused and asked for action; the prosecuting attorney and Judge Maynard began work at once; the grand jury was convened, but no indictments were found. As one of the best citizens put it:

"The nigger's dead; we can't bring him to life again. Quiet has been restored. What's the use of making more trouble?"

Another exprest the opinion that no jury in that region would find any man guilty in a lynching affair.

Evidently in the "high-spirited" breasts of these West Virginians but one thing rankles. These are the words an official used:

"The whole thing was wrong and the guilty parties ought to be brought to justice. And I'm going to help to bring them to justice. I can't tell you how badly I feel about it. For why didn't they lynch him in the regular way—between midnight and dawn, with masks, and no fuss about it? But this way it's a disgrace to the town, and it's called us all into notice. Down south of us you never hear tell of a lynching. And why? Just because they've got the sense to follow the old traditions."

He said all this with grave earnestness. What he really believed was that the lynchers had shown bad taste in their methods. They had laid themselves open to arrest because every one knew them!

And yet if Bluefield had a courageous man who wanted to lay bare the truth of the matter, I do not believe it would be hard to find. As the case now stands, there is absolutely no legal evidence that Johnson committed the crime, nor is there even legal evidence that a crime was committed. There is merely the word of a sixteen-year-old girl who could not identify Johnson the first time he was brought before her, and only accused him when he was dressed to fit her description; a girl who said seriously that she lay an hour and a half in a faint; who stated that a bandanna had been stuffed in her mouth, a bandanna not afterward found on the premises.

As for Johnson, legally he had an alibi proved by himself, by the father and daughter. He may in some strange and inexplicable way have been guilty, but what evidence did they have that he was guilty? What they did have all tended to establish his innocence. These questions were not only unanswered, but unasked:

1. Had Johnson ever worked for Gordon White?

2. Why did Neta White allow her assailant in the house if she did not know him? And if she knew him so well that she recalled his coming a couple of weeks previously, why was it so hard for her to identify him a few hours later?

3. If Johnson never worked for Gordon White how could he so soon master the following facts: that Neta was alone at home; that White was in the habit of sending for various articles; that he might send for such a thing as a tapeline?

4. Had Johnson, as he said, been working at Jaeger? (I was told, but this was hearsay, that the Jaeger timebooks prove this. The fact could be easily ascertained.)

5. If Johnson had been guilty would he have so willingly shown his captors where he had discarded his dirty clothes? And is it conceivable that he would have lingered so near the scene of the crime when he made the change of clothes?

6. The merchant who sold Johnson the new underwear and shirt remembers having done so after he opened his store on the morning of the 4th. This was after seven o'clock. How then did Johnson have time to get to the White house by 7.30?

7. Why was White, who had claimed he never had seen Johnson before, taken to identify him?

In short, put in the most favorable light, there may necessarily be doubt as to whether Johnson was guilty or not, but there can be no doubt as to the failure to prove his guilt. And seen in any light at all, what shall we say of the town of Bluefield, W. Va?

I saw the effect of the lynching upon old man White; I saw him two weeks after he had sentenced Robert Johnson to death because "he just seed he was guilty." He sat in a low rocker in the sitting room where the attempt at assault had been made; he was in his stocking feet, his great shock of dark hair stood startlingly up from his wrinkled forehead; and his face had the sort of expression I have seen among the insane on Randall's Island. The eyes were burning bright. And he could not be still a moment. Tho several of us talked across the room, he did not listen to us, but continually broke in, in a harsh, low voice, repeating monotonously:

"I just know he was guilty. Why did he say, 'I'm ruined,' when they put the overalls on him?"

And again:

"I done the right thing and I know it. All the people here know I done the right thing."

And over and over again:

"I blame them. They shouldn't a taken me over that night."

He gave us an exhibition of how he had looked at the negro in the cell at Princeton; the look, certainly, of a maniac. I could imagine a crowd of over a thousand men all with that bestiality in their eyes, all as merciless and maniacal, and I could understand why Robert Johnson screamed to the officers to shoot him down and end his life before he fell into their hands.

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Volume Three FEBRUARY, 1912 Number Four

Captain CHARLES YOUNG, United States Army

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THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Volume Three MARCH, 1912 Number Five

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR TEN CENTS A COPY

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY VESEY STREET NEW YORK

PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH
W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

February 27, 1912

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS

Title

Freedom'S Journal

Righteousness exalteth a Nation

1/60/13

Cornish & Russworm
Editors & Proprietors

Vol. 1, No. 1

New York Friday March 16, 1827

(Cornell Library)

Published every Friday at # 5 Varick Street,

($3.00) ($2.50 a year)

State Campaigns

1912
?

Letters of subscribers
" " agents
" " members
" " libraries
" " Colored Womens Clubs.

Lists of addresses
Ministers
School Principals & Teachers

Interested Whites.
Private schools

Take a state.
get col. population by Counties, lit & illit
get circs circulation.
write & work.

1/20/13

Campaign Stats [1912?]

List of Libraries
List of Universities
Teachers of economics, sociology &c
List of ministers
white
colored
List of Public school teachers, colored
Secret society lists.

1/60/6C

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E. MOORE, M. D., PH. D., SECRETARY AND RESIDENT PHYSICIAN
W. H. HANNUM, A. M., TREASURER
J. E. AGGREY, A. M., REGISTRAR AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY

→ D.

Salisbury, N. C., July 1st 1913

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

Please pardon this intrusion upon your already overcrowded time. Now, I imagine you say, "well, what do you want?" I want three or four things: 1st I would like to know you more than I know now. 2nd I would be pleased for you to know me. 3rd I would like for you to make it possible for me to come up to New York City to study under you this summer. 4th I want to identify myself with the N. A. A. C. P.

To return: I would like to know you more than I do at present. I know you already but only through your

49-12-152

books, your other literary work and sociological researches. I use your "Souls of Black Folk" every year in my literature classes. There seems to me a consciousness of kind between us, hence I would like to know you more. I am a student and you a master. You can be of very much help to me, and through me to a thousand others.

I would be pleased for you to know me. I am a native West African born on the Gold Coast and partly educated there. I am a graduate of the above-named school- Livingstone College. I was prepared for the Cambridge Higher Local while in Africa- taught there nine years, became a schoolmaster with five Teacher's Certificates from Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Taught my native language Fanti and did special work in the Akan language spoken by the Fantis and Ashanti. I don't want to say

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Salisbury, N. C., _____ 191__

so much about myself. I was obliged to do this much of the disagreeable job just to introduce myself to you. I helped to translate the New Testament into my language, and wrote in it. I did some other translation work.

I want to come up to New York city this summer to study under you. I should be delighted to be there by the end of next week. I have done some systematic studying about my people, our customs, manners and laws. I have had some very good opportunities to do such studying. I have been to Kumasi the capital of Ashanti, and also have had access to the high Councils of native kings. I have walked through many of the forts

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or castles built by the Dutch, Russian, Portuguese to house the slaves before they shipped them over here or to the islands. I have stood at the grave of the celebrated L. E. L whose remains now lie in Cape Coast where I was educated and whose memory I hope some day to enshrine in song and story.

I append hereto a list of a few of the books I have read on Africa and the Africans. I have read more, but I am quoting partly from memory. I have notes on several of the books. A. B. Ellis is very good but fails in places because he could not speak the native language and his interpreters were some of them uneducated. For example he confuses saman ~~sahm~~ (sahman, sic) meaning "ghost" with srahman (srah-man) lightning and upon such a mistaken or wrong premise builds arguments. He calls us the Tshi

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Salisbury, N. C., _____ 191__

(should be spelt Twi) Speaking Peoples. We don't call ourselves Tshi. We call Twi "Potokan" — meaning Corrupt Akan. I have traversed most of the places mentioned in Bruce-Vanko 18 years on the Gold Coast. His books are among the most faithful — he stayed there.

I too went "to Kumasi with Scott", and can expose many of the falsehoods ~~he~~ and fabrics of diseased imagination he weaves within the covers of his book. There are no cannibals among the Akans — the Fantis and Ashantis. I know Dennis Kemp personally — was on the Gold Coast before he came there, and was there when he left

49-12-154

for England. He knows me too.

George McDonald was for years Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools on the Gold Coast. He spent about three or four months a year on the Gold Coast. He came from London, started from the East and worked westward from Accra to Appolonia. I knew him - my school having about 468 students made 100 % in all studies under him.

Miss Mary Kingsley and I sat at the same table and slept under the same roof when she visited Cape Coast.

Sarbah and I are related. He was knighted by King George V. He is dead now. I have several letters from him. He and I belonged to the court of King Amonoo V. I can prove this, but not necessary.

I knew Casely Hayford, knew him before he left for England

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Salisbury, N. C., _____ 191__

to study Law. Was there when he returned.

When the native Kings chiefs and people of the Gold Coast were fighting Jos Chamberlain in the nineties about the Lands Bill, I as secretary of the Gold Coast Aborgines Rights Protection Society, with the assistance of Sarbah of Cape Coast, and Bertram & Co of London retained Asquith then K. C., now Premier as our Counsel. We won our case. This will give you some idea about me, and why I should like to study under you the Moses of us along this line. I am teaching English Language and Literature, also Latin and New Testament Greek here. I crowded Economics, Geology & Zoology

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lectures in this past year as well short a teacher. Mrs. Morton-Jones of Brooklyn and his son Franklin Wheeler Morton, also Mr. & Mrs. Hunton know me. Mr. J. E. Moorland of Washington and Mr. Cromwell had me elected Member of the American Negro Academy - some six or seven years ago.

I want to be of some special service to my people - hence I am in this country.

I want also especially to be connected if only temporarily with your Office in New York this summer to study the ins and outs of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. They have asked me to be a member of the Southern Sociological Congress. I want to learn, to know, to know, and to start branches of the N. A. A. C. P. in Livingstone this Fall and try to introduce

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Salisbury, N. C., _____ 191__

in others.

I think I have already taken too much of your time. I hope I have said something of interest. This and I am through. A young woman - my dearest friend, heard you lecture on Africa last summer in Durham and returned to tell me that you corroborated many of the things I had told her.

I should like to see you and have a long talk with you. I want to come up this summer, next week to start work. I write for newspapers sometime. If I can make enough to defray my expenses and also study I will push ahead.

Kindly let me hear from you

49-12-156

at once, and believe me to remain

Yours very respectfully,

J. E. Kwegyir Aggrey

Livingstone College,

Salisbury, N. C.

Home address

700 West Monroe Street,

Salisbury, N. C.

Appendix

Some of the Books on Africa I have read:

Dennis Kemp's "Nine Years on The Gold Coast."
A. B. Ellis's The Tshi-Speaking Peoples of the Gold Coast
" " " History of the Gold Coast of West Africa
Livingstone's Travels and Researches
Blyden's Christianity Islam and the Negro Race.
Horton's Climate and Meteorology of West Africa
Miss Tucker's Abbeokuta
Cruickshank's Gold Coast (18 years on it)
Wells Brown's Three Years in Europe
Cooper's The Lost Continent
Hay's Ashanti and The Gold Coast
Sarbah's Fanti Customary Laws
" Fanti National Constitution
Casely Hayford's Works on Gold Coast

49-22-151

Tillinghast's The Negro in Africa and America

McDonald's The Gold Coast Past and Present

Miss Kingsley's Works.

Dowd's The Negro Races

Musgrave's To Kumasi With Scott

49-12-158

32-39-99

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
American Negro Academy

TO BE HELD AT THE

Y. M. C. A. Building, Twelfth Street Branch, Monday, December 29th, 1913

PROGRAM:

10:30 A. M.—Academy called to order. Minutes of last meeting. Reports of Secretary and Treasurer. Routine and new business. Election of officers.
Annual Address: A. H. Grimke.

2:30 P. M.—The School and the Community: R. C. Bruce.
The Status of the Negro Laborer before the Law: L. M. Hershaw.

7:30 P. M.—The Universal Race Problem: E. C. Williams.
Popular Fallacies of the Negro: Orishatukeh Faduma.

Discussion will follow these papers.

The Public cordially invited.

J. W. CROMWELL,
Corresponding Secretary.

People's Advocate

Lewis, Edmonia - Cleopatra

July 22, 1876

9
JUN 11 1913

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

A U Conference

June 9, 1913.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am arranging to be in New York for a time Friday morning, and will try to be at 26 Vesey St. not far from 9:15 or 9:30. I shall be glad to see as many of the family as possible at that time.

If it is convenient to have the cut of Mrs. Adams at that time, as we were talking together, I shall be pleased to take it with me.

With best wishes to all,

Very truly yours,

M. W. Adams.

P.S. The funeral of Uncle Moses was yesterday.

(Enclosure)

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

Conference Expenses

Years ending	
1903	1,004.19
1904	1,129.42
1905	998.64
1906	1,028.96
1907	1,460.76
1908	1,470.75
1909	1,709.11

1/6/15

	1910			Total
Salaries	$825.00	Other	$1,213.47	2,038.47
	1911			
Salaries	525.00	Other	839.76	1,364.76
	1912			
Sal. A.G. Dill	250.00	Pd. Dr. DuBois	600.00	
Printing	470.95	Furniture	10.00	
Material	113.10	Stud. Labor	74.46	1,518.51

For 1913 we seem to have $1810.70 to date, including Mr. Towner's salary. I think there will not be much more.

The above, for recent years, are gross expenses. The sale of conference literature would reduce the amount

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION
LOUIS E. REBER, DEAN
DEPARTMENT OF CORRESPONDENCE-STUDY
WILLIAM H. LIGHTY, SECRETARY

(1)

DEPT. OF CORRESPONDENCE-STUDY
DEPT. OF INSTRUCTION BY LECTURES
DEPT. OF DEBATING AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION
DEPT. OF GENERAL INFORMATION AND WELFARE

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON

August 14, 1913.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
26 Vesey St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Your letter and outline of the proposed pageant of negro history have followed me about the country and finally reached me here at the University. I have been much interested in learning of the pageant which you are planning, and in looking through the sketch which you submitted. Doubtless, by this time you have the plans quite well settled so that any suggestions from me would come too late. I shall, however, venture one or two.

My feeling is that the outline as you send it is more complete than is necessary for your purpose. I should say that a number of the episodes could be omitted entirely, for example, numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5. As a substitute for those which are omitted I suggest that you include a scene or two which would typify the present successful endeavors, in various lines, which the negro race is carrying on.

I should be greatly pleased to learn further details of your plans and to write you again more definitely in answer to any question you may submit. Mail will now reach me promptly at the University so another time you may expect to hear from me without such a great delay as has unfortunately occurred this time.

Truly yours,

P. W. Dykema

PWD/LE

ESTABLISHED 1838
THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY
PUBLISHERS ··· INDIANAPOLIS
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

West Newton, Indiana,

August 15, '13.

41-15-7

Dear Sir:

I am writing a volume dealing with existing conditions in the United States, and I intend to devote one chapter to "The Problem of the Color Line." The subject is one in which I am much interested, as I have studied the race problem in the South and at one time devoted a year's seminar work while teaching in Bryn Mawr to slavery and the status of the Negro to-day.

I am anxious to have any material, particularly statistics, bearing upon the subject, and I think it probable that you may have some such material that you will be willing for me to use. One phase which

I wish to discuss is that of Negro education in the South. I wrote an article on the subject about ten years ago, but, of course, the situation has changed since then.

I shall also be glad to have any opinions that you may care to offer upon the subject. I have, I think, read all your books, but probably you have published articles recently which I have missed. I should like to have your opinion as to the present outlook.

As a descendant of Abolitionists and Underground conductors, I feel that you may rest assured that I shall deal with the subject in a sympathetic way, though naturally you may not be ready to indorse all my conclusions.

The book is to form one of a series of a dozen volumes called "The Nations To-Day", which I am editing. Other contributors are Professor Reinsch, Dr. Ernest F. Henderson, Professor A. S. Hershey, V. K. Wellington Koo(secretary to Yuan Shi Kai), Agnes C. Laut, etc.

I shall certainly feel greatly obliged to you for any suggestions. The subject of education and of the laws discriminating against the Negro's social rights, etc. is the one I most need light upon. I think I have the political side well in hand. I shall also appreciate information regarding the pluck-me store system, etc. etc.

Sincerely yours

Paul L. Haworth

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

New York City

August 20th 1913.

Mr. Paul L. Haworth,
The Bobbs-Merrill Co.,
West Newton, Indiana.

W1-15 F-8

My dear Sir:

I think you would be helped most in your work by copies of the Atlanta University publications, especially numbers 11,12,13, 14,15,16 and 17, which can be procured at the university. They contain a great deal of statistical material which I have collected and you are welcome to use. Also, copies of The Crisis, which I edit and am sending you gratis.

Very sincerely yours,

MAR 14 1913

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY, Publishers
34 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK. (Cable Aytcholt)

March 13, 1913.

1/63/1

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois,
26 Vesey Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Professor Brewster, the American editor of the Home University Library sends us the enclosed report in regard to your book on The Negro. We are sending this to you for consideration, and since you may want to refer to the manuscript in considering his suggestions, we are returning that to you also.

Professor Brewster asks us to explain that he had to keep the manuscript for a considerable time because of illness, which not only kept him from working for some time, but left him in arrears with his regular duties.

After you have thought over Professor Brewster's suggestions, he would be very glad to discuss them with you in person, and you might address him direct, care of Columbia University.

Very truly yours,
Henry Holt and Company.

AH/EKE

AH

Street.
Somerset
England
Aug 31/13

Dear W. E. B. Dois

although we have not met personally I feel I may address you as a friend
Did you know of me in days when I published the little monthly Anti Caste?
I wonder. I have never
till recently understood about
your "National Assn for the
advancement of Colored Pple"
tho' I have rec'd occasional copies

(611)

of the Crisis - Miss Georgiana R. Simpson of the M Street High School in Washington is visiting us (her 3rd visit in 16 yrs) & we have had a good deal of talk on race questions. I cannot stay just now to say how deeply interested I am in your Association & am getting as a poorer & more busy man than ever in my life before so doubt greatly whether I can be of any use to you personally - but there is one thing I have in my head just now. Miss S. tells me your ass[n] is interesting itself not only in the American race question but the welfare of dark races everywhere - & my thought is whether I could not as it were introduce to you - & your workers, for his people in Cape Colony - J. Tengo Jabavu. Editor & founder of the Native African Newspaper "Imvo" (native opinion) Here is a new danger of the white race becoming as tyrannical & unjust (or more so) in S. Africa than even in the U.S.A - Her educated

native are few & need all the support possible - W. Jabavu was educated to be a teacher by my father's cousin, late Rev. Wm. Shepey, a devoted worker for native rights & advancement - so that we came known him from young days. His son just now his son David Jabavu - who has taken B.A. degree in London University is visiting Sesheke - with view to starting educational work in S. Africa later. His visit was arranged so suddenly I hardly had time to tell him who to call upon outside his mission. Mr. Washington has been doing him all the good he can I believe

But you & I are I believe both sensible that Mr. W's views are not so far-seeing as we could wish - I don't want to belittle the work he is doing but neither do I want you & I to regard Mr. W. as a safe leader in some respects. I am very anxious that during the few spare days he has between leaving Tuskegee (Sept 12) & sailing by the Celtic from New York on 25th we shall have the privilege of conversation with Dr. Frissell & yourself -

1/6/12

He is a gifted young man & of an earnest spirit & I am sure will think him worth talking to on serious topics - Of course he is yet very young (25 Thursday) but his father's great experience & patriotic aspirations have done something towards making a man of the son.

Any way I do hope for him to call on you it may open the way for you to open your columns & the pen & sword of the father

We are grateful that our letter & D. J. urging him to call upon you may have reached him - The whole plan may fail therefore - but we ask you to write to Dr. Quinke & to Prof. Miller - telling them what his friends here wish & must leave the matter there. Miss Simpson herself may be in Washington in time & help in the matter & close in case for this post -

Yours with much esteem & sympathy -

Catherine Impey

...rine In...
...reet,
Somerset, England.

My dear Miss Impey:

I know you very well by reputation and am glad to hear from you. I also met Mr. Jabavu in London in 1911. I should be very glad indeed to have his son call if it can be arranged. I am glad to know of your continued interest in our problems.

Very sincerely yours.

1/61/3

9/19/13

OLIVER H. G. LEIGH

106 Montague Street
Brooklyn

10 November 1913

1/61/7

Dear W^m Du Bois

I have digested the most interesting books you so kindly gave me, with great pleasure and benefit I shall use them in my all round work as occasion offers, which has been pretty frequent these many years, and in a lengthy verse piece of some importance which I think will appear a few months hence.

Will you accept the whimsical little book herewith, in which the footnotes and dates of the odd pieces in part II have significance as showing my anonymous work, in which I have a purpose. It has brought me letters from a number of very eminent men, in England and here. I shall be delighted if you honour it with your criticism some day. Yours sincerely

Oliver Leigh

W^m Du Bois

A Letter from the Eldest Son of Abraham Lincoln

HILDENE
MANCHESTER
VERMONT

October 2nd 1913

21-5-12

Professor W.E.B. DuBois

My dear Sir:

Your invitation to attend the Emancipation Proclamation Exhibition in New York at the end of this month has been duly accepted.

I am sure that it will be my interesting but I am for some time restrained from being present at any public gatherings

Very sincerely yours

Robert T. Lincoln

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE

ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors.

January 7, 1913.

****

Present: Mr. Kennaday, Dr. DuBois, Mr. Walling, Miss Ovington, Miss Gruening, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Powell, Miss Nerney.

Regrets from Miss Wald, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Loud, Mr. Sachs, Mr. Ewing.

Miss Ovington in the chair from 4 to 5; Mr. Villard from 5 to 6.30.

Minutes of the last meeting were approved.

In the absence of the Treasurer, Dr. DuBois reported on the financial condition of the National Association and the Crisis. The report was accepted and placed on file.

1/61/52

Miss Ovington reported on the entertainment given by the Flying Squadron for the benefit of the Association. The proceeds, about $80, were donated to the Association. Voted that the Flying Squadron be thanked for this entertainment.

Miss Ovington reported on the Maclean Fund which now contains $296.96. Discussion on the disposition of this Fund.
Mr. Kennaday moved that it was the sense of the meeting that this money be used for the publication of literature of unusual value to the work of the Association, the merit of the publications to be determined by the executive officers who shall, whenever possible, advise with the members of the Memorial Committee. Motion seconded and voted.

The Director of Publicity and Research reported that he had addressed:

Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs at their annual meeting in Philadelphia on the work of our organization.
The Colored Teachers of Maryland at Baltimore.
The First Congregational Church at Natick, Mass., on the Races Congress and General Problems.

Report accepted.

The Secretary reported as follows:

The total membership as 1092.
Reports of the Detroit and Quincy Branches.
Request of the Indianapolis Branch for advice from the National Body in the matter of dealing with the increasing

discrimination against the colored people in Indianapolis. Discussion.

Voted that the Secretary ascertain the facts through correspondence with the idea of vigorously cooperating with the Branch in their efforts to correct the condition.

Constitutions of the Chicago, Kansas City and Tacoma committees, with applications for admission as branches. Voted that these be approved on the condition that the Secretary see that they conform to the requirements of the Association.

The Chair reported on the following:

The Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad vs Pearl Morris.
The Grandfather Law in Oklahoma.
The work of the National Organizer, Dr. Mason.
Correspondence of the Chair with the Associated Press as to whether their recent general order prohibiting the mention of race or religion in news of crime included the Negro.
Recent editorial in the Congregationalist on "The Negro and the Nation," with letter from the author, Rolfe Cobleigh, the Associate Editor. The following resolution was voted:

RESOLVED, that the grateful thanks of this Association be extended to Mr. Rolfe Cobleigh, Associate Editor of the Congregationalist, for his admirable editorial in the Congregationalist entitled "The Negro and the Nation."

Report accepted.

Miss Ovington as Chairman reported for the Committee on Modifying the Name of the Association. Report accepted and referred to the annual meeting for further consideration.

The following committee to consider the proportion of dues branches should remit to the National Association was appointed by the Chair: Miss Ovington, Dr. DuBois, Miss Gruening.

Discussion of the place of meeting for the Annual Conference. It was the sense of the Board that Philadelphia be selected.

On motion of Mr. Walling it was voted that the Chairman appoint a committee to study the subject of Federal Aid to Industrial and Agricultural Education. The following were appointed:by the Chair: Mr. Kennaday, Mr. Walling, Mrs. Kelley.

Mr. Walling suggested that a committee be appointed to investigate the situation in northern Georgia. Dr. DuBois reported his investigations to date. Voted that Dr. DuBois be empowered to spend $50 if necessary to ascertain the facts.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Oswald Garrison Villard
Chairman, Board of Directors.

May Childs Nerney
Secretary.

1/16/17

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE

ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors.

January 7, 1913.

****

Present: Mr. Kennaday, Dr. DuBois, Mr. Walling, Miss Ovington, Miss Gruening, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Powell, Miss Nerney.

Regrets from Miss Wald, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Loud, Mr. Sachs, Mr. Ewing.

Miss Ovington in the chair from 4 to 5; Mr. Villard from 5 to 6.30.

Minutes of the last meeting were approved.

In the absence of the Treasurer Dr. DuBois reported on the financial condition of the National Association and the Crisis. The report was accepted and placed on file.

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Mr. Kennaday moved that it was the sense of the meeting that this money be used for the publication of literature of unusual value to the work of the Association, the merit of the publications to be determined by the executive officers who shall, whenever possible, advise with the members of the Memorial Committee. Motion seconded and voted.

The Director of Publicity and Research reported that he had addressed:

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The Colored Teachers of Maryland at Baltimore.
The First Congregational Church at Natick, Mass., on the Races Congress and General Problems.

Report accepted.

The Secretary reported as follows:

The total membership as 1092.
Reports of the Detroit and Quincy Branches.
Request of the Indianapolis Branch for advice from the National Body in the matter of dealing with the increasing discrimination against the colored people in Indianapolis. Discussion.

Voted that the Secretary ascertain the facts through correspondence with the idea of vigorously cooperating with the Branch in their effort to correct the condition.

Constitutions of the Chicago, Kansas City and Tacoma committees, with applications for admission as branches. Voted that these be approved on the condition that the Secretary see that they conform to the requirements of the Association.

The Chair reported on the following:

The Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad vs Pearl Morris.
The Grandfather Law in Oklahoma.
The work of the National Organizer, Dr. Mason.
Correspondence of the Chair with the Associated Press as to whether their recent general order prohibiting the mention of race or religion in news of crime included the Negro.
Recent editorial in the Congregationalist on "The Negro and the Nation", with letter from the author, Rolfe Cobleigh, the associate editor. The following resolution was voted:

RESOLVED, that the grateful thanks of this Association be extended to Mr. Rolfe Cobleigh, Associate Editor of the Congregationalist, for his admirable editorial in the Congregationalist entitled "The Negro and the Nation."

Report accepted.

1/61/33

Miss Ovington as Chairman reported for the Committee on Modifying the Name of the Association. Report accepted and referred to the annual meeting for further consideration.

The following committee to consider the proportion of dues branches should remit to the National Association was appointed by the Chair: Miss Ovington, Dr. DuBois, Miss Gruening.

Discussion of the place of meeting for the annual Conference. It was the sense of the Board that Philadelphia be selected.

On motion of Mr. Walling it was voted that the Chairman appoint a committee to study the subject of Federal Aid to Industrial and Agricultural Education. The following were appointed by the Chair: Mr. Kennaday, Mr. Walling, Mrs. Kelley.

Mr. Walling suggested that a committee be appointed to investigate the situation in northern Georgia. Dr. DuBois reported his investigations to date. Voted that Dr. DuBois be empowered to spend $50 if necessary to ascertain the facts.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chairman, Board of Directors.

Secretary.

Treasurer's Report of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of February 1913

	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
N. A. A. C. P. General Account	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Jan 31 191	2 43	Salaries	53
	Memberships	241 50	Printing	101
	Contributions	893 16	General Expense	222
	Literature		Furniture and Fixtures	
	Miscellaneous		Miscellaneous:	
	Emancipation Seals	2 88	Literature	18
	M. C. B. Mason	39 15	Trav. Expense	15
			M. C. B. Mason	26
			"The Crisis"	7
			Special Funds	130
			Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Feb 28 191	106
		1179 12		1179 1
	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Feb 28 91	106 33		
N. A. A. C. P. Crisis Account	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Jan 31 91	366 26	Salaries	
	Agents		Books	
	Advertisers		Postage	
	Books		Stationery and Supplies	
	Subscriptions and Sales		General Expense	
	Miscellaneous		Publishing	
	Total Receipts	1402 30	Miscellaneous:	
			Total Disbursements	1488 3
			Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Feb 28 191	280 17
		1768 56		1768
	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Feb 28 91	280 17		
N. A. A. C. P. Special Account	Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Jan 31 , 191	642 00	Legal Redress Fund	150 0
	Maclean Memorial Fund	4 00	Lynching Investigation Fund	
	Gen Funds (refund)	150 00		
	Legal Redress Fund		Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Feb 28 , 191	646 00
	Lynching Investigation Fund			
		796 00		796 00
	Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Feb 28 , 191	646 00		

Remarks:

The name of the Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop should have been included among those present at the Board meetings of February 4 and March 11.

1/61/57

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors
March 11, 1913.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held at the offices of the Association, 26 Vesey Street, New York City, on the 11th day of March, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Mr. Villard, Mr. Loud, Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., Mr. Walling, Prof. Spingarn, Dr. DuBois, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Sinclair, Dr. Jones and Miss Nerney.

Regrets from Mr. Wilson H. Powell, Jr.

Mr. Villard Presided.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted. Voted that the minutes be accepted.

The Chair reported on the following:

Miss Gruening's resignation read by the Chair. On motion of Dr. DuBois it was voted that it be accepted with regret.

Spingarn medal: The terms on which Prof. J.E.Spingarn offered to furnish a $100. gold medal to be awarded for the highest and noblest achievement of an American Negro during the preceding year, read by the Chair. On motion of Mr. Studin voted that this be accepted with a vote of thanks to Mr. Spingarn.

Changing the name of the Association: After discussion, voted that this matter be referred to the sub-committee which should report at the Annual Conference. It was the sense of the meeting that a change of name is not now advisable.

The case of Pearl Morris vs. the Alabama & Vicksburg Railroad: Mr. Wherry has voluntarily offered to prepare a brief of this case with the object of placing it later in the hands of some prominent lawyer who will cooperate, in the name of the Association, with the Southern Railway officials. The sense of the meeting was that the Board sustain the Chairman in his action.

Conference: Voted to hold the Annual Conference in Philadelphia on April 23,24 and 25. On motion of Dr. DuBois, voted that the officers select someone to take charge of the details in Philadelphia and aid in making up the program, selecting speakers, etc. Dr. Mossell stated that he and the people he had interested would raise the money to bear the entire expense of the Conference.

Intermarriage: The Chair reported that the Association, with the cooperation of local branches, through members and by the distribution of literature, had opposed the anti-intermarriage bills in the District of Columbia, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Kansas, California and Iowa. The bills in Washington and in Kansas

had been defeated partly through the efforts of the branches. Assurances have been received that the bills will not pass in the District of Columbia and in New York. The Chicago Branch reports vigorous work against the bill in Illinois. In Ohio Dr. Mason will appear before the Legislative Committee. But one more vote is needed to defeat the bill in that State.

Exchange copies of the Crisis: Mr. Villard suggested that 100 copies of the Crisis be used for exchange with important newspapers and magazines. It was the sense of the meeting that this be done, the bulk of the magazines to go to the South.

Crime: The Chairman suggested that crimes perpetrated by Negroes as well as those committed against them be given publicity in the Crisis. Discussion: Mr. Studin made the following motion: Until further order by the Board, Dr. DuBois be permitted to chronicle only such crimes committed by Negroes as he in his judgment sees fit. Seconded. Motion withdrawn in favor of a substitute motion of Prof. Spingarn to lay the matter on the table. Seconded and voted.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Director of Publicity and Research:

Dr. DuBois reported that during the month of February he delivered ~~twelve~~ eleven lectures as follows:

St. Cyprian's, New York	400	colored
Ethical Culture School, New York	700	white
Chicago - Orchestra Hall	3000	" & col.
Peoria, Ills. 1st Congregational Church	300.	" " "
Pittsburgh, Pa. A.M.E. Church	700	colored
Unitarian Church, Hackensack, N.J.	250	white & col.
Men's Round Table, Brooklyn, N.Y.	20	white
Ethical Culture Hall - Folk Songs	350	white & col.
People's Institute, New York City	1000	white
Normal School, Salem, Mass	700	white
Franklin Square House, Boston, Mass.	300	white
	7720	

24,000 copies of the February Crisis were printed and the whole edition was sold out in three days, so that further orders had to be refused. The Easter edition will probably be 30,000 copies.

The Manager asked for more help in order to carry this increase of work. At his suggestion it was voted that the Manager of the Crisis be authorized to employ in the early Fall a business manager on condition that such manager be paid exclusively out of the Crisis fund. Voted further on motion of Dr. DuBois, that the Board appoint a committee of three(3) from its members to act as an advisory and consulting committee for the Crisis.

Report of the Secretary: The Secretary reported on the work of the branches and presented for the approval of the Board the applications of Lynchburg, Va., and Howard University, for admission as branches. Voted that the Lynchburg, Va., application be approved on condition

that the Secretary see that it conforms to the requirements of the Association.

Voted that the application of Howard University for admission as the first of a series of intercollegiate branches to be affiliated with the National Association, be referred to a committee consisting of the officers of the Association with power to accept the application of Howard University for membership as soon as a plan for an intercollegiate system can be worked out.

Voted that the matter of forming one or more branches in and about San Francisco be left entirely to Mr. Nash's judgment. The sense of the meeting, however, was that one strong branch was to be preferred. Voted that no exception should be made in the case of the Chicago Branch in regard to the proportion of dues that the latter should remit to the Association.

The Secretary's report accepted and placed on file.

In the absence of the Treasurer, his report accepted and placed on file. The attention of the Board was called to the activity of the Boston Branch which in the last two months donated $1000 to the work of the Association.

On motion of Mr. Studin, voted that a committee of three (3) to determine ways and means to secure a list of legal correspondents in different parts of the country be appointed; not all members of this committee need necessarily be members of the Board.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Oswald Garrison Villard

Chairman, Board of Directors

Mary Childs Nerney

Secretary

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
TWENTY-SIX VESEY STREET, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

March 18, 1913

Memorandum for Mr. Villard.

'I am told that since the passage of words between us in the board meeting you do not think further co-operation between us in the work of the association is possible.' It does not seem to me that this conclusion is at all necessary. So far as I am concerned the incident will make no difference in my continued endeavor to give my best service to a great cause and to act harmoniously with all my fellow workers.

All I ask (and that was the essence of what I sought to say) is reasonable initiative and independence in carrying out my part of the work. 'I count myself not as your subordinate but as a fellow officer. Any suggestions made to me by you will always receive careful attention, but I decline to receive orders from anyone but the board. That any member of the board has a right to criticize my work or suggest amendment goes without saying, but the chairman of the board has, in my opinion, no right to imply in his criticism that my independence of action is a breach of discipline or a personal discourtesy to him.'

This is what I meant to say and what I still insist upon. If in the heat of the argument I said or implied anything beyond this, I most cheerfully withdraw it.

W. E. B. Du Bois

'Director of Publicity and Research

Treasurer's Report of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of March 1913

N. A. A. C. P. General Account

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Feb 28 191	106 33	Salaries	494 33
Memberships	408 50	Printing	
Contributions	336 00	General Expense	169 95
Literature	7 20	Furniture and Fixtures	15 25
Miscellaneous	32	Miscellaneous:	
M. C. B. Mason	223 92	M. C. B. Mason Trav. Expense	113 01
		Mr. Villard (on loan)	100 00
		The Crisis	3 80
		Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Mar 31 191	43 92
	1072 27		1072 27
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Mar 31, 191	43 92		

N. A. A. C. P. Crisis Account

1/6/13

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Feb 28 191	280 17	Salaries	
Agents		Books	
Advertisers		Postage	
Books		Stationery and Supplies	
Subscriptions and Sales		General Expense	
Miscellaneous		Publishing	
		Miscellaneous:	
Total Receipts	1627 95	Total Disbursements	1221 39
		Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Mar 31 191	686 73
	1908 12		1908 12
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Mar 31 191	686 73		

N. A. A. C. P. Special Account

Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Feb 28, 191	646 00	Legal Redress Fund	334 17
		Lynching Investigation Fund	
Maclean Memorial Fund	2 00		
Legal Redress Fund		Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Mar 31, 191	413 83
Lynching Investigation Fund			
	648 00		648 00
Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Mar 31, 191	413 83		

Remarks:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors.
April 1, 1913.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the offices of the Association, No. 26 Vesey Street, New York City, on the 1st day of April, 1913, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Mr. Villard, Mr. Walling, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Jones, Mr. Studin and Miss Nerney - not a quorum.

Regrets from Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Spingarn, Mr. Loud, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Wilson M. Powell, Jr.

Mr. Villard presided. The sense of the meeting was as follows:

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted. Minutes accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Chair:

Legal Redress: Renewal by Mr. Samuel Fels of his donation of $500.00 to the Legal Redress Fund.

Industrial Schools: Announcement of meeting of the representatives of the rural industrial schools at 26 Vesey Street. Mr. Booker T. Washington's refusal to attend read by the Chair.

Conference: Mr. Allen R. Eckman of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph has been engaged to take charge of publicity work for the Conference.

Washington Branch: The attention of the Board was called to the gift of $130.00 which the Washington Branch sent to the Association in March. Voted that the thanks of the Association be tendered to the Washington branch for this generous gift.

Discrimination: The Chair called attention to a clipping from the Chicago Inter Ocean, stating that the Hotel La Salle had turned away 1,000 club women from its doors, rather than seat the colored delegates included in its membership. Voted that the Secretary be instructed to make inquiries of the Chicago branch if the Hotel La Salle cannot be prosecuted for this action.

Pennsylvania Legislation: Attention called to an Act (No. 1522 Session 1913, House of Representatives) introduced by Mr. Samuel B. Scott, relating to lynching and fixing the liability

of police officers, constables, sheriffs and the liability and rights of counties, cities, etc. Voted that the Association express its hearty approval of this bill and tender its thanks to Mr. Scott for introducing it into the Legislature. Voted further that the Association express its willingness to send a representative to appear for the bill, if Mr. Scott should so desire.

Battle of Lake Erie: Suggested that the Association endeavor to see that colored people are represented in the celebration of the Battle of Lake Erie, since a large proportion of the sailors in that battle were Negroes. $300,000 has been appropriated by the State of Ohio to celebrate this battle. The chairman volunteered to take up the matter at once with the proper authorities.

Report accepted.

Report of the Director of Publicity and Research, Dr. Du Bois.

During the month of March the Director has given the following addresses:

Mar. 4 -	Washington, D.C. Current Events Club	50	persons	mostly	colored
" 24 -	Petersburg, Va., Va. N. & I. Institute	600	"	"	"
" 25 -	Norfolk, Va. St. John's A. M. E. Church	500	"	"	"
" 25 -	Norfolk, Va. Dinner	50	"	"	"
" 26 -	Norfolk, Va. Breakfast	10	"	"	"
" 26 -	Newport News, Va. A. M. E. Church	300	"	"	"
" 26 -	Newport News, Va. Dinner	10	"	"	"
" 27 -	Washington, D.C. Howard University	600	"	"	"
" 28 -	Washington, D.C. Howard University	900	"	"	"
" 28 -	Washington, D.C. Howard University	700	"	"	"
" 31 -	New Haven, Plymouth Church ..	200	white and colored persons		
		3920	persons.		

Total eleven addresses.

The CRISIS this month printed 30,000 copies and 600 are left in the office. There will perhaps be a larger proportion of returns and some losses in the floods, but a net paid circulation of 28,000 seems assured. This is a circulation above the average on account of the Easter edition.

The normal circulation would seem to be above 25,000 at present and the increase is continuous.

While in Virginia the Director assisted in organizing temporary branches of the N.A.A.C.P., at Norfolk and Newport News and "College Club No. 1" at Howard University. The latter will have apparently one or two hundred members and they expect to pay a small fee per member.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Secretary, Miss Nerney:

Branches: Voted that the constitution of the branch of the Oranges be accepted.

Voted that the action of the Secretary in approving the constitution of the Northern California branch as per letter of March 25th, 1913, be approved by the Board. Voted that whenever necessary, in order to save time, the Secretary is hereby empowered to approve the constitutions of branches applying for admission, where the constitutions conform in principle; the action of the Secretary to be ratified at subsequent board meetings.

Report accepted.

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Sachs.

In the absence of Mr. Sachs, his report was accepted and placed on file.

Minimum Program: Mr. Walling reported on his minimum program for the Association with the suggestion that it be carefully considered by a committee of the Board, this committee to report at the annual conference. The chair appointed the following to serve on this committee: Miss Ovington, Dr. Jones, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Walling and Miss Nerney; Mr. Walling to act as chairman. The chair requested the committee to report at a special meeting of the Board, called for Monday, April 14th, at four P. M. to discuss this program.

Office Methods, Committee on: Voted that a committee to examine office methods be appointed with a view to securing greater efficiency and better co-operation. The chair appointed Miss Ovington, Mr. Studin, Mr. Batchelder, Mr. Sachs; Miss Ovington to act as chairman.

Crisis Advisory Committee: The chair appointed the following members of the Crisis Advisory Committee, which was voted at

the last Board meeting. Professor Spingarn, Dr. Brooks, Miss Ovington; Professor Spingarn to act as Chairman.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Oswald Garrison Villard

Chairman, Board of Directors.

Mary Childs Nerney

Secretary.

1/21/44

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE

ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Special Meeting
of the
Board of Directors

April 14, 1913.

Minutes of the special meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to consider Mr. Walling's suggestion that the Association adopt a Minimum Program, held at the offices of the Association, 26 Vesey Street, New York City, on the 14th day of April, 1913, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Mr. Villard, Miss Ovington, Mr. Walling, Dr. Jones, Dr. Waller, Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., Mr. Wilson M. Powell, Jr., Dr. Du Bois, Miss Nerney.

Regrets from Dr. Holmes, Mr. Studin, Miss Wald, Mrs. Kelley, Dr. Sinclair, Dr. G. R. Waller.

Miss Ovington in the chair from 4 to 4.30; Mr. Villard from 4.30 to 5.15.

The Minimum Program Committee reported it did not recommend that Mr. Walling's suggestion for a Minimum Program be presented to the Conference. As a minority report for the Committee, it was suggested that the Minimum Program be used as a basis for cooperation in requesting other organizations to work with the National Association. Discussion.

Motion made by Dr. Waller that the National Association did not see its way clear to adopt the Minimum Program as presented by Mr. Walling. Seconded. Discussion.

Dr. Waller withdrew his motion and made a substitute motion that the matter be laid on the table. Passed; Mr. Walling voting in the negative.

Voted that the Chairman of the Board of Directors prepare a statement of the principles of the Association and a brief outline of proposed work for the coming year to be submitted at the Executive Session of the Conference.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chairman, Board of Dire

Maybelle Fields Ne

32-39-97

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Tentative Programme

of the

Fifth Annual

CONFERENCE

at Philadelphia
April 23, 24 and 25
1913

National Offices of the Association
26 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK

National President
Mr. MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston

Vice-Presidents
Rev. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York
Mr. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York
Bishop ALEXANDER WALTERS, New York
Rev. GARNETT R. WALLER, Baltimore
Miss MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Brooklyn

Chairman, Board of Directors
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

Treasurer
WALTER E. SACHS

Director of Publicity and Research
Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS, New York

Secretary
Miss MAY CHILDS NERNEY

FIRST SESSION

April 23d, Temple Keneseth Israel, Broad Street above Columbia Avenue, eight p. m.

"A FORWARD LOOK"

Presiding: Hon. MOORFIELD STOREY, National Chairman, N.A.A.C.P.

Hon. RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG, Mayor of Philadelphia.

RABBI JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF of Keneseth Israel.

Mr. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, Chairman, Board of Directors, N.A.A.C.P.

Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS, Director of Publicity and Research, N.A.A.C.P.

SECOND SESSION

April 24th, two p. m., Central Congregational Church.

"THE STRUGGLE FOR LAND AND PROPERTY"

Presiding: Rev. SYDNEY HERBERT COX of the Central Congregational Church.

President JOHN HOPE, Atlanta Baptist College.

Mr. W. ASHBIE HAWKINS, Attorney-at-Law, Baltimore.

Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, JR., Editor of the Richmond Planet and President of the Mechanics Bank of Richmond.

Dr. N. F. MOSSELL, Superintendent, Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital, Philadelphia.

THIRD SESSION

April 24th, eight p. m., Friends' Meeting House.

"THE PROBLEM OF WORK AND WAGES"

Presiding: Bishop JAMES W. CALDWELL of Philadelphia.

Prof. KELLY MILLER of Howard University.

Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS, Director of Publicity and Research, N.A.A.C.P.

Mr. HENRY WILBUR, Secretary of the Friends' Association.

FOURTH SESSION

Friends' Meeting House, 10 a. m.

Executive Session for Members only.

Presiding: Hon. MOORFIELD STOREY.

Reports of Branches and Delegates.

FIFTH SESSION

Friends' Meeting House, 2 p. m.

"THE NEW SOUTHERN ATTITUDE"

Presiding: Hon. MOORFIELD STOREY.

Dr. JAMES H. DILLARD, Executive officer of the Slater and Jeanes Funds.

Prof. EDWIN MIMS, Vanderbilt University of Nashville.

Mrs. L. H. HAMMOND of Paine Memorial College, Augusta, Ga.

Dr. M. C. B. MASON National Organizer, N.A.A.C.P.

Mr. JOSEPH C. MANNING of Alabama.

Speakers are limited to twenty minutes

SIXTH SESSION

Witherspoon Hall, 8 p. m.

"THE NEW ABOLITION MOVEMENT"

Presiding: Mr. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND of New York, Vice-President N.A.A.C.P.

United States Senator MOSES E. CLAPP of Minnesota.

Justice WENDELL PHILLIPS STAFFORD of the Supreme Court, District of Columbia.

Among those who have kindly consented to serve on the Honorary Committee

Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg
Miss Lida Stokes Adams
Miss Frances Bartholomew
Rev. Samuel Z. Batten
Rabbi Henry Berkowitz
Mrs. Edward W. Biddle
Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Y. Brinton
Mr. George Burnham, Jr.
Mr. Henry L. Davis
Paschal Goggins, Esq.
Rev. Sydney Herbert Cox
Dr. Edwin Heyl Delk
Rev. K. E. Evans
Judge James Gay Gordon
Dr. Howard F. Hansell
Rev. T. W. Illman
Miss Mary H. Ingham
Mr. Alba B. Johnson
Dr. W. W. Keen
Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf
Rabbi Isaac Lanman
Rt. Rev. Joseph May
Rabbi Eli Mayer
Mr. E. B. Morris
Rev. George Chalmers Richmond
Mr. J. G. Rosengarten
Miss Florence L. Sanville
Representative and Mrs. Samuel B. Scott
Judge Mayer Sulzberger
Rt. Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins
Dr. James Tyson
Mr. Samuel S. Fels
Mr. W. B. Patterson
Mr. Roy Smith Wallace
Mr. Herbert Welsh
Mr. S. Burns Weston
Mr. Henry Wilbur
Rev. Leon Kurtz Willman

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
COLORED PEOPLE

PROGRAM

of the

Fifth Annual

CONFERENCE

at Philadelphia
April 23, 24 and 25
1913

National Offices of the Association
26 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK

National President
Mr. MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston

Vice-Presidents
Rev. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York
Mr. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York
Bishop ALEXANDER WALTERS, New York
Rev. GARNETT R. WALLER, Baltimore
Miss MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Brooklyn

Chairman, Board of Directors
Mr. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

Treasurer
Mr. WALTER E. SACHS

Director of Publicity and Research
Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS, New York

Secretary
Miss MAY CHILDS NERNEY

32-39-98

FIRST SESSION

April 23d, eight p. m., Temple Keneseth Israel, Broad Street, above Columbia Avenue.

"A FORWARD LOOK"

Presiding: Hon. MOORFIELD STOREY, National President N.A.A.C.P.

Hon. RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG, Mayor of Philadelphia.

RABBI JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF of Keneseth Israel.

Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS, Director of Publicity and Research, N.A.A.C.P.

Mr. HENRY W. WILBUR, Secretary of the Friends' General Conference.

SECOND SESSION

April 24th, two p. m., Central Congregational Church, Eighteenth and Green Streets.

"THE STRUGGLE FOR LAND AND PROPERTY"

Presiding: Rev. SYDNEY HERBERT COX of the Central Congregational Church.

Dr. JAMES H. DILLARD, President of the Jeanes Fund and Director of the Slater Fund.

President JOHN HOPE, Atlanta Baptist College.

Mr. W. ASHBIE HAWKINS, Attorney-at-Law, Baltimore.

Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, JR., Editor of the Richmond Planet and President of the Mechanics Bank of Richmond.

THIRD SESSION

April 24th, eight p. m., Friends' Meeting House, Race Street, above Fifteenth.

"THE PROBLEM OF WORK AND WAGES"

Presiding: Bishop JAMES S. CALDWELL of Philadelphia.

Prof. KELLY MILLER of Howard University.

Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS, Director of Publicity and Research, N.A.A.C.P.

Dr. N. F. MOSSELL, Superintendent, Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital, Philadelphia.

Mr. JOSEPH C. MANNING of Alabama.

FOURTH SESSION

April 25th, ten a. m., Friends' Meeting House, Race Street, above Fifteenth.

Executive Session for Members only.

Presiding: Hon. MOORFIELD STOREY.

Reports of Branches and Delegates.

FIFTH SESSION

April 25th, two p. m., Friends' Meeting House, Race Street, above Fifteenth.

"THE NEW SOUTHERN ATTITUDE"

Presiding: Hon. MOORFIELD STOREY.

Prof. EDWIN MIMS, Vanderbilt University of Nashville.

Dr. HOWARD ODUM of Philadelphia.

Mrs. L. H. HAMMOND of Paine Memorial College, Augusta, Ga.

Dr. M. C. B. Mason, National Organiser, N.A.A.C.P.

Speakers are limited to twenty minutes

Reception at the Eighth Ward Settlement, 922 Locust Street.

Miss FRANCES BARTHOLOMEW will receive the officers and members of the Association from 4.30 to 6.

SIXTH SESSION

April 25th, Witherspoon Hall, eight p. m., Walnut, Juniper and Sansom Streets.

"THE NEW ABOLITION MOVEMENT"

Presiding: Mr. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND of New York, Vice-President N.A.A.C.P.

United States Senator MOSES E. CLAPP of Minnesota.

Justice WENDELL PHILLIPS STAFFORD of the Supreme Court, District of Columbia.

Mr. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

HONORARY COMMITTEE

Mayor and Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg
Dr. R. J. Abele
Miss Lida Stokes Adams
Rev. Matthew Anderson
Mr. A. L. Angell
Rev. W. Y. Arnett
J. C. Asbury, Esq.
Dr. R. W. Bailey
Mr. Jerome Baptiste
Miss Frances Bartholomew
Rev. Samuel Z. Batten
Miss Elvira F. Beckett
Rev. J. C. Beckett
Rabbi Henry Berkowitz
Mrs. Edward W. Biddle
Bishop G. L. Blackwell
Mr. Carl B. Bolivar
Rev. F. Bradley
Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Y. Brinton
Prof. J. R. Paul Brock
Mr. S. J. M.Brock
Rev. J. R. Brown
Miss E. M. Browne
Rev. E. T. Bruce
Mr. George Burnham, Jr.
Bishop J. S. Caldwell
Rev. W. S. Carpenter
Prof. A. Clark
Mrs. C. Howard Clark
Paschal Coggins, Esq.
Dr. Rebecca J. Cole
Rev. H. H. Cooper
Bishop L. J. Coppin
Rev. Sydney Herbert Cox
Mr. Henry L. Davis
Mr. James G. Davis
Dr. Edwin Heyl Delk
Mr. and Mrs. G. Edward Dickerson
Dr. G. A. DiuGuid
Rev. W. S. Drummond
Mr. Patterson Du Bois
Rev. C. C. Dunlap
Dr. P. M. Edwards
Rev. K. E. Evans
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Evans
Mrs. Martha P. Falconer
Mr. Samuel S. Fels
Dr. George Hooper Ferris
Mrs. William Fortie
Gary Brothers
Rev. Alexander Gordon
Judge James Gay Gordon
Rev. Theodore Gould
Rev. W. F. Graham
Rev. F. J. Handy
Dr. Howard F. Hansell
Mr. Ellwood Heacock
Rev. T. W. Illman
Miss Mary H. Ingham
Rev. J. C. Jackson
Mr. Alba B. Johnson
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Johnson
Mrs. Wm. H. Jones
Rev. L. G. Jordan
Dr. W. W. Keen
Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf
Rabbi Isaac Lanman
Mrs. Helen Fauset Lanning
Mrs. S. M. Layton
Rev. John W. Lee
Dr. J. S. Lennon
Dr. C. A. Lewis
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
Rev. John R. Logan
Mr. F. P. Maxwell
Rev. Joseph May
Rabbi Eli Mayer
Mr. Lewis M. Mintess
George W. Mitchell, Esq.
Rev. E. W. Moore
Rev. T. J. Moppins
Mr. E. B. Morris
Mr. John B. Morris
Mr. S. C. Moseley
Dr. N. F. Mossell
Rev. J. M. Moses
J. H. Nutter, Esq.
Prof. T. D. O'Bolger
Rev. J. M. Palmer
Rev. G. W. Parks
John W. Parks, Esq.
Mr. W. B. Patterson
Mr. C. J. Perry
Rev. Henry L. Phillips
Mr. A. D. Purnell
Rev. George Chalmers Richmond
Rev. J. N. Ringgold
Rev. A. R. Robinson
Mr. J. G. Rosengarten
Miss Florence L. Sanville
Rev. J. H. Scott
Representative and Mrs. Samuel B. Scott
Dr. W. A. Sinclair
Dr. Wm. M. Slowe
Dr. Edgar F. Smith, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania
Mr. Robert Smith
Rev. H. K. Spearman
Mr. Andrew F. Stevens
Rev. S. L. Sturgess
Judge Mayer Sulzberger
Dr. I. Walter Sutton
Bishop B. T. Tanner
Dr. Caesar A. A. Taylor
Dr. Paul J. Taylor
Dr. E. B. Terry
Rev. C. A. Tindley
Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins
Dr. J. P. Turner
Dr. James Tyson
Rev. P. A. Wallace
Mr. Roy Smith Wallace
Miss Mamie L. Walton
Mr. A. Warren
Mr. and Mrs. Basil Webb
Mr. Herbert Welsh
Mr. S. Burns Weston
Hon. George H. White
Mr. Henry W. Wilbur
Mr. James H. Williams
Rev. Leon Kurtz Willman
Rev. R. R. Wright, Jr.
Dr. Josefa Zaratt

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

May 6, 1915.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held at the offices of the Association, 26 Vesey Street, New York City, on the 6th day of May, 1915, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Mossell, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Studin, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Jones, Mr. Crawford, Miss Ovington, Mr. Villard.

Regrets from Mr. Powell and Dr. Holmes.

The meeting was called to order at 4.15. Mr. Studin in the chair from 4.15 to 4.45, succeeded by Mr. Villard.

The Secretary pro tem reported that the Quincy (Ill.) Branch asked that Article VI, Section 3, of its constitution be amended. The amendment was approved by the Board.

It was regularly moved and seconded that the Maclean Memorial Fund be deposited in the Irving Savings Institution in New York. Carried.

The constitution offered by the committee at Muskogee, Okla., was referred back to the Association Secretary.

The constitution of the Washington Branch was referred back to the Secretary who shall meet with the officers of the Washington Branch as soon as convenient and take up in detail with them a few matters, including the formation of an Advisory Committee.

The Secretary pro tem read the resignation of Mr. Sachs from the Treasurership. Mr. Sachs found it impossible, owing to pressure of business, to attend Board meetings regularly or to give the time he deemed essential to the discharge of his duties. The Board asked that Mr. Sachs keep his resignation in abeyance until Fall.

The Chair reported a number of legal cases. The Long case was referred to Mr. Studin.

The Director of Publicity and Research reported absence from the city during the month of May on a lecture trip in California, Texas, Washington, Oregon, Georgia and Missouri. The Director also reported that Dr. Dillard, the agent of the Slater Fund, had practically promised an appropriation of $1000 next year for the research work of his department.

The Secretary pro tem reported that Mr. Milholland offers $1000 to cover the expenses for one year of the maintenance of offices in Washington in charge of Senator Blair. The work, however, the object of which is to secure the passage by Congress of a bill endorsing Federal Aid to Education, will be done in the name of the Association, and the Association will receive credit for any results.

A committee composed of Mr. Studin, Dr. Waller and Dr. Sinclair was appointed to meet with Mr. Milholland to discuss this question with him. The Board expressed its thanks to Mr. Milholland for his offer. It believed that nothing could be done with the present Congress and hoped that Mr. Milholland might postpone active work in the name of the Association until autumn.

The meeting closed with an earnest appeal on the part of the Chairman for a fuller support from the members of the Board.

Oswald Garrison Villard.
Chairman, Board of Directors.

Mary White Ovington.
Secretary pro tem.

MESSENGER BO

1/6/38

Treasurer's Report of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of May 1913

	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
N. A. A. C. P. General Account	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Apr 30 191	14 98	Salaries	789 12
	Memberships	381 00	Printing	73 73
	Contributions	898 90	General Expense	172 39
	Literature	3 37	Furniture and Fixtures	
	Miscellaneous		Miscellaneous:	
			Trav. Expense	137 56
			N.C.B.Mason	33 20
			A. L. Holsey (Loan)	15 00
			The Crisis	74 64
			Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on May 31 191	3 61
		1298 25		1298 25
N. A. A. C. P. Crisis Account	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on May 31 191	3 61		
	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Apr 30 191	736 51	Salaries	
	Agents		Books	
	Advertisers		Postage	
	Books		Stationery and Supplies	
	Subscriptions and Sales		General Expense	
	Miscellaneous		Publishing	
			Miscellaneous:	
	Total Receipts	1343 17	Total Disbursements	1134 79
			Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on May 31 191	944 89
		2079 68		2079 68
N. A. A. C. P. Special Account	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on May 31 191	944 89		
	Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Apr 30 , 191	903 83	Legal Redress Fund	128 47
	Maclean Memorial Fund	04	Lynching Investigation Fund	
	Legal Redress Fund		Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on May 31 , 191	775 40
	Lynching Investigation Fund			
		903 87		903 87
	Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on May 31 , 191	775 40		

Remarks:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors
June 3, 1913

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held at the offices of the Association, 26 Vesey Street, New York City, on the 3rd day of June, 1913, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Bishop, Dr. Jones, Dr. Waller, Mr. Milholland, Miss Gruening, Mr. Walling, Mr. Studin.

Mr. Studin in the chair.

Voted that the constitutions of Muskogee and Oklahoma City be referred to the Secretary with power to act if they conform to the requirements of the Association.

1/61/34

Mr. Milholland called attention to the fact that the decision of the Circuit Court of Maryland on the Grandfather Clause is of great importance and that it has made a deep impression upon the friends who have been following the matter. This is the first time there has been a friendly decision.

Mr. Studin suggested that a committee of two be appointed to consider the Maryland matter with power to act in the interest of the Association.

Voted that Mr. Studin and Mr. Milholland be appointed the committee to consider the Maryland matter with power to add to the committee. The name of Mr. Ivins, Mr. Pillsbury and Mr. John D. Johnson were suggested by Mr. Milholland as persons likely to help in the matter.

SPINGARN MEDAL:- Voted that further action in the matter of the Spingarn Medal be deferred until Dr. Spingarn could be present at a meeting of the Board.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE:- The report of the Vigilance Committee by Mr. Studin accepted and placed on file.

INTERMARRIAGE:- Voted that a committee of three, Mr. Walling to act as chairman and the other two members of the committee to be selected by him, be designated to consider the Intermarriage question with power to take such action as shall seem fit.

FEDERAL AID:- Voted that Dr. Du Bois make a statement concerning Federal Aid to Education in the Crisis.

Chas. H. Studin
Acting Chairman.

Richetta G. Randolph
Acting Secretary.

Treasurer's Report of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of June 191 8

	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
N. A. A. C. P. General Account	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on May 31 191	2 61	Salaries	170 00
	Memberships	255 00	Printing	
	Contributions	25 80	General Expense	148 81
	Literature	1 25	Furniture and Fixtures	
	Miscellaneous		Miscellaneous:	
	The Crisis	88 61	Trav. Expense	75 00
	A.L. Holsey (on loan)	10 00		
	N.C.B.Mason	96 17	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on June 30 191	87 93
		479 44		479 44
	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on June 30 191	87 93		
N. A. A. C. P. Crisis Account	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on May 31 191	944 89	Salaries	
	Agents		Books	
	Advertisers		Postage	
	Books		Stationery and Supplies	
	Subscriptions and Sales		General Expense	
	Miscellaneous		Publishing	
			Miscellaneous:	
	Total Receipts	1400 03	Total Disbursements	2322 63
			Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on June 30 191	22 30
		2344 93		2344 93
	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on June 30 191	22 30		
N. A. A. C. P. Special Account	Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on May 31 191	775 40	Legal Redress Fund	
	Lawyers Salary	200 00	Lynching Investigation Fund	
	Legal Redress Fund		Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on June 30 191	975 40
	Lynching Investigation Fund			
		975 40		975 40
	Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on June 30 191	975 40		

Remarks:

Salaries due Dr. DuBois, Miss Nerney and Dr. Mason for month of June are unpaid.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

July 1, 1913.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held at the offices of the Association, 26 Vesey Street, New York City, on the 1st day of July, 1913, at four o'clock, pursuant to notuce.

Present: Dr. Jones, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Waller, Dr. Sinclair, Dr. Du Bois, Dr. Spingarn, Mr. Studin, Mr. Sachs, Miss Ovington, Mr. C. Ames Brooks, Mrs. Morgenthau, and Miss Nerney.

1/61/30

Miss Ovington in the chair.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Brooks reported for Mr. Wherry, the counsel for the Association, on the Baltimore segregation matter, giving a brief history of the case and an account of the recent hearing before the Supreme Court of Maryland. The case will not be decided until August 5. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Brooks and to Mr. Wherry for their interest and valuable services to the Association in this matter.

Report of the Treasurer accepted and placed on file.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY:- At Miss Ovington's suggestion the Secretary wrote to eleven branches requesting them to contribute $100 each toward the salary of a lawyer to be engaged to do the mechanical and routine work for the attorneys on the Association's Legal Redress Committee who have so generously given us of their time. Favorable replies have been received from ten. Indianapolis was the first to pledge the required amount. Washington was the first to send the contribution. The contribution from Indianapolis is now in.

The Secretary reported on her recent visit to branches as follows:- In Chicago renewals of several generous contributions were secured. Successful meetings were held in Detroit, Baltimore and Washington. In Detroit and Baltimore a portion of the amount requested for the lawyer's salary was raised and the balance pledged. In Washington over $100 toward the lawyer's salary was raised and more pledged. About twenty new members and several subscribers for the Crisis were secured.

In accordance with instructionsreceived from the Board of Directors, the Secretary went to Dr. Waldron to explain that the Board felt it was unwise for him to keep the presidency of the Washington Local now that he had become an applicant for political office, and to suggest that he should either give up his political ambitions or resign from the presidency. Dr. Waldron refused to consider either course. The matter was then taken up with the Executive Committee of the Local and with Dr. Waldron. No action was taken but the sense of the meeting was that Dr. Waldron should follow the suggestion of the Board of Directors. The Executive Committee of the Local has since reported that at a second meeting of the Committee held after the Secretary left Washington, Dr. Waldron ruled that the matter could not come up for discussion since there was not a quorum present, and at the regular meeting of the Local, Dr. Waldron ruled so as to prevent the matter being brought before the members. A large majority of those present (127) adjourned to an adjoining room, elected a temporary President and Secretary, and by unanimous vote declared the office of President vacant and empowered the Vice President to act.

1/61/31

A motion was made that in order to get at the facts of the Washington situation, Mr. Thomas, a representative of the Washington Executive Committee, be permitted to address the meeting. Objection by Dr. Waller. Discussion. Motion seconded and passed.

Mr. Thomas stated the position of the Washington Executive Committee. The Secretary read the communications and clippings which Dr. Waldron had requested be read to the Board. Discussion.

The constitution of the Washington Local was submitted for approval.

Dr. Sinclair moved that a committee of two, one of whom should be Dr. Du Bois, be appointed to take up the matter.

Dr. Spingarn offered a substitute motion that the matter be placed in the hands of the Branch Committee and that the Committee report to the Board as soon as possible. Seconded and passed.

The Director of Publicity and Research gave a very brief account of his trip in the West. He reported the keenest interest in the work of the Association and in the Crisis and mentioned places where new branches might be formed.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Acting Chairman.

Secretary.

Treasurer's Report of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of July 1913

N. A. A. C. P. General Account

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on June 30 91	87 93	Salaries	498 33
Memberships	278 75	Printing	25 00
Contributions	166 10	General Expense	133 51
Literature	1 30	Furniture and Fixtures	
Miscellaneous		Miscellaneous:	
M. C. B. Mason	146 10	Trav. Expense	33 28
Special Funds (Loan)	475 00	M. C. B. Mason	244 27
		Crisis	45 40
		Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on July 31 91	175 39
	1155 18		1155 18
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on July 31 91	175 39		

N. A. A. C. P. Crisis Account

1/6/32

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on June 30 191	22 30	Salaries	
Agents		Books	
Advertisers		Postage	
Books		Stationery and Supplies	
Subscriptions and Sales		General Expense	
Miscellaneous		Publishing	
		Miscellaneous:	
Total Receipts	1300 24	Total Disbursements	796 41
		Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on July 31 191	526 13
	1322 54		1322 54
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on July 31	526 13		

N. A. A. C. P. Special Account

Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on June 30 , 191	975 40	Legal Redress Fund	30
Lawyers Salary	300 00	Lynching Investigation Fund	
Legal Redress Fund Interest	11 63	Loan to Gen. Funds	475 00
Lynching Investigation Fund		Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on July 31 , 191	811 73
	1287 03		1287 03
Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on July 31 , 191	811 73		

Remarks:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

August 5, 1913.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held at the offices of the Association, 26 Vesey Street, New York City, on the 5th day of August, 1913, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Mr. Villard, Dr. Du Bois, Dr. Jones, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Spingarn, Mr. Studin, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Kennaday, Dr. Waller, Dr. Sinclair, Miss Ovington, Miss Nerney, Mr. Thomas and Mr. F. H. M. Murray.

Regrets from Miss Wald.

Miss Ovington in the chair from 4.30 to 5; Mr. Villard from 5 to 6.

Report of the Treasurer accepted and placed on file.

WASHINGTON MATTER: Dr. Spingarn, Chairman of the Committee on Branches, in presenting Mr. Murray, who came from Washington to represent Dr. Waldron, stated that the National Association was interested solely in getting a fighting organization in Washington and not in personalities or "charges".

After Mr. Murray's address, a discussion followed and Dr. Spingarn offered the following report from the Committee on Branches in the form of a resolution:- "We find that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has no official branch in the District of Columbia. We therefore recommend that all members of the Association who have paid dues in the city of Washington up to and including June 20th (the day of the last meeting of the Washington group) shall be recognized as constituting the official branch of the Association in the District of Columbia; and we further recommend that a constitution shall be provided by your Board of Directors for this branch, which shall require an election of officers on the third Friday in January, and which shall give authority to your Board to select officers for the branch to hold office until that date."

It was moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted. In reply to question, Dr. Spingarn read a letter from Dr. Waldron received the day of the Board meeting, giving his reasons for not being present and explaining that Mr. Murray was to attend the Board meeting in his place.

Dr. Waller offered an amendment that the election be held the third Friday in October, instead of the third Friday in January; that the membership of the branch be certified to the Chairman of the Committee on Branches and back to the membership in Washington, and that in the meantime, no officers be appointed by the Board. This was seconded and a discussion followed.

The amendment was put to vote and lost, Dr. Waller alone voting for it.

The original motion was thereupon put and was carried by 9 to 1, Mr. Crawford voting against the resolution merely because of disapproval of the phrasing of the first sentence.

A motion was made by Mr. Studin that the selection of officers for the Washington Branch and the approval of the constitution be referred to the Committee on Branches, with power to act. Carried.

Mr. Villard read correspondence in regard to the segregation of colored employees in the Government departments in Washington and requested the approval of the Board in the course he outlined for possible future action.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that Mr. Villard be authorized to present to the President of the United States a resolution of protest in the name of the Association.

1/21/28

It was voted that Baltimore be chosen as the place of the next National Conference.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Oswald Garrison Villard.

Chairman, Board of Directors.

May Childs Nerney

Secretary.

TELEPHONE CORTLANDT 5639

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

NATIONAL OFFICES—26 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK

National President: MR. MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston.
Vice-Presidents: REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York.
MR. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York.
BISHOP ALEXANDER WALTERS, New York.
REV. GARNETT R. WALLER, Baltimore.
MISS MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Brooklyn.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
Treasurer: MR. WALTER E. SACHS, New York.
Director of Publicity and Research: DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, New York.
National Organizer: DR. M. C. B. MASON, Cincinnati.
Secretary: MISS MAY CHILDS NERNEY, Brooklyn.

August 18, 1913.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(In addition to the above)

Miss Jane Addams, Chicago.
Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, New York.
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York.
Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago.
Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven.
Mr. Thomas Ewing, Jr., New York.
Dr. V. Morton Jones, Brooklyn.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York.
Mr. Paul Kennaday, New York.
Mr. Joseph Prince Loud, Boston.
Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., New York.
Dr. N. F. Mossell, Philadelphia.
Mr. Wilson M. Powell, Jr., New York.
Mr. Charles Edward Russell, New York.
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia.
Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, New York.
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York.
Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C.
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn.

1/61/26

Dear Friend:

You have doubtless read of the alarming increase in the segregation of colored employees in the Government departments in Washington. There is truth in the statement that this has been practiced in some degree for years, but never before has any department dared to introduce it in the sweeping fashion recently inaugurated by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, nor has any department hitherto ventured to crystallize it in an official order such as has recently been issued by the Treasury Department.

The Post Office Department almost immediately promulgated a similar order and soon we may expect to have "nigger" sections in all the Washington departments and the entire Bourbon program enacted in the District of Columbia. The recent annulment of the Civil Rights Act sweeps away the colored man's last possible defense in the City of Washington.

Will you help us to fight? Will you write at once a letter of protest – first, to your representative in Congress, second, to both of your State senators, and third to the President of the United States? Will you try and secure at least five of your friends to do the same? Will you then write us and tell us what you have done? Please let us hear from you as soon as possible.

For your information we enclose an official protest written by the Chairman of our Board which the Association sent to President Wilson. We can supply you with copies of this for free distribution.

Sincerely yours,

Oswald Garrison Villard

32-39-96

Mr. Editor:

As a Southerner interested in vital Southern problems will you not read the enclosed and comment thereon in your columns?

Very truly yours,

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

26 Vesey Street, New York
October 26, 1913

THE JIM-CROW CAR AGAIN.

One of the most enlightened students of race relationships, here and elsewhere, Sir Sidney Olivier, for five years Governor of Jamaica spoke yesterday before the Church of England Congress on the dangers to the United States from race discriminations. If they are adhered to, so the cabled report runs, he feels that there will be danger of civil war and rebellion. If this is to be avoided, he says, "statesmen and citizens" must "face in the contrary direction." It is not a theorist who speaks, but a trained colonial administrator, who has governed an island containing but 15,605 whites among 793,382 blacks. Moreover, Sir Sidney Olivier has travelled in our Southern States for the express purpose of studying our race relations at close range, and in more than one paper has deprecated much that he found there, dwelling notably upon the absence of such an admirable black constabulary as keeps the peace in Jamaica, and upon the many rasping discriminations which bear down so heavily on the American of color. As a result he has written that "the color line is not a rational line, the logic neither of words nor facts will uphold it."

If we should be asked what is the discrimination in the South, not known in Jamaica, which to-day is most unjust to the colored people in their daily life, we should be tempted to say the "Jim-Crow car." For every time the colored man would travel the badge of inferiority is placed upon him, unless he is one of the few who, like Booker Washington, can obtain accommodation in a Pullman car. The enlightened white Southerner is gradually beginning to realize what this means; Dr. James H. Dillard, of the Jeannes Fund and Slater Fund, is, for instance, cited as declaring: "If I were a colored man, the 'Jim-Crow' cars alone would drive me out of the South"—and it is indubitable that this institution is driving Negroes out of the South and keeping them out. Thus, there are hundreds of colored people in Washington alone who will not go into Virginia because they will not enter the separate coach. But the Jim-Crow car policy is not for the moment the greatest grievance. In the South there is no escape from it, and it is accepted by the Negroes there as something that has come to stay for a long

time, though eventually it must go if the principles of Christianity are lived up to. But aside from its injustice and discrimination, the actual conditions of travel in the car itself are so unbearable as to call forth the bitterest complaints, which go unheeded because the Negro has no vote and the superior race is too superior to listen to fault-finding from blacks.

One of the soberest and wisest of the Negro newspapers, the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, had this to say in a recent editorial about the Jim-Crow car:

"During the years of its existence, it has worked untold hardship, injustice, inconvenience, and discomfiture upon the colored travelling public, and unless something is done, we must endure for years to come (for the end is not in sight) discrimination that is almost intolerable. Of all the separate legislation in the South, nothing grinds so intensely and is so unbearable as the conditions that we must endure on account of the separate car law."

It points out that the Jim-Crow laws in every State require equal accommodation for both races. But they are not equal, save in schedule: "the Negro travelling public gets there about the same time, but bedraggled, sore, weary, hungry, and half-dead. There is nothing like 'equal accommodation.'" Thus the Jim-Crow car is very seldom cleaned; it is the oldest and most dilapidated coach the railroad has in service, and is often sandwiched in between a steel baggage or mail car and Pullman coach, which insures its destruction in the event of a wreck. Often the accommodation for blacks is part of a baggage car or of the white smoker. The newsboy keeps his things in it, and the porter as well; the train crew loaf in it, and do not hesitate to bestow their attentions on colored women if they see fit, and the roughest section-crews sometimes terrorize it. There is usually no colored smoker, the toilet accommodations are inadequate, and there is no opportunity to obtain meals while travelling. This works very great hardship on long trips, as from Texas to the North, and colored passengers, women and men, paying first-class rates, sometimes go twenty-four hours without food.

That this is a stupid, short-sighted policy on the part of the railroads, the *Southwestern Christian Advocate* points out. Negroes like to travel, and they are a majority of the population in several States, but the railroads deliberately seek to check their revenue from this source. If a special train for colored people is scheduled, it is usually crowded; for then there is a chance that the coaches will be clean, with adequate water supply for drinking and washing, and a train-crew more respectful than usual. Just as some of the Southern newspapers have found within the year that it pays to have special departments for news of the colored people, so the railroads may become conscious of the financial injury they are doing themselves by their present policy. Meanwhile, the time has come, we are convinced, when a determined effort should be made, through the Interstate Commerce Commission perhaps, to see to it that the abuses cited, which are so clearly contrary to law, shall cease, if only because they discredit our civilization.

We are aware, of course, that the mere proposal to abolish the Jim-Crow car at present provokes a storm of anger, just as we know that the presence in white cars of the lowest element of the Negroes does mean hardship for refined white passengers, precisely as refined colored passengers suffer from overbearing white boors who enter their coach. But is there no way out? Is there not any constructive suggestion to offer? We have one which, it seems to us is at least worth discussing. It is the adoption of the foreign system of cars of varying classes and rates of fare. We practically have two classes now, the Pullman and the "day-coach." In Europe they have "unwashed" peasants to deal with, but they are almost never found in the first or second class carriages. They pay third and fourth class rates and receive decent and clean accommodations. Is it impossible to adapt this system to our Southern railroads? It would do away with discrimination, while the presence in every class of white men with votes would prevent the existing intolerable violation of law. At least, as Sir Sydney says of the whole question, a solution along this line would be travelling the only road which leads to civil peace.—*From the New York Evening Post, October* 3, 1913.

Treasurer's Report of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of OCTOBER 1915

	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
N. A. A. C. P. General Account	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Sept. 30 191	223 72	Salaries	300 00
	Memberships	268 25	Printing	100 00
	Contributions	22 00	General Expense	131 88
	Literature	9 89	Furniture and Fixtures	
	Miscellaneous		Miscellaneous:	
	W.C.B.Mason	241 17	The Crisis	10 51
			Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Oct. 31 191	242 64
		785 03		785 03
	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Oct. 31 191	242 64		
N. A. A. C. P. Crisis Account	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Sept. 30 191	148 88	Salaries	
	Agents		Books	
	Advertisers		Postage	
	Books		Stationery and Supplies	
	Subscriptions and Sales		General Expense	
	Miscellaneous		Publishing	
			Miscellaneous:	
	Total Receipts	1634 56	Total Disbursements	1631 60
			Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Oct. 31 191	151 84
		1783 44		1783 44
	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Oct. 31 191	151 84		
N. A. A. C. P. Special Account	Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Sept. 30 , 191	1508 54	Legal Redress Fund	48 80
			Lynching Investigation Fund	
	Legal Redress Fund	100 00	Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Oct. 31 , 191	1559 74
	Lynching Investigation Fund			
		1608 54		1608 54
	Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Oct. 31 , 191	1559 74		

Remarks:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors.

November 6, 1913.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held at the offices of the Association, 26 Vesey Street, New York City, on the 6th day of November, 1913, at four o'clock pursuant to notice.

Present: Mr. Villard, Dr. Jones, Mr. Studin, Dr. Du Bois, Dr. Waller, Mr. Bishop, Miss Ovington, Mr. Russell, Mr. Walling, Miss Nerney.

Regrets from Dr. Sinclair, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Holmes, Miss Wald, Mr. Kennaday.

1/21/25

Mr. Villard presided.

Minutes of the last meeting were approved.

Report of the Chair. Mr. Villard reported on the recent meetings in Baltimore and Washington, at which he delivered addresses. He quoted a letter he had received from Mr. McAdoo stating that Mr. Blalock denied his reported attempt to eliminate colored employees from the Federal Building in Atlanta. He also read a letter from the Civil Service Reform League, saying that it was impossible for them to take action on the segregation question as it did not fall within the scope of the work of the League. He reported a case of discrimination in the Y. M. C. A. in Boston, which had been successfully handled by the Boston Branch. Report accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Sachs' resignation as Treasurer read. Voted that this be accepted with regret.

Bishop Walter's resignation read. Voted that it be accepted. Voted that Mr. Archibald Grimke be elected a member of the Board of Directors and a Vice-President of the Association in place of Bishop Walter's resigned.

The following committees were appointed:

PUBLICATIONS:

Mr. Kennaday chairman with power to select other members of the committee.

[c. Nov. 1913]

Found with MS dated 1911

COMMITTEE TO ARRANGE FOR MASS MEETING in New York to protest against segregation. Mr. Kennaday chairman with power to select other members of the committee.

COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH THE URBAN LEAGUE in regard to the relation of their work to that of the Association. Mr. Arthur Spingarn chairman with power to select other members of the committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES:

Reports from all committees were called for by the Chair. Mr. Studin reported progress for the Legal Redress and Legislative Committee and for the Membership Committee.

Miss Ovington reported the successful result of her work in regard to the case of Miss Carrie Lee of New Bedford who was barred from the Campus at Smith because of her color. Miss Ovington was authorized by the Board to express their congratulations to Miss Lee for her dignity and fine courage which did much to bring about the victory.

2/1/63

Report of the Secretary: Mass meetings protesting against segregation have been held by the Association's branches in Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Tacoma, Topeka and Northern California. In New Haven, Connecticut, Mr. Crawford, a member of the Board addressed an enthusiastic meeting, and in Portland Dr. Mason held a successful meeting. Dr. Spingarn addressed a meeting at Providence.

A six hundred word abstract of the segregation report has been accepted by the Associated Press and other news services and mailed with the full report to over 600 daily papers, the colored press and secret societies, 50 religious papers, the radical press, to all members of Congress, except southerners, to miscellaneous magazines and to a list of individuals who might be interested. Mr. Villard's article on the "Jim Crow Car" with a quotation from the address of Professor W. O. Scroggs on the same subject, delivered before the Southern Sociological Congress, was mailed to 600 newspapers in the South.

Mr. Brinsmade, the new attorney has taken up his duties. The Grandfather case has not been decided. The record of the McCabe case has not been printed. This is being watched.

Report accepted and placed on file.

The Secretary requested the approval of the following constitutions, provided they conform to the rules of the Association - St. Paul, Seattle and Trenton. Voted.

[c NN 1913]

On recommendation of the Secretary, voted that the Association should have a pin designed by Mr. Richard Brown or some other artist, a modification of the same design to be used for our college chapters.

On recommendation of the Secretary, voted that a Committee of three be appointed to consider the advisability of giving the pageant in New York in some large auditorium. Mrs. Morgenthau was appointed chairman with power to select the other members of the committee.

On recommendation of the Secretary, voted that a committee of three be appointed to consider using moving picture scenarios to advertise the work of the Association. Mr. Arthur Spingarn was appointed chairman with power to select the other members of the committee.

On recommendation of the Secretary, voted that the Association accept Mr. Russell's offer to secure an expert for $10. a week to watch all bills introduced into Congress for matter in which the Association would be interested.

Voted that the Secretary be empowered to secure a new clerk at a salary of $50. per month.

The Secretary suggested that a publicity bureau be organized by Mr. Hallinan of Chicago. The Association to pay his expenses and salary for two weeks, this bureau to be in the National Association offices and to be in charge of the Secretary. Discussion. Laid on the table.

The Director of Publicity and Research reported briefly on the Emancipation Exposition. Report accepted.

The Secretary read the report of the Treasurer, which was accepted and placed on file.

On suggestion of the Secretary. Voted that the following accounts, Lynching, Legal Redress, Virginia Christian and Lawyer's salary which are now carried on our books as separate accounts although deposited in the bank together as "Special Funds" be hereafter carried on our books as one account called the Legal Redress and Legislative Fund.

Dr. Du Bois presented the request of Mrs. Marshall head of a Conservatory of Music in Washington, D. C., that the Association cooperate with her in giving a concert in New York. Voted to leave the matter to a committee of three. Miss

Treasurer's Report of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of NOVEMBER 1913

N. A. A. C. P. General Account

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Oct. 31 191	242 64	Salaries	717 33
Memberships	289 60	Printing	
Contributions	992 50	General Expense	319 00
Literature	1 00	Furniture and Fixtures	181 63
Miscellaneous		Miscellaneous:	
The Crisis	36 84	M. C. B. Mason	241 19
		Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Nov. 29 191	103 43
	1562 58		1562 58
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Nov. 29 191	103 43		

N. A. A. C. P. Crisis Account

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Oct. 31 191	151 84	Salaries	
Agents		Books	
Advertisers		Postage	
Books		Stationery and Supplies	
Subscriptions and Sales		General Expense	
Miscellaneous		Publishing	
Total Receipts	1695 55	Miscellaneous:	
		Total Disbursements	1657 32
		Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Nov. 29 191	190 07
	1847 39		1847 39
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Nov. 29 191	190 07		

N. A. A. C. P. Special Account

Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Oct. 31 191	1559 74	Legal Redress Fund	216 75
Legal Redress Fund		Lynching Investigation Fund	
Lynching Investigation Fund		Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Nov. 29 191	942 99
		Irving Savings Bank	400 00
	1559 74		1559 74
Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Nov. 29 191	942 99		
Remarks: Irving Savings Bank (Maclean Fund)	400 00		

1/61/14

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors.

December 2, 1913.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held at the offices of the Association, 26 Vesey Street, New York City, on the 2nd day of December, 1913, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Mr. Villard, Mr. Kennaday, Mrs. Kelley, Dr. Sinclair, Dr. Brooks, Miss Ovington, Mr. Bishop, Dr. Jones, Dr. Du Bois, Miss Nerney.

Regrets from Miss Wald, Mr. Wilson M. Powell, Jr., Dr. Spingarn, Mr. Studin.

Miss Ovington in the chair from 4.00 to 4.25; Mr. Villard from 4.25 to 6.00.

Minutes of the last meeting were approved.

Treasurer's report was read by the Secretary. Accepted and placed on file.

Reports from all committees were called for by the Chair.

CRISIS COMMITTEE: - Miss Ovington, in the absence of Dr. Spingarn, reported progress for the Crisis Committee.

Dr. Brooks' resignation from the Crisis Committee was accepted and ordered reported to the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Spingarn.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE: - Mr. Kennaday, in the absence of Mr. Studin, reported for the Committee.

Voted to approve the resolution of the Membership Committee recommending to the Board of Directors that the work of the National Association and the duty of Crisis readers to become members of the National Association be clearly and prominently presented in each number of the Crisis.

Voted to approve the action of the Membership Committee which, on motion of Dr. Spingarn, voted that the New York Vigilance Committee be completely reorganized with a new body of

officers, who are to be regarded as ~~an~~ the active agency in this vicinity for increasing the funds of the Association, and voted further that the legal work formerly handled by the Vigilance Committee be referred to the National office. The Board expressed its grateful thanks for the work of the President, Dr. Spingarn.

Mr. Kennaday, who was appointed by the Membership Committee to investigate ways and means of circularizing to increase the membership of the Association reported his plan as follows:

To make an appeal through the Crisis, followed up by a circular letter, with a second appeal through the Crisis. The entire cost, including the extra copies of the Crisis for a list of 10,000 would be about $1,000.

After discussion, VOTED that Mr. Kennaday be instructed to try the experiment of circularizing first a list of 1,000 selected names.

OFFICE COMMITTEE: - Miss Ovington, the Chairman, reported progress.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE: - Report of Mr. Kennaday, the Chairman, accepted and placed on file.

REPORT OF THE CHAIR: - The Chairman reported that he had addressed anti-segregation meetings at Cornell University and in Faneuil Hall, Boston; that an article of his on this subject appears in the current number of the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW; that he has an engagement to speak on the same subject on Wendell Phillips' Birthday, January 6, under the auspices of the Washington Branch.

The Chairman also reported further on the Blalock matter.

Voted to leave to the discretion of the Chairman the advisability of sending Mr. Brinsmade to Atlanta to see the colored men who have been dismissed and to secure, if possible, affidavits from the newspaper man who reported the interview, and from others.

Report accepted.

SECRETARY'S REPORT: - The Secretary reported on the following:-

NEW YORK MEETING: - Voted that a meeting to protest against segregation be arranged, in the Mount Olivet Church with Mr. Bishop as Chairman.

Voted that another meeting of protest be held in Dr. Holmes' church, Dr. Holmes as Chairman.

Voted that a third meeting be held in Mr. Grant's church with Mr. Grant as Chairman.

Voted that an after meeting be held in St. Mark's Guild, with Mrs. Kelley as Chairman.

Resolutions from these meetings to be wired to the President.

1/6/11

ANNUAL MEETING: - Voted to approve the tentative arrangement made by the Secretary to hold the annual meeting on January 5 in the Charities Building Auditorium.

The Secretary reported on the following branches: Baltimore, Detroit, Washington. Full details are given in the January number of the Crisis.

Voted, that the recommendation of the Secretary to approve the constitutions of the Cleveland, Providence and Talladega branches, provided they conform to the requirements of the Association, be approved.

Voted to ratify the Secretary's acceptance of the invitation from the National Conference of Charities and Correction to hold a meeting about the time of their Forty-first Annual session, at Memphis, Tenn., which will begin May 8, 1914, and probably last a week.

Voted to leave the matter of dates and arrangements of the Annual Conference of our Association, which is to be held in Baltimore, the date of the Washington meeting to follow, and the relation of these to the Memphis Conference, to a committee of the officers of the Association.

Voted that the following be appointed a Program Committee, (with power to enlarge), to have charge of the programs of the Annual Meeting, and the Conferences at Baltimore and Memphis: Dr. Du Bois, Chairman; Dr. Jones, Dr. Spingarn, with the Secretary and Chairman of the Board ex officio.

Voted that Mr. Hallinan be engaged to take charge of the publicity work at the Baltimore and Memphis Conferences.

SEGREGATION: - The Secretary stated that the report of the segregation investigation has received unexpected publicity in the press and that the office is in receipt of many requests for copies, including requests from members of Congress.

Voted, on recommendation of the Secretary that the Secretaries of all our branches be directed to ask each branch member to write his representatives in Congress requesting them to use their influence to get a bill introduced asking for an official investigation of segregation.

Voted that the suggestion of the Secretary that a symposium on this subject be published by the Association be left to the Publication Committee.

The Secretary reported that the matter of Farm Segregation as urged in the PROGRESSIVE FARMER, a most influential Southern agricultural paper, had been looked into carefully, and the only course for the Association to follow seemed to be that of publicity. The matter has already been referred to the Crisis.

In response to a request from Mr. Grimke and the Executive Committee of the Washington Branch that Section 5, Paragraph 2, of the Washington constitution be amended so as to permit persons becoming members after June 20, 1913, to participate in the annual election of officers on the 16th of January next, the Branch Committee offers the following substitute clause which is satisfactory to the Branch, and for which the committee asks the ratification of the Board: "No members of the Washington Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who shall have been elected after January 1, 1914, shall be eligible to cast a vote at the election on January 16, 1914." Voted.

Report accepted and placed on file.

On recommendation of the Chair, voted to leave the decision of the advisability of engaging an Organizer for the coming year to the following committee: Dr. Holmes, Mr. Bishop, Dr. Jones, Dr. Holmes acting as Chairman, this committee to confer with the Branch Committee.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Oswald Garrison Villard.

Chairman, Board of Directors.

May Childs Nerney

Secretary.

1/61/13

Treasurer's Report of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of December 1913

N. A. A. C. P. General Account

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Nov. 30 191	103 45	Salaries	625 97
Memberships	1012 50	Printing	703 70
Contributions	1532 33	General Expense	282 78
Literature	1 00	Furniture and Fixtures	25 62
Miscellaneous	4 81	Miscellaneous:	
		The Crisis	374 86
		O. G. Villard (on loan)	105 00
		Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Dec. 31 191	636 14
	2654 07		2654 07
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on , 191			

N. A. A. C. P. Crisis Account

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Nov. 30 191	190 07	Salaries	
Agents		Books	
Advertisers		Postage	
Books		Stationery and Supplies	
Subscriptions and Sales		General Expense	
Miscellaneous		Publishing	
Total Receipts	2436 49	Miscellaneous:	
		Total Disbursements	2444 28
		Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Dec. 31, 191	182 28
	2626 56		2626 56
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on , 191			

N. A. A. C. P. Special Account

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Irving Savings Bank	400 00	Legal Redress Fund	252 80
Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Nov. 30 , 191	942 99	Lynching Investigation Fund	
Maclean Fund	2 00		
Legal Redress Fund		Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Dec. 31 , 191	729 84
Lynching Investigation Fund		Irving Savings Bank	402 00
	1364 64		1364 64
Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on , 191			

Remarks:

1/6/17

1913. [N.A.A.C.P.]

44-3-343

MEMORANDUM TO

MR. J. E. SPINGARN, MR. ARTHUR SPINGARN AND MISS OVINGTON

Continuing our conversation of last night I want to suggest three possible moves for the reorganization of the N.A.A.C.P.

PROPOSAL #1: That the CRISIS and the National Association be entirely separated, the CRISIS Associates taking over the CRISIS and Mr. Villard taking over the National Association and becoming Chairman of the Board. In this case I would promise the most complete and thorough-going effort at cooperation with Mr. Villard and the Board.

PROPOSAL #2: That Miss Ovington become Chairman of the Board. That a young colored man be selected as secretary and organizer and the CRISIS remain as at present except that a definite legal contract be drawn between me and the Board. This contract would call for my services to edit and manage the CRISIS. All other work would be voluntary as in the case of other members of the Board. The above might be modified by making Mr. Grimke Chairman of the Board and Miss Ovington Vice-Chairman.

44-3C-103

PROPOSAL #3: In case Miss Nerney resigns I am willing to combine the offices of Director of Publications and Research and Secretary, and thus become Executive Secretary of the organization, working under the Board and between meetings under the Chairman of the Board. I should expect my salary to be $3000 a year and I have figured it out that with less expenditure than at present we could have an organizer at $1200 a year salary and $600 expenses and a managing editor at $1200. With the first increase in revenue we could hire a lawyer on the one hand and an advertising agent on the other.

The last proposal I like least of any but in emergency I will accept it.

Orchard 5561

WHAT A SOUTHERN WHITE MAN SAYS ABOUT THE JIM-CROW CAR

From an address of Prof. W. O. Scroggs, Ph.D., University of Louisiana. Delivered before the Southern Sociological Congress at Atlanta, Ga., 1913.

32-39-95

Railways, however, while providing separate accommodations, have not undertaken to make these equal for both races. A short time ago I made a journey which involved travel on local trains over six different railway lines, and on only one of these did I find equal conveniences for white and black. On two trains the whites were furnished with modern vestibuled coaches, while the Negro coaches were of the antiquated open-platform pattern, very dingy and much less comfortable than the cars for whites. The rear half of one of these inferior coaches served as a smoking compartment for white men, while in the forward half Negro men and women, smokers and non-smokers, were herded together, with a single toilet for all. Another train carried its white passengers in a steel coach and its Negro patrons in a coach of wood. When I commented upon this to a gentleman from the West, he remarked: "Well, I guess it costs the road more to kill a white man than a nigger, and so it takes extra precautions for us." On through trains with interstate passengers the accommodations for the two races are more nearly equal, though they are rarely identical.

This unfair treatment of the Negro by common carriers is inexcusable. No honest Southerner would countenance a white merchant's selling his Negro customers inferior goods at the same price at which he supplied his white patrons with a better article. Yet we allow our railways to do practically the same thing with impunity. Such a policy can only engender bitterness in the Negro, and if persisted in it may put in jeopardy the whole principle of racial segregation in interstate travel. The Interstate Commerce Commission has already been appealed to, but without any appreciable result. The most serious discrimination is found on local trains and on branch roads, where Negro patronage is generally greatest. The remedy lies with the several States, and it should be applied as a measure of simple justice.

Publication of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
26 Vesey Street, New York

L19137

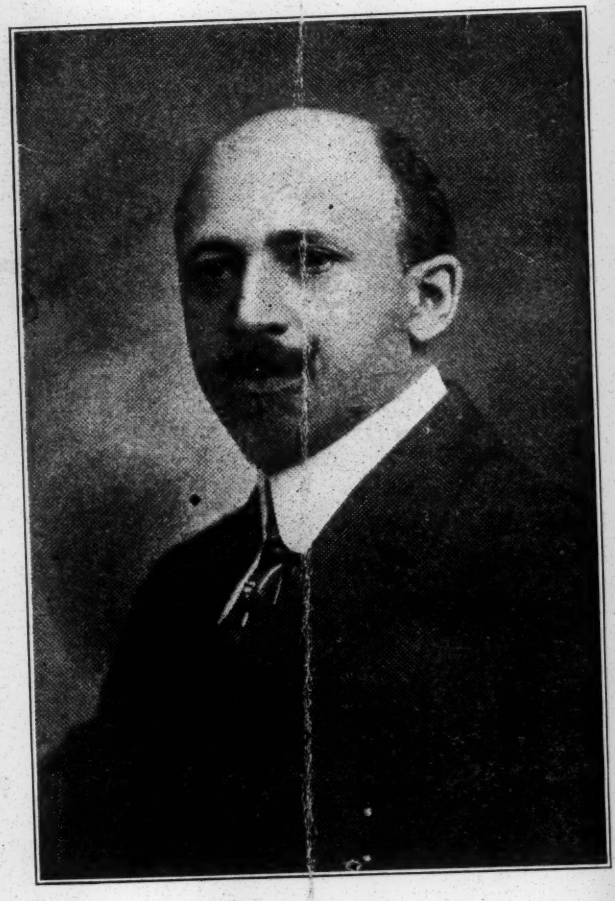
Informal Luncheon

By The Negro Business League

Monday, May 19th

5 to 7 p. m.

In Honor of



Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

of

New York, N. Y.

41-158-16

Dr. DuBois Is Author

of

"Souls of Black Folk"

"The College Bred Negro"

"The Quest of The Silver Fleece"

"Originator of The Niagara Movement"

Founder of "The Association for The Advancement of Colored People"

Editor of "The Crisis," and

The Race's Greatest Sociologist

Menu

Chicken a La Maryland

Mashed Creamed Potatoes

Corn Fritters

Vienna Rolls

PUNCH

Ice Cream Strawberries

Assorted Cakes

Coffee

November 11th 1913.

Mr. C. C. Moore,
President of the Pacific
International Exposition,
San Francisco, California.

Sir:

When I was in California last spring I had some very interesting conferences with Mr. Frederick Vining Fisher of the Bureau of Lectures. I outlined to him tentively certain ways in which the ten million Negroes in the United States might have a part in your Exposition. Of course, we do not want to separate ourselves from the mass of American population and have separate exhibits, but there are two things, possibly three, which might be done and which I think would greatly add to your Exposition.

One - We have just had a National Emancipation Exposition in New York City. It was not a mere collection of exhibits but an attempt by charts and photographs to show in a logical way the advancement of the Negro race in American. About two hundred charts carefully arranged and the same number of large photographs would give a vivid picture of the social developoment of a group. It seems to me that such an exhibit might very well be put in your division of social economics under class 44, 45 or 46.

1/20/26

[illegible] there was given in connection with this [illegible]tion an historical pageant of the history [illegible] the Negro race. The performances were given [illegible]rowded houses and at the last two performanc[illegible] people were turned away. I am condi[illegible] enclosed an outline of the pageant. It is really a folk festival and the colored people with their musical and dramatic instruments do it exceedingly well. I think that by bringing the proper trainers from the East we could train colored people in California to give this in the interior of one of your palaces. I believe one court is especially to be used for this sort of thing.

In the third place, I trust that in calling together the representatives of the nations of the world that the word nation will not be interpreted too strictly and that the Negro race will be included.

I write to ask specifically if not the proposed exhibit and the pageant would be acceptable to the authorities of the Exposition. As to the pageant I presume it could not be done without some financial aid either from the Exposition or the colored people of San Francisco in general. If the project meets your approval I would be glad to take up the matter with the colored people of the state.

Very sincerely yours,

1/6/27

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TELEPHONE 4066 GRAMERCY

Return to W. E. B. DuB

R7

Request to write articles

December 3, 1913.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
26 Vesey Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. DuBois:-

Instead of looking backward on a year's achievements, we want to give The Survey's readers a group of stirring, stimulating messages for the year ahead.

May we count on you to give us 500 words, pointing out the definite advance which should be striven for in 1914 in the field of the advancement of the Negro?

We plan to make these messages a feature of our last issue in the old year, and must have them in hand by December 13 - sooner if possible. Will you not indicate on the enclosed postal the date when we may expect to receive yours?

Very truly yours,

Graham Romeyn Taylor

E-GRT-EG

Return to W.E.B.D.

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TELEPHONE 4066 GRAMERCY

December 13, 1913.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
26 Vesey Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. DuBois:-

Thank you very much for the message you have sent us dealing with advance in the field of Negro progress to be striven for in 1914. I think that our issue for December 27 will provide a stimulating look ahead to next year.

Very truly yours,

Graham Romeyn Taylor

E-GRT-EG

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TELEPHONE 4066 GRAMERCY

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
26 Vesey Street,
New York City.

December 17, 1913.

21-5-92

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Confirming our conversation over the telephone:--we are publishing in our issue of December 27th a symposium of some twenty people, "pointing out the definite advance which should be striven for in 1914", in various fields which come within the purview of The Survey. In many cases these proposals are put forward by the executive officers of national organizations operating in this field--informally rather than officially, of course; or are of a sort which the organizations so operating would subscribe to and back up as the next stage.

Members of the staff who read your "Black Man's Program for 1914" felt that as a matter of tactics the clause "to marry any sane grown person who wants to marry him" would be regarded as the semi-official utterance of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and would be misconstrued and prove a boomerang; and as friends to you and the Association we raised the question of its advisability with you from the organization standpoint.

We are not pretending to edit or underwrite the pronouncements in these different fields, so that the attitude of The Survey in the matter is not involved.

You suggested that the last three lines be struck out, with their reference to the National Association--so that the program would stand as your own, rather than as seemingly committing them to your positions. You very properly took the ground that you did not want personally to put out any program which did not include what was to you a vital principle.

At the same time the scheme of the symposium is in the direction of organization proposals rather than individual proposals; just as it is in the direction of immediate practical steps rather than ultimates.

Therefore a statement which sets forth the program which the National Association will be working for in 1914 is being prepared by

Miss Nerney, as a substitute for your program as an individual, with your knowledge and acquiescence.

While this change robs us of your contribution to this particular symposium, please understand that our columns are open to you as an individual should you wish to bring out the points in Section VI or other points in your program.

Sincerely,

Editor

PUK-s

21-5-43

(1) [THOBURN]

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August 15 1913

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
"The Crisis" - New York

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Thank you for sending me the outline of your pageant and for asking me to give you whatever thoughts I have about it.

It is difficult to criticize by letter and without knowing more about negro history than I do. I am tremendously interested in your plan, especially because I have heard so many pageant authorities speak of the almost inexhaustible possibilities in this country of indigenous pageantry, of which this is surely an instance. Moreover, you have at command such a wealth of music and color which are, of course, the two biggest elements in the giving of the pageant.

May I venture some specific comments? ~~Two~~ A comparatively unimportant one~~s~~ is that I should think in listing the gifts they should all be gifts of qualities, for the sake of uniformity; of course the two exceptions to this are the gift of iron and the gift of the Nile - this all being merely a matter of wording.

One of the most helpful elements in giving a pageant is, of course, you know, its reflex influence on those taking part. My chief feeling after reading this is that for dramatic and psychological purposes the hopeful element should be more emphasized. You are probably planning to do this by special emphasis on the last scene. I find myself wondering what the effect will be on those who take part only in the more painful episodes and wishing that, in order that they might not be left with some such impersonation in their minds, all the "pageanters" might be used in some way in the last scene — perhaps in a chorus or something that would at least send them away feeling that they were part of a hopeful whole. I feel this so strongly for I know that in connection with our pageant far greater value came to those who took part than to those who witnessed it. If it were possible to introduce a more peaceful element in the midst of the pageant action, perhaps between episodes 4 and 5 - and yet be true to history - it seems to me it would be dramatically better proportioned for it would still rise to a splendid climax. Of course the most effective thing about it is your use of the children at the end and great emphasis on this will count more than any thing else to close with the effect you want.

I am wondering if you are planning to give this more than once.

In no case have we been able to repeat ~~it~~ ours yet and it is one of the first rules of pageantry to do this if possible. You get a better crowd the second time than the first and it is so easy to repeat when you have all the people and materials at hand.

I am sending you a copy of the program which we printed for our pageant in Richmond in addition to the printing of the entire libretto. You may be interested to see how we interpolated in the program straight facts about Association work that we could not convey by the symbolism of pageantry but which we wanted our audience to have in mind. This might be a suggestion for an historical pageant such as yours.

I hope I have not inconvenienced you by keeping this too long. I did not have time to get at it any sooner. I should be glad indeed to talk with you about it if you should wish at any time, and shall be most interested to know how your plans developed.

Yours sincerely,

Helen Thoburn

T-H

161/73

Cos Cob, Conn.
Feb 20th, 1913

Dear Dr DuBois

Thank you for the letter to Mr Adams. I intend to present it soon and I feel sure that he can be of assistance to me. I am also under obligations to you for bringing me in touch with Mr Johnson through whom I may be able to secure a good actress.

It was a satisfaction to me to have your opinion of the little play and I agree with

1/21/14

your suggestion that there is too much dialect. I shall try to remedy that especially in a printed form.

Very Truly Yours

Ridley Torrence

John Hope,
President

Under the Auspices of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

FORMERLY

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Dec. 27, 1913.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

New York, N. Y.

My dear DuBois:

I received your letter of Dec. 24th and have talked with Brawley about the article. As it occurs to me from your letter you will want one article of two or three pages. If more or less than three pages let me know because he will write whatever length article you prefer. As I understand that is all you want me to do. It will be for you to say whose pictures you wish to appear among the people of the month.

It is marvelous how necessity brings out our latent possibilities. For instance, nobody ever thought, and you least of all, that you had the money making streak, and could push your own wares like any other street hawker. Yet here is the fact, DuBois was put in charge of a magazine which has to make good on the money side and he can actually make with his own hands and brain an article for sale and say that it is the best article ever, step up gentlemen and try one, being its you you may have the few that are left at 25¢ a-piece, if I did not like you so well I would charge you 50¢; I am charging all these white folks 50¢ for them, but I am a race man and have got to look after my own color. My dear fellow, take down the mirrow and look at that shining pate of yours and see what concoction it could devise.

Let me hear how soon you want this article. If your better judgment has made you think it best not to have any Atlanta issue, don't be embarrassed to tell me as I have received so many thuds in my life I am somewhat accustomed to the experience.

You have done some good things in several different fields during your

John Hope,
President

Under the Auspices of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

FORMERLY

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

life-time, but really your calling is that of a master printer. I am hoping that the Crisis will be able to turn out its own work some day although I realize that many of the great magazines are issuing their work to great publishing firms. I should like for some such magazine as the Crisis to have its own plant and to be able to do first class printing. Your dainty little card suggesting that we not forget you, your wife and daughter is deeply appreciated, and I am sure that you will pardon my practical side for being reminded of good printing when I looked at it. We are glad to be remembered by you three friends. Of course we would not forget Mrs. Dubois and Yolande, and as for yourself, there are many reasons good and bad why I could not forget you. By the way, news comes to me that you are becoming more and more inaccessible in New York. I thought you promised me on a stack of Bibles that you were going to become a mixer. But me cannot get blood out of a stone. Furthermore, so many of us Negroes are mixers that it may be just as well that we have one among us who can walk the length of Broadway without bowing, scraping and palavering. But I am becoming talkative. Give me a short reply early in the week.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope

49-12-150

1 3
FEB 8 1913

J.W.J.

February Fourth
Nineteen Hundred
and Thirteen.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I cannot but admit that I consider the February number of the CRISIS about the most interesting issue that has yet been gotten out; and I have been thinking what a great thing it would be (for me) if every number could be like this one. I had no idea that I was such a handsome man until I opened the pages of the book yesterday. I confess that I gazed at myself in reverent admiration for some moments before I read the nice things you had said about me.

41-15 F-10

But, I want to thank you seriously for the splendid compliment you have paid me, and for more -- the great service you have done me in making me better known to the very people I wish to reach. When I come to New York I shall call and thank you in person.

However, the time of my coming to

New York is as yet very uncertain; for, aside from the fact that the recent consular nominations are still tied up in the Senate with several hundred political nominations, I have not quite decided that I wish to go to the Azores; although, from all I can learn, St. Michaels is a delightful place.

Would some illustrated notes on the progress of the colored people of Jacksonville be "available"? If so I'll be glad to do my best. In fact, if while I am here I can be of any service to the magazine or the Association I am entirely at your disposition.

With kindest regards, I am,
Sincerely,

James Weldon Johnson.

#138 Lee Street,
Jacksonville,
Florida.

Feb. 18, 1913

41-15F-9

Mr. James W. Johnson,
136 Lee Street,
Jacksonville, Fla.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Dr. DuBois has been away and on returning I found that I had neglected to answer a part of your letter. I trust that you will pardon such seeming negligence. Dr. DuBois would be very glad indeed to receive some "illustrative notes on the progress of the colored people of Jacksonvile," and to get any facts of anything that you consider worthy of consideration while you remain in Jacksonville.

Give my love to Grace and tell her I see her mother once in awhile and that she is very well as are also her father and brother.

Very sincerely yours,

Private Secretary

[CRISIS]

1913 Jan 7 to 6

1913

Balances

Crisis Gain + Loss	During January		January 31, 1913		During February		February 28, 1913	
Revenue								
Subscriptions	230	64245		64015	822	48013		111206
Sales	8909	77213		68304	2594	79754		145464
Adv. Revenue		14770		14770		13724		28494
Crisis Publishing Co.	28957	8707	20250		3838	8852	15236	
Multigraph		175		175				175
Gifts								
Expense								
Advertising								
General	10348		10348		9619	912	19055	
Lost Copies								
Overcharge								
Postage	11044		11041		13044	244	23841	
Publishing	71544		71544		62981		135525	
Salaries	27330		27330		22971		50301	
Stat. Supplies	7819		7819		3175	135	10859	
Trav. Expenses								
Loss		1068		1068				
Gain					31590		30522	
	166178	166178	148332	148332	151634	151634	285339	285339

Balance Sheet

Assets								
Cash in Bank	15318	182285	36626		140230	148839	28017	
Advertisers	15251	11492	97343		13724	16183	94884	
Agents	80671	86324	208282		84064	78236	214110	
N.A.A.C.P.	10557	7137	8698		8616	9316	7998	
Furniture + Fixtures	4618		53789		4748		58537	
Dunbar Co. (Bottles)		3388	6514		2256		8770	
Liabilities								
Printer	111000	85857		92761	92761	62235		
Loans Payable								
Sundry				72				
Reserved for Bad Debts				106951				
W. E. B. Du Bois								
Net Worth	1068			211468		31590		243058
	376483	376483	411252	411252	346399	346399		

Mch 13

[CRISIS]

Crisis	Balances Feb. 28, 1913		During March		Balances Mar 31, 1913	
Loss + Gain						
Revenue						
Subscriptions		111206		64356		175562
Sales		145464	9658	84390		220196
Adv. Revenue		28494		20158		48652
Dunbar Co.	15236		8409	5260	18385	
Multigraph		175				175
Expense						
General	19055		12532		31587	
Overcharge			1500		1500	
Postage	23841		15464		39305	
Publishing	135525		72005	535	206995	
Salaries	50301		20470		70771	
Sta + Supplies	10959		3243	400	13702	
Trav. Expense			9305		9305	
Totals	254817	285539	152586	175099	391550	444585
Gain	30522		22513		53035	
	285339	285339	175099	175099	444585	444585
Balance Sheet						
Assets						
Cash in Bank	28017		162795	122139	68673	
Accts Receivable						(142)
Advertisers	94884		20158	16914	98128	
Agents	214110		87700	108867	192943	
NAACP.	7998		8016	8396	7618	
Furn. + Fixtures	58537		3325		61862	
Dunbar Co (Books)	8870			1100	7670	
Liabilities						
Accts Payable						
Printer		62235	62235	64300	64	64300
Sundry		72				72
Reserve for Bad debts		10695				10695
Totals	412316	169258	344229	321716	436894	171323
Net Worth		243058		22513		265571
	412316	412316	344229	344229	436894	436894

1/6/49

April 2, 1913.

1/61/73

MEMO FOR MR. DUBOIS FROM MR. VILLARD

Will you kindly make sure that my name does not appear as Contributing Editor of the Crisis from this time forth. You can readily understand my reasons for this.

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
TWENTY-SIX VESEY STREET, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

Dear Mr. Villard:

I shall with great regret comply with your wish as to your name on the Crisis

Very truly
W. E. B. Du Bois

1/61/76

April 3, 1913.

I regret it greatly but you must see that no other position is possible in view of your own expressed views to the Board.

O.G.V.

Am 13 [CRISIS]

Crisis	Balances March 31, 1913 Dr.	Cr.	During April Dr.	Cr.	Balances April 30, 1913 Dr.	Cr.
Loss & Gain						
Revenue						
Subscriptions		175562		48743		224305
Sales		220196	5161	114366		328501
Ads. Revenue		48652		22015		70667
Dunbar Co.	18385		4801	7536	15650	
Multigraph		175				175
Expense						
General	31587		14239		45826	
Last Copies	13		70		70	
Overcharge	1500				1500	
Postage	39305		11219	724	49800	
Publishing	206995		83094		290089	
Salaries	70771		25497		96268	
Sta. + Supplies	13702		25730		39432	
Inv. Expense	9305		1716		11021	
Totals	391553	444585	171524	192484	549656	623648
Gain	53035		20957		73992	
	444585	444585	192484	192484	623648	623648
Balance Sheet						
Assets						
Cash in Bank	68673		152782	147804	73651	
Accts Receivable						
Advertisers	98128		22295	12903	107520	
Agents	192943		116286	100874	208355	
N.A.A.C.P.	7618		11960	9027	10553	
Furn. + Fixtures	61862		2450		64312	
Dunbar Co. (Inventory)	7670		1427		9097	
Liabilities						
Accts Payable						
Printer		64300	82910	98545		79935
Sundry		72				72
Reserve for Bad debts		106951				106951
Totals	436894	171323	390110	369158	473486	186958
Net Worth		265571		20957		286528
	436894	436894	390110	390110	473486	473486

1/61/45

May June 13 [CRISIS]

	Balances Apr. 30, 1913 Dr		Balances Apr. 30, 1913 Cr		During May Dr		During May Cr	
Revenue								
Subscriptions			22430	5	1000		3545	0
Sales			32850	1	9564		10694	9
Ads. Revenue			7066	7			2017	6
Dunbar Co	2474	7			624		401	2
Multigraph			17	5				
Gifts								
Expense								
General	4582	6			12528			
Last Copies	7	0			140			
Overcharge	15	00			14	5		
Postage	4980	0			13079			
Publishing	29008	9			7989	9		
Salaries	9626	8			1487	9		
Sta + Supplies	3943	2			50	5		
Trav. Expense	1102	1						
Totals	55875	3	62364	8	132363		166587	
Gain	6489	5			3422	4		
	62364	8	62364	8	166587		166587	
Balance Sheet								
Assets								
Cash in Bank	7365	1			134317		113479	
Accts Receivable —								
Advertisers	10752	0			2032	6	1558	8
Agents	20835	5			10780	4	9503	7
N.A.C.P.	1055	1			713	2	1459	6
Furn. + Fixtures	6431	2						
Liabilities								
Accts Payable								
Printer			7993	5	7993	5	7659	0
Sunday			7	2				
Reserve for bad debts			1069	5				
Totals	46438	9	18695	8	349514		315290	
Net Worth			27743	1			34224	
	46438	9	46438	9	349514		349514	

	Balances May 31, 1913 Dr		Balances May 31, 1913 Cr		During June Dr		During June Cr	
Revenue								
Subscriptions			25875	5			4364	1
Sales			42588	6	5053		10791	2
Ads. Revenue			9084	3				
Dunbar Co	2135	9			4291		2154	
Multigraph			17	5				
Gifts							550	0
Expense								
General	5835	4			1265	9		
Last Copies	2	1	0					
Overcharge	16	4	5					
Postage	6287	9			1346	2		
Publishing	36999	8			8737	4		
Salaries	11114	7			4024	8		
Sta + Supplies	3993	7			354	7		
Trav. Expense	1102	1			46	4		
Totals	67654	0	77565	9	16709	8	18321	2
Gain	9911	9			1611	4		
	77565	9	77565	9	18321	2	18321	2
Balance Sheet								
Assets								
Cash in Bank	9448	9			14000	3	23226	2
Accts Receivable —								
Advertisers	11225	8			2400	5	1066	3
Agents	22112	2			11108	7	9240	9
N.A.C.P.	308	7			1325	6	459	5
Furn. + Fixtures	6431	2			310	0		
Liabilities								
Accts Payable								
Printer			7659	0	14159	0	7699	8
Sunday			7	2				
Reserve for bad debts			1069	5				
Totals	49526	8	18361	3				
Net Worth			31165	5			1611	4
	49526	8	49526	8	43304	1	43304	1

	Balances June 30, 1913 Dr		Balances June 30, 1913 Cr	
Revenue				
Subscriptions			30239	6
Sales			52874	5
Ads. Revenue			11484	8
Dunbar Co	2349	6		
Multigraph			17	5
Gifts			55	0
Expense				
General	7101	3		
Last Copies	2	1	0	
Overcharge	16	4	5	
Postage	7634	1		
Publishing	45736	2		
Salaries	15139	5		
Sta + Supplies	4348	4		
Trav. Expense	1148	5		
Totals	83664	1	95164	4
Gain	11523	3		
	95164	4	95164	4
Balance Sheet				
Assets				
Cash in Bank	2230			
Accts Receivable —				
Advertisers	12560	0		
Agents	23980	0		
N.A.C.P.	1174	8		
Furn. + Fixtures	6741	2		
Liabilities				
Accts Payable				
Printer			1199	8
Sunday			7	2
Reserve for bad debts			1069	5
Totals				
Net Worth			32776	9
	44679	0	44679	0

1/6/39

[CRISIS]

July '13

	During July		Balances July 31, 1913	
	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr
Revenue				
Subscriptions	100	31573		333869
Sales	7613	114601		635733
Adv. Revenue		21960		136808
Dunbar Co.	320	2735	21081	
Multigraph				175
Gifts				5500
Expense				
General	9239		80252	
Lost Copies			210	
Overcharge	50		1695	
Postage	11481		87822	
Publishing	81018		538380	
Salaries	22500		173895	
Sta + Supplies	11154		54638	
Trav. Expense	147		11632	
Totals	143622	170869	969605	1112085
Loss				
Gain	27247		142480	
	170869	170869	1112085	1112085
Balance Sheet				
Assets				
Cash in Bank	130024	79641	52613	
Accts Receivable –				
Advertisers	21960	15549	132011	
Agents	15613	95337	260076	
N.A.A.C.P.	6898	11438	7208	
Furn + Fixtures			67412	
Liabilities				
Accts Payable				
Printer	46000	91283		57281
Sundry				72
Reserve for Bad debts				106951
Totals	320495	293248	519320	164304
Net Worth		27247		355016
	320495	320495	519320	519320

1/61/33

SEPTEMBER 1913.

		PAGES	COST		
NUMBER				30,000	
PAGES				48 & cover	
COMPOSITION					
	8				
	9	33	$2.10	$69.30	$74.85
	10	3	1.85	5.55	
ADS					
	New	5	3.25	16.25	$21.75
	Standing	11	.50	5.50	
BINDING			2.70 per M	81.00	
AUTHOR'S CORRECTION and killed matter				20.00	
PRESSWORK INSIDE		48	6.75 per M	202.50	$270.00
PRESSWORK OUTSIDE		4	2.25 per M	67.50	
STOCK					
	Inside	91½R		233.33	$291.53
	Outside	7-3/4R		68.20	
TOTAL				$ 769.13	

1/6/20

$24.97

Aug Sept '13

[CRISIS]

Statement

1913	Balances July 31 '13 Dr	Balances July 31 '13 Cr	During August Dr	During August Cr	Balances Aug 30 '13 Dr	Balances Aug 30 '13 Cr	During September Dr	During September Cr	Balances Sept 30. 1913 Dr	Balances Sept 30. 1913 Cr
Loss and Gain										
Revenue										
Subscriptions		333869		30440		364309	105	35106		399310
Sales		635733	8876	98763		725620	5664	103236		823192
Adv. Revenue		136808		27134		163942	26309			190251
Dunbar Co.	21081		4485	1564	24002		3324	3533	23793	
Multigraph		175				175				175
Gifts		5500		500		6000				6000
Expense										
General	80252		10934		91186		17031		108217	
Lost copies	210		100		310		1400		1710	
Overcharge	1695				1695		246		1941	
Postage	87822		13026		100848		12411		113259	
Publishing	538380		83079		621459		87406		708865	
Salaries	173895		30011		203906		35364		239270	
Sta. & Supplies	54638		2367	200	56805		5780		62585	
Inv. Expense	11632				11632		812		12444	
Totals	969605	1112085	152878	158601	1111843	1260046	169543	168184	1272084	1418928
Gain	142480		5723		148203			Loss 1359	146844	
	1112085	1112085	158601	158601	1260046	1260046	169543	169543	1418928	1418928
Balance Sheet										
Assets										
Cash in Bank	52613		127782	132136	48259		131116	164487	14888	
Accts Receivable —										
Advertisers	132011		27734	14745	145000		26309	13217	158092	
Agents	260076		100188	94366	265898		103906	92528	277276	
N.A.A.C.P.	7208		14760		21968		11773	6756	26985	
Furn. & Fixtures	67412				67412		2525		69937	
Liabilities										
Accts Payable —										
Printer		57281	53131	76625		80775	76913	76913		80775
Sundry		72				72				72
Reserve for bad debts		10691				10691				10691
Totals	519320	164304	323595	317872	548537	187798	352542	353901	547178	187798
Net Worth		355016		5723		360739	Loss 1359			359380
	519320	519320	323595	323595	548537	548537	353901	353901	547178	547178

1/6/1/29

Oct. Nov, '13

[CRISIS]

Crisis Statement

	Balances Dr.	Balances Cr.	During October Dr.	During October Cr.	Balances Oct 31, 1913 Dr.	Balances Oct 31, 1913 Cr.	During November Dr.	During November Cr.	Balances Nov. 29 '13 Dr.	Balances Nov. 29 '13 Cr.
	Sept 30, 1913									
Subscriptions		399310	100	54615		453825	70	43435		497190
Sales		823192	9432	119570		933330	5086	122200		1050444
Adv. Revenue		190251		24167		214418		23682		238100
Crisis Publishing Co.	23793		4534	9152	19175		144277	150557	12895	
Multigraph		175				175		175		350
Gifts		6000				6000		25		6025
Advertising			2240		2240				2240	
General Expense	108217		12260	65	120412		15525	7026	128911	
Lost Copies	1710		891		2601		490		3091	
Overcharge	1941				1941				1941	
Postage	113259		17146		130405		15866		146271	
Publishing	708865		96518		805383		89035		894418	
Salaries	239270		36150		275420		38479		313899	
Sta. + Supplies	62585		2761		65346		42628		107974	
Traveling Expense	12444				12444		110		12554	
Gain	146844		25537		172381			4466	167915	
	1418928	1418928	207569	207569	1607748	1607748	351566	351566	1792109	1792109

1/6/14

Balance Sheet

Assets

Cash in Bank	14888		163456	163160	15184		169555	165732	19007	
Advertisers	158092		24217	14915	167394		23682	21584	169462	
Agents	277276		122085	100617	298744		124654	99334	324094	
N.A.A.C.P.	26985		6999	8056	25934		11424	7740	29618	
Furn. + Fixtures	69937		14838		84775		18000	100	102675	
Liabilities — W. E. B. Du Bois							145431	180672		35241
Printer		80775	73500	92816		100091	236544	258594		122141
Sundry		72				72				72
Reserve for Bad Debts		106951				106951				106951
Net Worth		359380		25537		384917		4466		380451
	547178	547178	405095	405095	592031	592031	733756	733756	644856	644856

[CRISIS]

1913

Crisis Gain Loss	During December		Balances December 31, 1913	
Revenue				
Subscriptions		70747		567937
Sales	6373	15939		1160010
Adv. Revenue	11936	18812		244976
Crisis Publishing Co.	11628	23554	969	
Multigraph				350
Gifts				6025
Expense				
Advertising			2240	
General	13920	492	142239	
1/6/16 Lost Copies			3091	
Overcharge			1941	
Postage	15323	20	161574	
Publishing	87040		981458	
Salaries	35750		349649	
Sta. + Supplies	2588		110562	
Trav. Expenses			12554	
Loss				
Gain	45006		212921	
	229564	229564	1979298	1979298

Balance Sheet

Assets				
Cash in Bank	243649	244428	18228	
Advertisers	18812	40393	147881	
Agents	118443	108942	333595	
N. A. A. C. P.	7785	35271	2132	
Furn. + Fixt.	11070		113745	
Dunbar News Co. (Books)				
Liabilities				
Printer	134586	83500		71055
Loans Payable				
Sundry				72
Reserve for Bad Debts				10695
W. E. B. DuBois	43000	19805		12046
Net Worth		45006		425457
	577345	577345	615581	615581

Crisis

[CRISIS]

Balance Sheet
Dec 31, 1913

ASSETS			LIABILITIES	
Cash in Bank		18228	Accts. Payable	55185
Accts Receivable:			Loans "	85451
				140636
Advertisers	112516			
Agents	192230			
NRAcP	2132	306878		
Books (Inventory)		25485		
Furn. & Fix.		113745	NET WORTH	323700
		464336		464336

1/61/18

5679.37
4971.90
707.47

Crisis [CRISIS]

Profit & Loss

Jan 1 to Dec 31 1913

Revenue:		
Subscriptions	567937	
Sales	1154978	
Advertising	244576	
Gifts	6025	
	1973516	1973916
Expenses		
Publishing	981458	
Salaries	349649	
Postage	161574	
General	141989	
Stationery & Supplies	110562	
Travelling	12554	
Advertising	2240	
Bad Debts	32947	
Bad Debts	34414	
		1827387
Net Profit		146529

1/61/15

Wayne Exhibition

N.Y. 1913

	RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURES
Appropriation	$28,024.12	
Interest	.66	
Admissions & concessions	8,722.89	
Office & Loft Rent		$ 763.00
Office equipment		588.08
Stationery		1,055.08
Postage		461.05
Telephone		144.18
Printing		1,150.78
Travelling expenses		1,626.02
Rent of Armory		2,115.00
Transportation of exhibits		502.12
Advertising		1,421.62
Music		2,544.32
Photographic exhibits		1,200.19
Decorating & equipping Armory		6,709.35
Special services & laborers		3,521.00
Exhibitors		2,992.35
Pageant		2,322.44
Salaries		7,399.88
Money on deposit		165.35
Cash on hand		66.26
	$36,747.67	$36,747.67

1/61/59

(1)

(1)

44-30-125 44-3-345

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH FOR THE YEAR

1 9 1 3.

The activities of this Department have been divided into lecturing, writing. promoting the Emancipation Exposition, and the publication of The Crisis.

During the year the director has travelled about 8000 miles and delivered 72 lectures and talks to audiences aggregating 41,00 persons, of whom 19,800 were white people and 21,200 were colored people. Seventeen of these talks were in and about New York, six in New England, six in border states, twelve were in the South, eight in the Middle West and twenty-three in the far West.

44-3C-106

Among the institutions addressed have been Smith College, Columbia University, Wilberforce University, Atlanta University, Howard University, University of Southern California and Ponona College. The largest audiences were at Orchestra Hall, Chicago, The People's Institute at Young Casino in New York, Smith College, Brooklyn Institute and the Los Angeles Theatre.

41-3-346

Two - Writing has been confined to correcting and preparing for publication a history of the Negro race for Henry Holt & Company, a study of Negro morality for the Slater Fund and Atlanta University and a few articles for periodicals.

Three - In July I was appointed by the Governor of the State of New York one of nine commissioners to prepare an Emancipation Exposition. I hesitated because of the time and work required but finally accepted, considering that the constitution, aim and purpose of organization could in

44-3C-107

no way be better shown than by aiding such an enterprise. As chairman of the committee of exhibits the bulk of the preliminary work and actual arranging of the Exposition feel on me. We succeeded in carrying out an Exposition which cost $37,000 and was attended by 30,000 people. It was the largest assemblage of colored people ever held in the city and went off without accident. There was connected with it much unpleasant political attack and unfriendly gossip but its success, particularly in the pageant of Negro history more than justified the effort put forth.

Fourth - The permanent success of The Crisis would now seem to be assured. It began in November 1910 with an edition of 1000 and had an income of $ 250 during that month. The edition of December 1913 was 32,000 copies and the income for the month was over $2100 cash. During the year 1913 The Crisis has published 351,800 copies and sold of them. It has received a total cash income of $ 19,739.16 and expended it as follows:-

We are selling to-day nearly 10,000 more copies than we were selling at our last report in January 1912.

The Crisis now employs the following staff beside myself:

A business Manaher

An editor's assistant

An agents' clerk

A subscription clerk

A stenographer

A shipping clerk

A book-keeper (jointly with the other department of the N.A. A. C. P.)

and a force of 771 local agents.

The monthly expenses are approximately as follows:

From the first we have been sharing offices with the other departments of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and paying approximately one half of the expense.

With the growth of the Association and the expansion of our business we have been compelled to move to larger quarters and we shall on Fenruary 1st move to the beautiful Educational Building, 70 Fifth Avenue, where we shall occupy separate offices in close neighborhood to the executive offices of the association.

This will involve some financial strain and we shall need the most loyal support to enable us to meet the increased expense. Nevertheless, the outlook is encouraging and I believe that my prophecy of last year will eventually be fulfilled, viz., that by January 1st 1915 The Crisis will be financially independent. On Fenruary 1st 1913 it will be self supporting with the exception of the editor's salary which is still paid by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

44-3-349

The financiall statement of The Crisis is as follows:

A word should be added as to the policy of The Crisis:

On a small scale and inaa department by itself the Crisis has attempted some publishing of books: we now have our imprint of a life of "Norris Wright Cuney"and "A Child's Story of Dunbar", "Hazel" by Miss Ovington. If the experiment succeeds we shall expand this part of our work.

44-30-109

Two policies are open to a magazine like The Crisis: - It could be the organ and mouthpiece of this association - reporting its work, publishing its reports and minutes, speaking for it officially. This would be a needed service but it would not be a paying service. It has been found impossible to get any large number of people to buy and read such a publication and associations publishing such bulletins have year after year to pay large deficits to keep them going.

From the beginning I set myself another ideal for The Crisis. I determined to build a popular widely read periodical; a magazine that in content, style and make up that would make the widest popular appeal consistant with the main purpose of our association. In this popular magazine I proposed to publish each month a short article on the doings od the association and editorials which should drive home the basis truths in which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored

People believes. Some have complained that The Crisis has not talked as much about the Association as it might. It has not and it does not propose to. A propaganda magazine never does its work so completely and deftly as when it does so indirectly. If our association and its work jumped at you from every page of The Crisis you would soon tire of it. But if we can make the magazine one that is read increasingly for its own sake - its news, its stories, its ? opinions, its facts, then this large, strong and far going vehicle can be made to carry the message of this organization and its ideals not only to its friends but to the great public and even to our enemy.

I propose then, to found in the United States a popular magazine with a circulation of 100,000, which shall ring true on the problem of human rights to all men, be beautiful, be entertaining and also incidentally give this association the widest publicity of any similiar organization in the world.

Already this policy has borne fruit. With The Crisis as an organ of publicity, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People could not have lived; it is not popular with white philanthropists, it was unknown to colored people. To-day at least 100,000 of the most intelligent colored people in the country read its 32,000 monthly copies. They are as soil being prepared for seed of permanent organization.

The Crisis does not pretend to speak officially for the association except when this is expressly stated. It does not attempt to say only those things which every member of the association would endorse. I doubt if there is a person here who has not had occasion to disagree with some editorial utterance, or some phrase or picture. But The Crisis is

thought-provoking - it is alive, it does express earnest, individual thought and that's the reason thousands read it. My only aim is that on the whole and in the long run the Crisis shall stand for the great ideals which we all love.

41-3-351

January 5th 1913.

44-32-111

[CRISIS, 1913?]

Cost of Crisis per M

(deducting killed in Mills & Corrections)

22 M (May '12) # 26.09

23 M (Feb '13) # 26.40

24 M (Mch '12) # 26.84

.30-29-48

$ 250.00 Due Note August 5, 1913 191_

Three Years after date we promise to pay to

the order of Mary W. Ovington

Two Hundred and Fifty - Dollars

at Corn Exchange Bank

Value received Interest @ 5%.

No _____ Due Aug. 5, 1916

NAT'L ASS'N FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE ~~CRISIS FUND.~~

W E B Du Bois

~~DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH~~

[redacted] - Lectures. 1913. Place. White. Colored.

Jan. 5 -	Natick, Mass.	300	
" 10 -	Richmond, Va.		1000
" 12 -	Young's Casino		2500
" 13 -	Boston	150	150
" 19 -	Socialists Branch 6	300	
	St. Cyprians, New York		400
	Ethical Culture School, N. Y.	700	
	Chicago, Orchestra Hall	2000	1000
	Peoria, Ill., 1st Congregational Church	100	200
	Pittsburgh, Pa., A. M. E. Church		700
	Unitarian Church, Hackensack, N. J.	200	50
	Men's Round Table, Brooklyn, N. Y.	20	
	Ethical Culture Hall, Folk Songs	200	150
	People's Institute, N. Y.	1000	
	Normal School, Salem, Mass.	700	
	Franklin Square House, Boston, Mass.	300	

During the month of March the director has given the following addresses.

Mch. 4 -	Washington, D. C., Current Events Club	50 - mostly colored	
" 24 -	Petersburg, Va., V. N. & I. Institute	600 - "	"
Mch. 25 -	Norfolk, Va., St. John's A. M. E. Church	500 - mostly colored	
" " -	" " Dinner	50 - "	"
" 26 -	" " Breakfast	10 - "	"
" " -	Newport News, Va., A. M. E. Church	300 - "	"
" " -	" " " Dinner	10 - "	"
" 27 -	Washington, D. C., Howard University	600 - "	"
" " -	" " " "	900 - "	"
" 28 -	" " " "	700 - "	"
" 31 -	New Haven, Plymouth Church -	100 white	100 colored

Total — 11 addresses [DuBois]

Apr. 6 - Church of the , N. Y. - 400 white

" 23 - Philadelphia, Pa.

" 24 - Indianapolis, Ind.

" 25 - St. Louis, Mo.

May 1 - Los Angeles, Cal.

" 2 - San Diego, Cal.

" 4 - Los Angeles, Cal.

" 7 - Oakland, Cal.

" 8 - San Francisco, Cal.

" 9 - Stockton, Cal.

" 12 - Portland, Ore.

" 13 - Tacoma, Wash.

" 14 - Seattle, Wash.

" ~~15 - Spokane, Wash~~.

" 19 - Kansas City, Mo.

" 20 - Dallas, Texas

" 21 - Austin, Texas

" 22 - Marshall, Texas

" 23 - Fort Worth, Texas

May 26 - Atlanta, Ga. 8000 white 10,000 colored

28 lectures

July 2 - Cathedral, St. John The Divine 150 white

" 25-28 - Wilberforce, 4 lectures 800 colored

Aug. - Salem Church, N. Y. 200 "

- St. Mark's, N. Y. 200 "

Dec. 3 - Brooklyn Institute, N. Y. 1000 "

" 10 - " " " 1000 "

" 14 - Smith College, Mass. 2000 "

" 6 - Columbia University, N. Y. 750 "

" 16 - " " " 200 "

" 30 - Intercollegiate Socialists, N.Y. 200 "

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
TWENTY-SIX VESEY STREET, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

October 15th 1913.

Mr. Charles F. Oursler,
1525 McCulloh Street,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Sir:

We have no record of the receipt of any such manuscript as you describe. If you can send us a copy of it, we would be very glad to read it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Work of University Commission on Southern Race Questions.

J. E. SPINGARN
9 WEST 73RD STREET
NEW YORK

JAN 17 1913

January 17, 1913.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

26 Vesey Street, New York.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am enclosing a copy of the speech delivered by the chairman at the opening session of the University Commission on Southern Race Questions, with a brief prefatory note which is all that I feel that I can contribute at present but which you are at liberty to alter in any way that suits your editorial whim. The chairman's address has not yet been published elsewhere, and my recollection of the matter is that I agreed to have fifty copies of the Crisis containing the speech sent to the commission in return for this opportunity. If you think this too high a price to pay for rhetoric, prejudice, and good intentions in about equal parts, I am willing to foot the bill myself; but in any event, will you kindly see that 25 copies are sent to the secretary, Prof. W. M. Hunley, Charlottesville, Va., and 25 copies to the chairman, Prof. C. H. Brough, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas? Those fifty copies of the Crisis will be distributed in the white South to very good advantage, I fancy! You will also find enclosed a complete list of the committees of the commission for your future refernce.

Faithfully yours,

J. E. Spingarn

University Commission on Southern Race Questions.

Committees:

Religious Institutions- James J.Doster,Alabama;W.D.Hedleston,Mississippi;Josiah Morse,South Carolina.

Educational- W.S.Sutton,Texas;James M.Farr,Florida; James J.Doster,Ala.

Hygienic- Josiah Morse,South Carolina; W.D.Hedleston,Miss; Charles W.Bain,North Carolina.

Economic- R.J.H.DeLoach,Georgia; James D.Hoskins,Tennessee; C.H.Brough Arkansas.

Civic- W.O.Scroggs,Louisiana; W.M.Hunley,Virginia; W.S.Sutton,Texas.

Race Adjustment- James M.Farr,Florida; Charles W.Bain,North Carolina; W.M.Hunley,Virginia.

Executive- C.H.Brough,Chairman of Commission;James M.Farr and W.M.Hunley,Secretary of Commission.

Advisory- James H.Dillard,New Orleans; Chancellor Barrow,Georgia; President Mitchell,South Carolina.

1/61/29

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NEW YORK, May 12 1913

Mr Halsey.

To **ROBERT N. WOOD,** DR.

PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING, STAMPING

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1/61/772

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		477	40	
				477 40

TELEPHONE, 6667 LENOX

NEW YORK, May 12 1913

Mr A. Halsey

To **ROBERT N. WOOD,** DR.

PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING, STAMPING

TERMS CASH

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	Stock for 1M copies 96pp + 4pg Cover	22	40	
				124 40

[CRISIS]

TELEPHONE, 6667 LENOX

Sept 1913

NEW YORK, Sept 9 1913

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois - Editor

To **ROBERT N. WOOD,** DR.

PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING, STAMPING

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Crisis Magazine

30,000 - 48 pg. + Cover "Sept" Crisis			
33 pages. 9 point	@ 2.10 per page	69	30
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OF THE

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Corner 62nd Street and Columbus Avenue - New York City

From October 22nd to October 31st, 1913, Inclusive

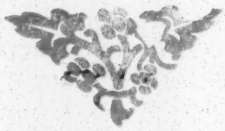
THURSDAY EVENING, October 23rd—**PAGEANT**
FRIDAY EVENING, October 24th—**MUSIC SETTLEMENT SCHOOL CONCERT**
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 25th—**PAGEANT**
SATURDAY EVENING. October 25th—**ATHLETIC MEET**
SUNDAY and MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, October 26th and 27th—**RELIGIOUS AND SOCIOLOGICAL CONGRESSES—WILL MARION COOK'S DOUBLE QUARTETTE**
TUESDAY EVENING, October 28th **PAGEANT**
WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 29th—**CLEF CLUB CONCERT**
THURSDAY EVENING. October 30th—**PAGEANT**
FRIDAY EVENING, October 31st—**EXPOSITION BAND CONCERT & ALL HALLOWEEN COSTUME BALL**

XIV

Complimentary Dinner

to

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois



May 3, 1911

Gamut Club

DLC 32-33 LM

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

Chairman, DR. J. A. SOMERVILLE

Toastmaster, DR. J. S. OUTLAW

Sec'y. and Treas. MR. EUGENE WALKER

J. H. SHACKELFORD,

DR. THOMAS J. NELSON,

H. M. MITCHELL,

L. M. BLODGETT,

DR. W. C. GORDON,

H. B. SKANKS,

DR. A. C. GARROTT,

F. M. ROBERTS

Bd 32, 32-33, 48

. . *Menu* . .

Olives Radishes

Canope of Anchoves

a la DuBois

Boullion

Cheese, Crackers

Steamed Salmon with Duchess Potatoes

Sauce Tarter

Cucumbers and Sandwiches

ENTREE

Sweetbreads and Mushrooms

Rolls

Roast Turkey, California Style

Mashed Potatoes, New Green Peas

Jelly and Hot Rolls

Heart of Lettuce Thousand Island Sauce

DESSERT

Sautana Roll Claret Sauce

Assorted Cakes Almonds

Candies

Coffee

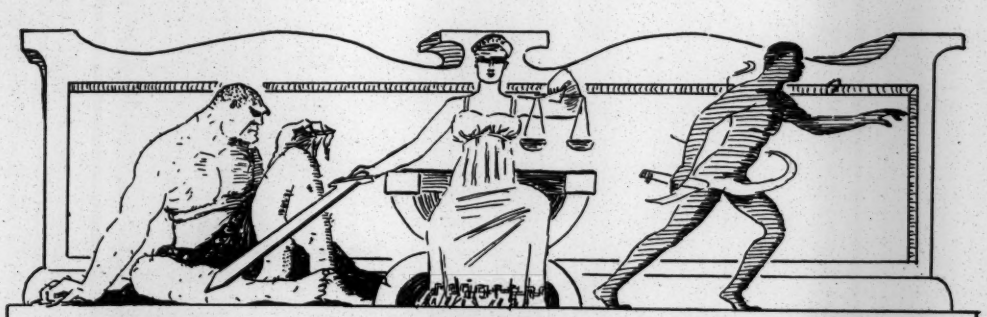
MADAME LOVETT,

Pourvoyeuse

PATRONS

Blair, I. D.
Garrott, Dr. A. C.
King, Dr. Raymond
Roberts, A. J.
Roberts, F. M,
Clark, Wallace
Alexander, Titus
Tyler, W. O.
Allensworth, Col. Allen
Williams, Mrs, W.
Cunningham, Miss Mamie
Skanks, Mrs. H. B.
Brooks, Mr and Mrs. Chas. W.
Alexander, Mr. and Mrs.
Somerville. Dr. and Mrs. J. A.
Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. H. M.
Outlaw, Dr. and Mrs. J. S.
Hill, Mr. and Mrs. E. G.
Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. M. E.
Owens, Mr. and Mrs. R. C.
Skanks. Mr. and Mrs. H. B.
Shackelford, Mr. and Mrs. J. H.
Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. W. C.
Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene
Blodgett, Mr. and Mrs. L. M.
Leggett, Dr. and Mrs. Jas. J.
Ceruti, Mr. and Mrs. Burton E.
Nelson, Dr. and Mrs. T. J.
Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. C. H.
Reed, Mrs. N. M.
Hill, Rev. J. T.
Vena, James M.
Hamilton, Mrs. R. T.
Kinchen, Rev. and Mrs. E. W.
Ball, Dr. and Mrs. J. W.

Page from "The Crisis"



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

42/2/17

BRANCHES.

BALTIMORE.

ON October 20 Baltimore held a mass meeting protesting against segregation. Mr. Villard and Miss Ovington made addresses. Mr. McGuinn, one of the attorneys for the branch, presided.

Baltimore has its own aggravating problems. A new segregation ordinance has just been passed by the city council, modeled so as to cover the defects in the old ordinance which was recently declared invalid by the Supreme Court of the State. About the time this last ordinance was passed white people moved out of some miserable houses in a segregated area and colored people began to move in. The houses were at once bombarded by white toughs and several people were injured. One white man, getting into a controversy with his colored chauffeur in regard to the matter, shot and instantly killed him. The murderer has been exonerated. The branch is working on the case and the association is co-operating. It is the intention of the association to further co-operate with the branch in fighting the new segregation ordinance as soon as a test case can be brought.

TACOMA.

"This little branch has been doing a land-office business. Why did you not tell us you needed us sooner?" We quote from our Tacoma correspondent because we always feel so cheered up by a letter from this far Western outpost that we want their infectious spirit to get abroad. As soon as Tacoma received the circular letters from national headquarters, the branch immediately corresponded with Seattle, Spokane, Portland, Denver and Ogden, and succeeded in arranging meetings of protest in both Ogden and Seattle. To the latter meeting Tacoma sent four delegates.

Tacoma held its mass meeting of protest in the First Baptist Church. Mayor Seymour presided. There were both white and colored speakers and several impromptu speeches by members of the G. A. R. Resolutions were drawn up, signed by 500 men and women of both races, and sent to the President. The local press was most enthusiastic in its notices of the meeting, only one paper—the *Post-Intelligencer,* of Seattle—refusing to report it.

TOPEKA.

The Topeka branch held a meeting to protest against segregation on September 26. There was a large attendance. Mr. Arthur Capper, president of the branch, presided. There were several prominent speakers of both races, including Mr. James H. Guy and Mr. Patrick Coney, attorneys; the Hon. Thomas McNeal, Prof. N. Sawyer and the Rev. F. L. Loveland, pastor of the First M. E. Church. Resolutions of protest were drawn up, signed by 400 people, forwarded to the President, and copies were also sent to Kansas representatives in Congress. The branch is carrying on an extensive campaign to increase its membership and expects to hold another mass meeting this month.

Other branches which are arranging protest meetings are Detroit, California and Boston.

WASHINGTON.

The association has been most fortunate in securing as president of the Washington branch Mr. Archibald H. Grimke, who is too well known to our readers to need more than

Pagant by W E B. Du Bois [Nov. 1913]

Alonzo, the Negro, enters and after him Columbus and Spaniards, in mail, and one monk. They halt the other side of the temple and look about searchingly, pointing at the Indians. Slaves follow. One of the slaves, Stephen Dorantes, and the monk seek the Indians. The monk is killed and Stephen returns, circling the Court, tells his tale and dies. The Spaniards march on the Indians. Their slaves—the Maroons—revolt and march to the left and meet the Indians on the opposite side. The French, some of the mulattoes and Negroes, enter with more slaves. They march after the Spanish. Their slaves, helped by mulattoes and Toussaint, revolt and start back. The French follow the Spaniards, but the returning Haytians meet oncoming British. The Haytians fight their way through and take their place next to the Maroons. Still more slaves and white Americans follow the British. The British and Americans dispute. Attucks leads the Americans and the British are put to flight. Spanish, French and British, separated by dancing Indians, file around the Court and out, while Maroons, Haytians and slaves file around in the opposite direction and meet the Americans. As they pass the French, by guile induce Toussaint to go with them. There is a period of hesitation. Some slaves are freed, some Haytians resist aggression. George Lisle, a freed Negro, preaches the true religion as the masters listen. Peace ensues and the slaves sing at their tasks. Suddenly King Cotton arrives, followed by Greed, Vice, Luxury and Cruelty. The slaveholders are seduced. The old whips and chains appear. Nat Turner rebels and is killed. The slaves drop into despair and work silently and sullenly. The faint roll of tomtoms is heard.

The heralds proclaim

The Sixth Episode, saying:

"Hear ye, hear ye! Citizens of New York, and learn of the deeds of eldest and strongest of the races of men whose faces be black. Hear ye, hear ye, of the Sixth and Greatest Gift of black men to the world, the Gift of Freedom for the workers. Men of New York, keep silence and hear ye this." The banners change and say:

"The sixth and last episode, showing how the freedom of black slaves meant freedom for the world. In this episode shall be seen the work of Garrison and John Brown; of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, the marching of black soldiers to war and the hope that lies in little children."

The slaves work more and more dejectedly and drivers force them. Slave music comes. The tomtoms grow louder. The Veiled Woman appears with fire and iron. The slaves arise and begin to escape, passing through each other to and fro, confusedly. Benezet, Walker and Garrison enter, scattering their writings, and pass slowly to the right, threatened by slave drivers. John Brown enters, gesticulating. A knot of Negroes follow him. The planters seize him and erect a gallows, but the slaves seize his body and begin singing "John Brown's Body."

Frederick Douglass enters and passes to the right. Sojourner Truth enters and passes to the left. Sojourner Truth cries: "Frederick, is God dead?" Voices take up the cry, repeating: "Frederick, is God dead?" Douglass answers: "No, and therefore slavery must end in blood." The heralds repeat: "Slavery must end in blood."

The roll of drums is heard and the soldiers enter. First, a company in blue with Colonel Shaw on horseback.

A single voice sings "O Freedom." A soprano chorus takes it up.

The Boy Scouts march in.

Full brasses take up "O Freedom."

Little children enter, and among them symbolic figures of the Laborer, the Artisan, the Servant of Men, the Merchant, the Inventor, the Musician, the Actor, the Teacher, Law, Medicine and Ministry, the All-Mother, formerly the Veiled Woman, now unveiled in her chariot with her dancing brood, and the bust of Lincoln at her side.

With burst of music and blast of trumpets, the pageant ends and the heralds sing:

"Hear ye, hear ye, men of all the Americas, ye who have listened to the tale of the eldest and strongest of the races of mankind, whose faces be black. Hear ye, hear ye, and forget not the gift of black men to this world—the Iron Gift and Gift of Faith, the Pain of Humility and Sorrow Song of Pain, the Gift of Freedom and Laughter and the undying Gift of Hope. Men of America, break silence, for the play is done."

Then shall the banners announce:

"The play is done!"

The Crisis (N.Y.C.) May, 1913.

A POEM ON THE NEGRO

VACHEL LINDSAY'S CONGO

Colored readers may be repelled at first at Lindsay's great poem but it is, in its spirit, a splendid tribute with all its imperfections of spiritual insight. In a private letter Lindsay says:

"'Congo, Congo, Congo, Congo, Congo, Congo' I said to myself. The word began to haunt. It echoed with the war drums and cannibal yells of Africa. It seemed the perfection of tone color.

"I had a new poem! I thought it over, walking home. It was all sketched, including the principal refrains, before 1 in the afternoon and time for Sunday dinner. It took me two months at least to write it, and another month to learn to recite it.

"But that Sunday morning it was outlined in substance as you read it today. In addition, before night I had a list of colors for my palette—gobs of yellow, red and black paint. Here is my color list:

"I had browsed through Stanley's 'Darkest Africa' when a boy. There was stamped on the back, if you remember, a great black solid silhouette of Africa, with one gleaming river crawling through the Congo that Stanley had explored. I wanted to give that silhouette. And I wanted to give the word Congo such a setting that it would convey the same weird thrill I had felt over Stanley's discovery of the Pigmies and of the Mountains of the Moon. Both the race and the mountains had been thought legendary before his time.

"I had seen the dances of the Dahomey Amazons at the Chicago fair when I was a boy. I wanted to reiterate the word Congo, and get some Dahomey into it. Among my notes were songs used by Williams and Walker before Walker died. Do you remember 'In my castle on the River Nile I'm going to live in elegant style, baboon butler to guard the door, diamond carpet on the floor?' Then there was a song 'My Zulu Babe,' where Williams as the buck and Walker as the lady used to appear in black tights and brief ostrich-feathered skirts and go prancing in and out of the stage jungle in a mock wooing. They magically conveyed the voodoo power of Africa. The whole white audience turned into jungle savages and yelled with a sort of gorilla delight.

"It was the Africa of the romantic Negro's imagination, a scrap of black grand opera, if not the actual Africa. Did I put all these things into my poem? No. But some of these things helped, with their implications, whispers, echoes. I hoped to imply Joseph Conrad's fatalistic atmosphere in his story 'Heart of Darkness.' I reached for the spiritual African fever he shows us there, that is sure death to the soul. In my devices and settings for such phrases as 'Mumbo Jumbo will hoodoo you,' I often had him consciously in mind.

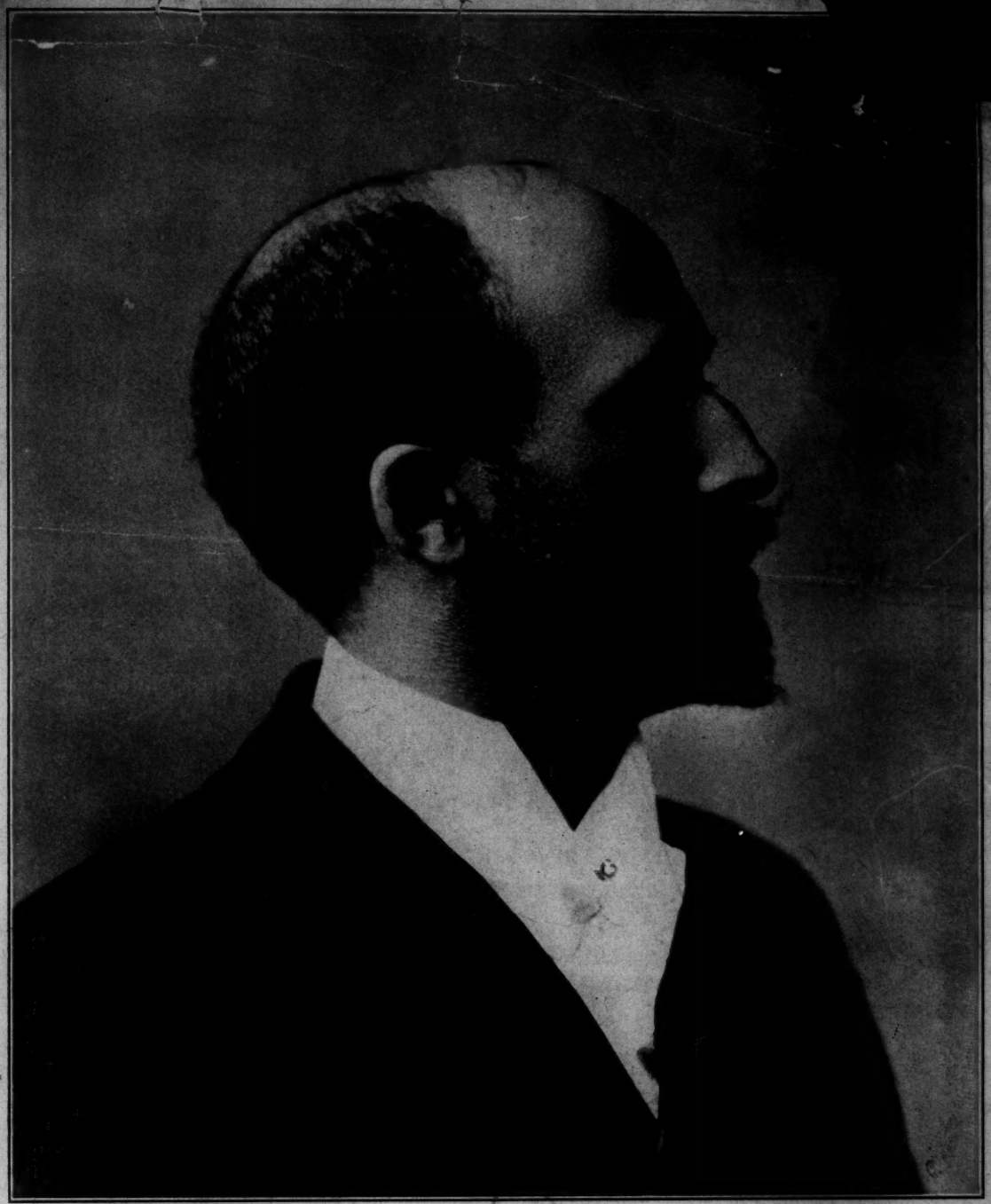
"Way back in 1908 I had attempted several magazine articles, just after the Springfield anti-Negro riots. Those riots shook my young soul then as much as the war in Europe has done. It was my first revelation of the savagery of the white man. On the word of one white liar, who afterward confessed, a whole Negro street was burned and many black people killed, and there were two brutal lynchings of innocent Negroes in three days, the second while the town was full of state militia. My magazine articles about this were very properly rejected. But I wanted to do better in rhyme. I wanted to bear such testimony as I could as to what was learned in that dreadful time and vindicated those studies.

"What might be called the intellectual outline of the poem: The Basic Savagery of the Negro, His High Spirits, and Minstrelsy and the Hope of His Religion, is the result of the long interviews in preparing those articles. Just after the riots I had talked with our two colored lawyers interminably, and I had asked a list of questions of a select group of ten colored preachers, and compiled results. And I had interviewed endless 'prominent citizens' among the whites. Their answers to the same questions were in startling contrast to the first compilation.

"The next winter one of my lectures for the Springfield Y. M. C. A. was 'The Negro: his contribution to our citizenship; sorrow-songs, minstrelsy, vaudeville, folk-lore and oratory.'

"One of the studies I made at that time has recently appeared in the Negro magazine THE CRISIS, in the issue for November, 1914. It is called 'The Golden-faced People.' Then I had in my list some of the things 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' meant, and the emancipation proclamation. I had in mind the affair of Coatsville, Pa., and the other burnings alive of Negroes, some of them guilty Negroes, many of them innocent. I put in my list the songs of Stephen Collins Foster. I put in the list my memories of 'The Souls of Black Folk,' that beautiful tragic book by the black leader W. E. B. Du Bois. I might add, for the other side of the picture, that I had seen on Eleventh Avenue, New York, north from Fifty-ninth Street, many saloons where the Negroes seemed eight feet high and the degraded white men who waited upon them about four feet high, and they all drank liquor not served from the bar, but from barrels piled high against the wall in gloomy grandeur. Going through a score of these barrel-houses in one evening, on behalf of a certain religious institution, I accumulated a jungle impression that remains with me yet, and shall remain for many a day to come."

306-4-1



DR. W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS—LECTURER

SUBJECTS:

"THE FOUNDATIONS OF DEMOCRACY"
"THE SOUL OF BLACKFOLK" "JOHN BROWN" "RACE PREJUDICE"
"HISTORY OF THE NEGRO RACE" "THE ECONOMICS OF EMANCIPATION"
"THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TROPICS"
"THE SOCIAL EVOLUTION OF THE SOUTH" "THE HISTORY OF THE COTTON CROP"
"THE NEGRO AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT" "THE WORK OF NEGRO WOMEN"
"THE WORLD PROBLEM OF THE COLOR LINE" "THE NEGRO IN THE SOUDAN"
"THE ECONOMICS OF SLAVERY AND EMANCIPATION"
"THE HISTORY OF AFRICA" "THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE RACE PROBLEM"

Who Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois is:—University Professor; born Great Barrington, Mass.. February 23, 1868; negro descent; Alfred and Mary Burghardt; A. B. Fisk University of Tenn., 1888; A. B. Harvard, 1890-1891, Ph. D., 1896. Studied at University of Berlin; Formerly Asst. in Sociology, University of Penna; Professor Economics and History, Atlanta University; General Sec'y. The Niagara Movement; Author, "Soul of Blackfolk. 1908, "Suppression of the Slave Trade" "Life of John Brown" etc. Editor "The Crisis" New York City.

DIRECTION: HENRY GEORGE LECTURE ASSOCIATION, (F. H. MONROE, Pres.)
~~356~~ Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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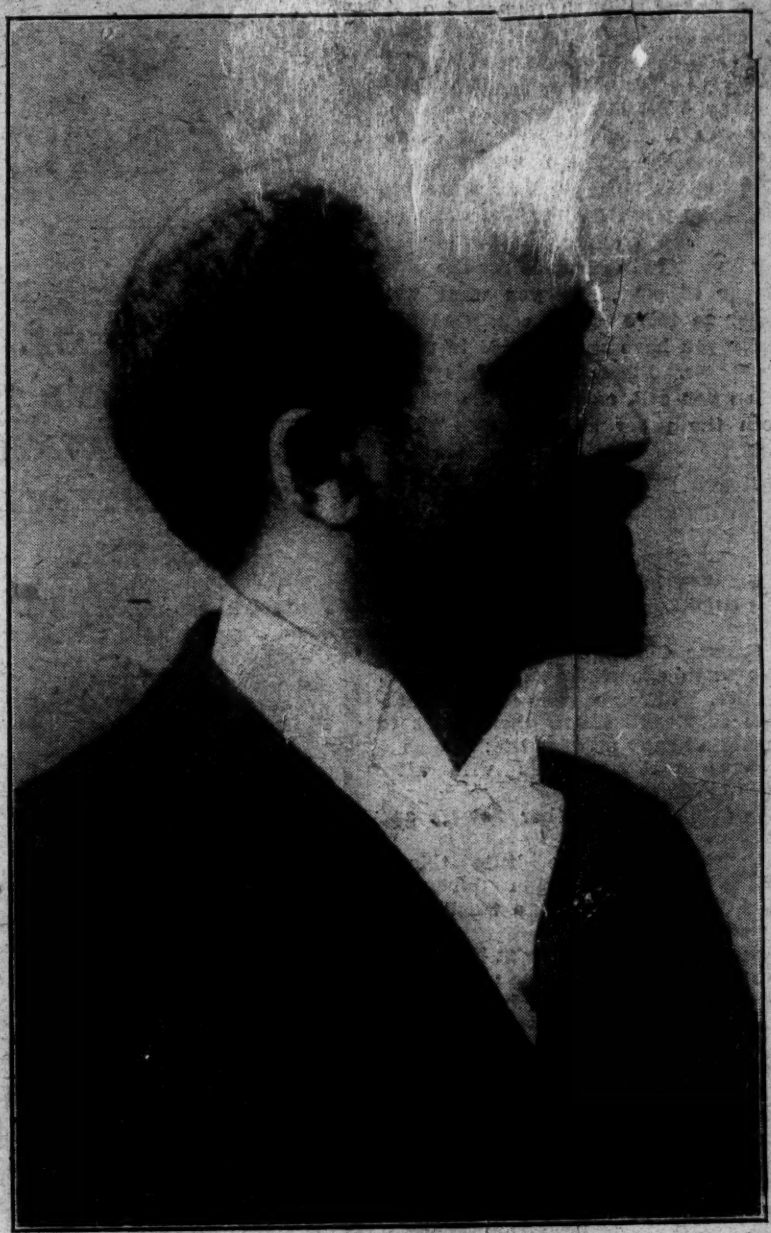
The Indianapolis
April 19, 1913.

NOTED AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER.



Prof. W. E. B. DuBois.

(Continued)

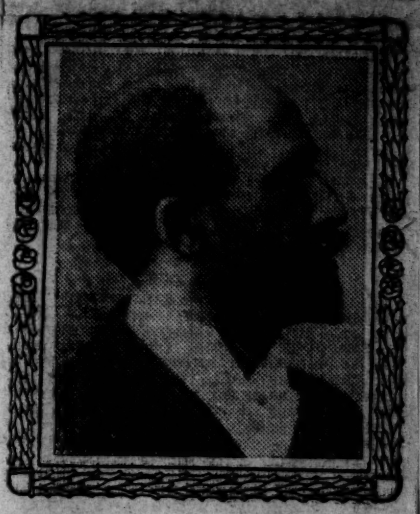
302-1-28

Christian Work
(N.Y.) July, 1913.

The following resolutions are the expression of the members, delegates and attendants upon the sessions of the eighteenth annual Atlanta Conference: "The eighteenth Atlanta Conference has reviewed the moral and religious condition of the American negroes and its changes during the last decade. It finds a decided strengthening of the home life, a betterment in the habits of courtesy, cleanliness and thrift and a wider conformity to the rules of modern morality. The Conference finds two great hindrances still in the path of advance: the persistence of older habits due to slavery and poverty, and racial prejudice. It is not to be expected that a people whose original morality had been wholly destroyed by slavery and but partially replaced should not show in a single generation of freedom many marks of the past in sexual irregularities, waste, irresponsibility and criminal tendencies. The Conference finds that much has been done in the last decade to improve these habits; and that much more could be done if racial prejudice did not operate to leave colored women unprotected in law and custom, to invade colored residence districts with vice and bad sanitary conditions and to degrade and make inefficient the negro public school system. We regard it as the burning shame of the decade that of three and a half millions of colored children of school age two million were not even enrolled in school last year. The Conference is glad to note in the negro church some signs of awakening to new duties and larger responsibilities. New institutional work of social uplift is appearing here and there under trained men. The majority of negro churches remain, however, financial institutions catering to a doubtful round of semi-social activities. The negro church must, if it survives, adopt a new attitude toward rational amusement and sound moral habits. The Conference is pleased to call the attention of the country to the fact that much of the real work of social uplift and moral awakening is being carried on by negro women in their clubs and institutions. No group of women in the world have amid studied insult and race discrimination made so brave a fight for social betterment or accomplished so much of actual tangible good. The hope of the future in moral uplift lies on thorough common school training for negro children, respect and protection for negro women, widened industrial opportunity for negro women and systematic effort to lessen race prejudice. (Signed) W. E. B. Du Bois, L. H. Williams, A. G. Dill."

Leader
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb., 1913.

NOTED NEGRO EDUCATOR TO GIVE LECTURE HERE



PROFESSOR W. E. B. DU BOIS.

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois, of New York, the noted educator, will lecture Friday evening, February 14, on the subject, "History of the Negro Race," at St. James' A. M. E. church, corner of Euclid avenue and Harvard street.

Dr. Du Bois enjoys an international reputation as a scholar and an author. The Rev. C. A. McGee, the pastor of the church, will introduce Dr. Du Bois, and the lecture will begin promptly at 8:15. The proceeds are to be used to further educational work at the A. M. E. college at Wilberforce, O.

Gazette
Brooklyn, N.Y. 1913 (Dec.)

COLLEGE SOCIALISTS DINE.

Intercollegiate Society Has Record Banquet Attendance.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society held a banquet last evening at the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth street, near Third avenue, Manhattan, with a record attendance of over 600. The banquet is but a part of the programme of the society's convention which began on Monday morning and lasted until noon today. Ninety universities were represented, with an intercollegiate attendance of about 375. Visitors from Europe were present as well as members of the society from all parts of the United States.

The principal address of the evening was by Dr. George Lansbury of England, who spoke on "The Militant Suffrage Movement in England," its relation to socialism and the present status of the female sex. Max Eastman defined and compared Suffragism and Socialism. Morris Hillquit spoke on the objects and efforts of Socialism, and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, the poet, on the colored problem, and its relation to socialism. Mrs. Harriet Stanton-Blatch, the suffrage leader, made a stirring appeal. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins-Gilman collected contributions for the purpose of a Western campaign. Walter M. Hinkle of Williams College, '14, and Miss Freida Kirchwey of Barnard, '13, were applauded for their views on socialism in the colleges. Songs, led by Mrs. John W. Gates, and music filled the balance of the programme.

Journal
New Haven, Conn.
Oct., 1913.

TO ADDRESS YALE

A notable selection of speakers has been secured to address the society for the study of socialism during the year. Among those wro are expected to deliver addresses at meetings of the society are the following: Dr. Anna Shaw, president of the Woman's Suffrage association; Florence Kelly, secretary of the National Consumers' league, W. E. B. Dubois, editor of The Crisis and an authority on the negro problem; Charles Edward Russell, the magazine writer; Mayor Newton D. Bakerr of Cleveland, Ohio; Louis Brandeis of Boston, Mass.; Morris Hillquist, an authority on socitlism; Prof. Emery of Yale, on arguments against socialism; Robert Hunter, social worker and Felix Adler authority on the ethical side of the socialist movement.

Fort Worth Record
May, 1913.

300 NEGROES HEAR DU BOIS LECTURE

Editor of "The Crisis" Wants an Educated Citizenship of Blacks—Sees Ignorance as a Poor Investment.

Three hundred negroes heard W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of The Crisis, and well-known writer, deliver a lecture on "The Past, Present and Future of the Negro Race." Du Bois was introduced by W. G. Upshaw. J. W. Tildon, a pharmacist, made an address in which he welcomed Du Bois to Fort Worth on behalf of the citizens. The choir of the African Methodist church furnished the music.

Rev. J. Frank Norris, pastor of the First Baptist church; F. W. Axtell, Judge Tom Bradley, M. Cohn and other white persons were present. Judge Bradley made an address after the conclusion of the lecture in which he denounced the actions of the recent mob.

"We can possibly excuse the existence of slavery in the early history of America and the people who perpetuated it because they received it as a sort of inheritance," Du Bois said, "but slavery as it was practiced was nothing more than organized stealing. There never was a time in the history of the world when the most dastardly wrongs cannot be excused. The old slave traders thought, possibly, they were doing a service to God when they were enslaving the negro people of Africa—but they were just simply mistaken in personalities—that's all. They took it to be the lesser of two evils—to leave the negro in ignorance or to bring him to Christianized America.

"Soon slavery began to loom up as a new feudalism. If it would not have been stopped America would have likely been a land of landlords, with free artisans and then a serf class of citizens. Slavery became too expensive. In time it would have died of itself. But the cotton came and with the discovery of the cotton gin a new empire was founded—the empire of cotton."

Du Bois then told of the civil war and the days of reconstruction. He said the days of reconstruction were days of stealing.

"Here we are, a tenth of a nation," he said, "and the white people have had their feet on our necks. We have just simply been submissive—hoping they would not push hard and would take their feet off as often as they could. We have been doing this for twenty years. It is the duty of every negro to let them know there are certain things we cannot stand. Let them know if they want an educated citizenship they cannot afford to have just one kind of an education for the negro people. There is no such investment which pays so ill as ignorance."

W. M. (Goose Neck Bill) McDonald also made an address.

After the address Roberta Curry presented him with a bouquet. She made a short talk in which she characterized Du Bois as a "leader of Africans to their heritage."

Among those on the platform were Charles R. Crouch, Thomas Mason, J. E. Guinn, J. W. Tildon, R. S. Jenkins, W. C. Jones, W. G. Upshaw, W. E. King, editor of the Dallas Express.

Times
(N. Y.)
Jan. 13, 1913.

WHITMAN PRAISES NEGROES.

Sends Message of Encouragement to National Association.

More than 1,500 negroes attended a mass meeting at Young's Casino, at Park Avenue and 134th Street, yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. District Attorney Whitman was scheduled to make the principal address, but Bishop Walters of the A. M. E. Zion Church, who presided, announced that Mr. Whitman was unable to attend because of an investigation he was making, an investigation which would startle the city. An address prepared by Mr. Whitman was read.

Mr. Whitman wrote that it was wrong that the whole negro race should suffer for atrocious crimes committed by a few. "Crime is crime," was his message, "whether committed by white or black, and must be dealt with according to law, no matter what the offense."

The percentage of crime was not larger among the negroes than among the white people, he added.

The speakers included Prof. Joel Spingarn, formerly of Columbia University; W. E. Du Bois, head of the National Publicity Bureau, and Mrs. A. W. Hunton, a colored woman and special worker among the negroes for the Y. W. C. A.

January 14, 1913.

COLERIDGE-TAYLOR MEMORIAL CONCERT

Entertainment Given in Honor of Negro Composer.

An exceptionally well executed program was given at the Coleridge-Taylor memorial concert in Jordan Hall last night. The program was composed of selections by the young negro composer, who died last year at the age of 37, and the singers and players gave each selection with ability. The concert was a testimonial to Mrs. Coleridge-Taylor and her children.

One of the features of the evening was the address by Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois of New York, who spoke of Coleridge-Taylor as man and musician. He told of his personal recollections of the composer, of his creative ability, of his home life and of his works.

"It is a fortunate thing that Coleridge Taylor was born in England," said Dr. Du Bois. "In America he could have had no career. We know in America how to choke ability when it is born under a dark skin. England is more civilized."

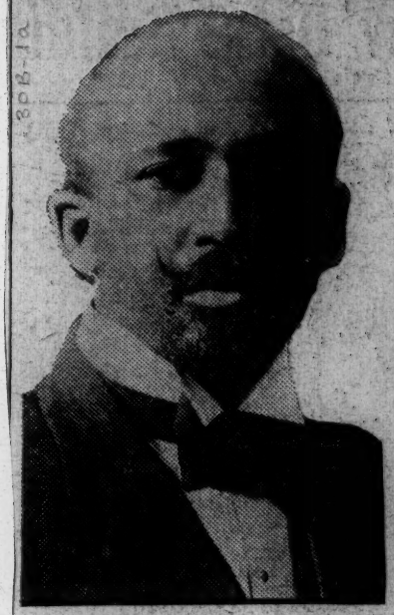
Dr. Du Bois said that the young composer's work was not done, but only well begun when he died.

Those who took part were: Roland W. Hayes, tenor; Harry T. Burleigh, baritone; William H. Richardson, baritone; Maud Cuney-Hare, piano; Jacques Hoffmann, violin; Ludwig Nast, violoncello, and Frederic P. White, organ.

208-1-5

The San Diego Sun
April, 1913.

Negro Orator Has Won Fame; Here on Friday Evening



DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

A large audience is expected to greet Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the negro orator and editor, who will speak Friday evening at Germania hall. R. H. Harbart, pastor of the A. M. E. church, speaking of the lecturer today, said:

"It seems that the public generally appreciates the coming of Dr. DuBois to this city to deliver his lecture on 'The History of the Negro Race.' All who have heard this distinguished scholar and author know that there is a rare treat in store for them, for as an orator there are few who excel him. When the flame of his passion arises in the presentation of his subject, he just 'pulls the bung out and lets nature caper,' moving his audience as he wills. His research as a thinking student has possessed him of most valuable information appertaining to this subject which the casual observer has not obtained.

"A number of white citizens will occupy seats upon the platform and speak words of greeting and good will. Germania hall is sufficiently large to seat a thousand people and there is no need of concern about being unduly crowded by our white friends. Except Mr. Booker T. Washington, Prof. DuBois is heard by more white citizens than any other negro in the world. All are cordially invited to hear this negro orator, and the fine musical numbers by the best negro talent in the city."

Philadelphia Speech

—

The New Problem of the Minority

Birds are singing
in the shadows of
your hair

Coleridge-Taylor

Walter F Hall.

Program

Week of

Sept 1 Editorial work

8 Business

15 Literature

22 Literature

29 Business

Oct 6 Editorial

13 Business

20 Literature

27 Literature

Nov ?

November
delinquent

---

bill in October (Sept 20
" " November (Oct 20
" " December (Nov 20)
+ com hosp
Letter + final Date 15
Letter Jan 15

Sept 1

Take out Sept Oct Nov Delinquents Cards + arrange alphabetically in Delinquent drawer. Put Aug in Capsul drawer

---

Take out Sept Oct + Nov delinquent statements + keep separate

Put August stamps in letter

Edwin Hooth,

C. 1914

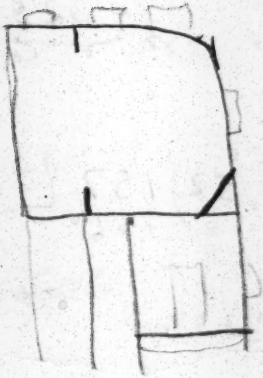
27 E. 22nd St

Williams Barber-
shop. Seventh Ave
between 134th & 135th Sts

Display cards

Ed Usoskin

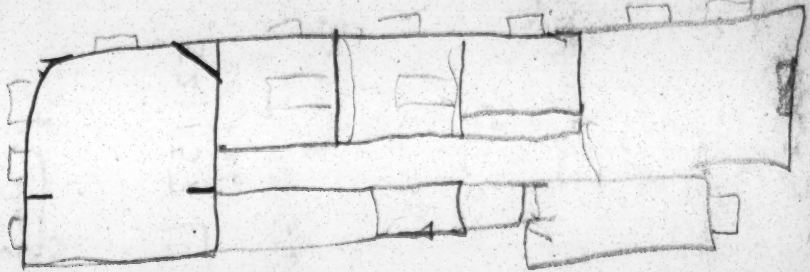
105 W 28th St



Display cards

Ed. Usoskin

105 W 28th St



40
25
.65) 100.00 (157
65
350
325
2 500

52) 157 (3
166

1200

1—1000			
1000	600	400	11600
1.000	576	400	11200
1000	552	400	10800

1000 for 12 yrs
300

Prospectus — $25

Washington DC.

Bd of Ed. recommends site for M & H High School & Dist Comm. Normal School near ~~Bayard~~ Capitol. Bay E. recom. site near Normal. Weldon & Garner & Evangelical Alliance to oppose this segregation. Went to Commissioners & protested. One Commissioner is an army engineer, Major Judson

Waldron called
him a coward
for concealing.
Yes I did not want
to insult you we
mean to upbraid
you — and made
disrespectful allusions
Took lunch at Taft
Apartment & Cab to
the Mall. Commencement
took place @ 1st & O.
Exercises fine band.
Appropriation $250000
for building(?)

Quotations from Emilio's
trans of Marco y
Burrio's diary
(Stephen Dorantes)

Have you ever had a vision of the time of human equality?

I have sometimes dreamed of such a vision & closed my eyes — The shadow of it was too bright

Have you ever had a vision of the time of human equality?

I have sometimes dreamed of such a vision & closed my eyes – the shadow of it was too bright

you do not seem
to answer my questions

—

I am answering not
only them but others
that I see beyond—
gathering ghosts & hidden
questions that bend
themselves with yours
So when I seem to
speak over meekly or
blunderingly it is because
I seek to answer as

much at once ◁
always simply ×
honestly

Little children love
thee
God shall make thy
foes flee

J ——— duchess

M ——— tenderness

make a surprise visit
in the darkness of thy heart
kept a campfire in the air
little children love thee

Ida Rubinow
926 S. Boulevard

Melrose 4441

Take Bronx Subway
to Simpson St

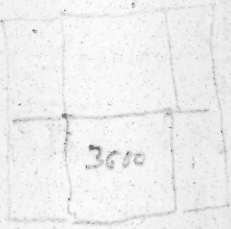
3652

Jill Rubinow
926 S. Bonnie Brae

Melrose 4441

1 lb Brown Sugar

2 tons Egg farmer
1 ton Nut.



3600
1800
$5400

Nina's House Expense

House, weekly —	$14.00
Ukulele lessons	2.75
Van Schaik	4.00
Zukel R.R.	1.00
	$21.75

Clothes

I am one who
has looked upon
the Closed Door
& lived and loved
& laughed -

Antar

ANTAR

by

Asma

Norris Wright Cuney

A Tribune of Black People

by

his daughter

Maud Cuney Hare

The Dunbar Company
New York
1913

800
600
1400
600
2000
800

150
350
500

300
700
800

11
12

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED

The CRISIS

one flight up

(Hope)
Smith M.a.
Lodhouse Lane,
Leeds
England.

		800
		600
150		1400
350		600
500	300	2000
	700	800
	800	

11
12

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED
CRISIS

		Roberts
		Hamilton
		Brown
		Latham
		Lamb
		Mallett
		Edwards
		Mallett

Personal letter to (Hope)

Rev. S. Priestley Smith M.A.
59 Woodhouse Lane
Leeds
England.

How To Cook in
Casserole dishes
by M.H. Neil

#1 David McKay
Co. Phila., Pa.

Possible Premium
managers

Hole
Hill
Pace
Lemon
Dill

How To Cook in
Casserole dishes
by M.H. Neil

$1 David McKay
Wash. Sq. Phila., Pa.

Guernsey Cook Book
- Cuthenware Co
34 East Gut St
Cambridge O

6¢ in stamps

[AFRICAN METH. EPIS. CHURCH]

The African Methodist Episcopal Church

BISHOP JOHN HURST

1808 McCULLOH STREET

Florida
Bermuda
Haiti
Santo Domingo
Barbados
Bahamas
Demerara, South America
Suriname, South America
Trinidad

BALTIMORE, MD. August 18, 1914. 191

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 5th Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am sending you, herewith enclosed, what was done at our last General Conference in connection with the Connectional Preachers' Home in Colorado Springs. I may add, though in strict confidence, that some of us understand that the Financial Board failed to carry out the wishes of the Church on account of being brow-beaten by Mr. Hawkins, the Financial Secretary, who seems to think that the Home is not centrally located, and on that account not calculated to give the entire church proper returns for the funds to be advanced.

Unfortunately, for us, the Financial Board is the weakest we have ever had. Mr. Hawkins rules it. Not an act of theirs is on record. Not a thing have they done except to go to Washington on the Third Wednesday in April, ~~which was~~ according to law and register the secretary's wishes and then collect their traveling expenses. What I say will be sustained fully by the record of the board. I think a vigorous spanking will do the entire church good along this line.

Sincerely yours,

John Hurst

[Enc.]

1/13/9

TO THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE, AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

GREETING:

We, your Committee on Benevolent Institutions, beg to report as follows:

Whereas, At the General Conference in Norfolk, in May 1908 (See Minutes Page 264) a donation of a site in Colorado Springs, for the erection of a home for superannuated preachers was reported by Rev. J. W. Braxton and accepted with the condition that a commission be elected, and that efforts be made for the establishment of such a home within twelve months; and

Whereas, The Rev. J. W. Braxton was appointed Secretary by the late Bishop Grant, and a building and location in every way suitable, valued at more than $20,000 has been secured and furnished almost completely by donations, and is ready for occupancy, being sufficient to accommodate, at present, about thirty persons, and

Whereas, There are a number of applications for admission to the same; we therefore

Recommend, that this General Conference provide for the maintenance of this home, by the election of a Secretary or Commissioner, whose salary shall be Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum, to be paid by the Financial Department, and the appropriation of $2000 annually for the expenses and maintenance, until other plans are made.

We further recommend that the present indebted -

ness of $969.31 as reported by the Secretary, be paid at once.

We also recommend the adoption of a constitution as per law adopted by the last General Conference.

The proposition presented by A. L. J. Merriweather has been referred back to the General Conference for action, for the reason that the matter presented did not come within the jurisdiction of this committee.

We recommend that $1000 be appropriated annually for building and maintaining a home donated by Rev. U. P. Talbert, in the State of Georgia, for superannuated ministers, widows and orphans, and that this and the home in Colorado Springs be placed under the supervision of a board of directors, composed of one member from each contiguous annual Conference.

The Superannuated Preachers' and Orphans' Home at Jackson, Michigan, has presented before us a detailed report of every phase of the institution's condition; and we are very glad to report to this body that the condition is very flattering. We recommend that $300 be appropriated for its maintenance.

Members of the Trustee Board of Douglas Hospital appeared before us and gave us a clear statement of its condition. After carefully considering the same, we recommend that an appropriation of $500 be made this institution.

In the city of Baltimore, Maryland, there is located what is known as the Old Folks' Home, with valuable property deeded to the Baltimore Conference of the African Methodist

Episcopal Church. This is maintained for the special purpose of caring for superannuated ministers, orphans, widows and aged members. We find this institution is being conducted in a very businesslike manner, and in consequence is in a most excellent condition.

Respectfully submitted,

B. S. Hannah, Chairman; H. Franklin Bray, Secretary; A. James Bennett, J.O.S.Thompson, Watson L. Law, A. G. Clayborn, J. F. Gillins, W. B. Billups.

Rev. F. R. Sims moved to adopt. Prof. J. R. Hawkins moved as an amendment that the part of the report referring to the Home for Superannuated Ministers be referred to the Financial Department. The amendment prevailed, and the report was adopted as amended.

1914

1. What are the officers of your association?

Executive Committee composed of Chairman, Vice Chairman Treasurer and 18 other members

2. In whose hands does the chief executive power lie?

General Secretary who is also secretary of the committee

1/62/8

3. To whom is this officer, or these officers, responsible?

To Executive Committee which is in turn responsible to the association meeting yearly

4. If you publish an organ what is the relation of that organ to the organization?

Nothing but Annual Reports & occasional pamphlets

5. Where does the financial responsibility for that organ rest?

Executive Committee

6. What would you suggest as a better method of organization than the one you employ so far as the distribution of executive power is concerned?

Our association is made up of the membership of 150 local organizations. Paying a fee of $10 per year. The rest of our budget is made up by voluntary contributions from individuals

American Assn of Societies for Organizing Charity Pamphlets Lent Earl Scott

[AMERICAN...]

OBJECT: SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BETTERMENT

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE

BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: STUYVESANT 4339

JOSIAH STRONG
PRESIDENT
JOHN T. PERKINS
TREASURER
JAMES H. ECOB
LECTURER
RUDOLPH M. BINDER
RECORDING SECRETARY

November 17, 1914.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I improve my first opportunity to reply to your inquiry of the 13th inst.

The American Institute of Social Service is national only in the sense that it is doing a national work. Its organization is entirely local, and would therefore, I think, be of no service to you.

Wishing you abundant success, I am,

Yours sympathetically,

Josiah Strong.

2/3/37

December 18, 1914

The American Journal of Sociology

Upon What Aims, Policies, Programs, or Particular Purposes Should Americans Place Chief Emphasis in the Immediate Future?

The majority of educated Americans take it for granted that civilization is at present rudimentary, and that it is to develop indefinitely. A smaller number, and yet probably a majority of those who rank as thinkers, assume that in the future civilization is to be guided, much more than it has been in the past, by deliberate taking of thought, by surveys of needs, and by intelligent control of resources in the service of the needs.

The *American Journal of Sociology* wishes to publish in an early number the opinions of representative thinkers about conceptions of this destiny which are most worthy to hold the attention of Americans.

The following illustrations of different types of thinking about a question of this kind may be taken from alternatives that are no longer in debate in this country:

1. To some minds the problems of civilization seem to be very definite and concrete. They are supposed to turn on the success or failure of certain specific things, like the establishment of a national bank or the adoption of a written constitution.

2. In other minds progress is pictured as depending upon some central program, like "protection" or "free trade."

3. Others, again, see progress less in measures, even as far-reaching as either of those above mentioned, than in some comprehensive policy, as, for example, "federalism" or "state sovereignty."

4. Still others have little confidence in either of these types of proposal, unless they are promoted as incidents of some wider purpose. They rest their faith in progress upon prevalence of some still larger conception, which, as they believe, co-ordinates, comprehends, and indicates all factors and details of genuine progress. Every constructive social and religious philosopher may illustrate this type.

In so far as experience furnishes a reliable forecast of the future it is probable that actual progress will be a resultant of somewhat unconscious co-operation of all these species of thinkers, together with the great majority who cannot be regarded as concerned with general social problems at all.

The chief function of the *American Journal of Sociology* is to assist in organizing thought about society.

In the judgment of the editors, an important contribution to this object may be made by assembling the answers of typical Americans to this question: *With a view to the interests not primarily of individuals or of classes; considering not merely the next decade nor the next generation nor the next century, but having in mind our relationships both to one another and to our successors for many centuries; upon what ideals, policies, programs, or specific purposes should Americans place most stress in the immediate future?*

With the exception of the present paragraph, this letter was drafted and approved by the editors before the European war was regarded as probable. In the present situation the reasons for the inquiry here made are immeasurably more urgent than when the plan was adopted.

Will you indicate, within the limits of from 500 to 1,000 words, your answer to the foregoing question?

This invitation will be sent to representatives of all the types of thinkers referred to above. Among them will be well-known advocates of particular causes; yet, unless the editors err in their judgment, no one will receive this request who is merely a person "of one idea."

It is hoped that the answers as a whole will present a somewhat convincing body and ratio of general and detailed specifications, and that they will amount to a helpful prospectus of impending American tasks.

This letter will be published as an introduction to the symposium.

Sincerely

ALBION W. SMALL

→ dont type this — only type attached letter

49-12-136

December 18, 1914.

My dear Sir:

With a view to the interests not primarily of individuals or of classes; considering not merely the next decade nor the next generation nor the next century, but having in mind our relationships both to one another and to our successors for many centuries; upon what ideals, policies, programs, or specific purposes should Americans place most stress in the immediate future?

Americans in the immediate future should place most stress upon the abolition of the color line. Just so long as the majority of men are treated as inhuman and legitimate objects of commercial exploitation religious damnation and social ostracism, just so long will democracy be impossible in the world. Without democracy we must have continual attempts at despotism and oligarchy, with the resultant failure through the ignorance of those who attempt to rule their fellow men without knowing their fellow men. America, instead of being the land of the free, has made herself a hot-bed

racial

of [redacted] prejudice and of indescipable
propa[redacted]s against the majority of men.

Garde

Very sincerely yours,

49-12-137

Mr. Albion W. Small,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

AMERICAN LINE

408N11

LIST OF PASSENGERS

AMERICAN LINE

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL

SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK AT 12 NOON

1914

St. Paul	Wed.,	Sept. 23
New York	Wed.,	Sept. 30
Philadelphia	Sat.,	Oct. 3
St. Louis	Sat.,	Oct. 10
St. Paul	Sat.,	Oct. 17
New York	Sat.,	Oct. 24
Philadelphia	Sat.,	Oct. 31
St. Louis	Sat.,	Nov. 7
St. Paul	Sat.,	Nov. 14
New York	Sat.,	Nov. 21
Philadelphia	Sat.,	Nov. 28

SAILINGS FROM LIVERPOOL

1914

New York	Wed.,	Sept. 16
Philadelphia	Sat.,	Sept. 19
St. Louis	Sat.,	Sept. 26
St. Paul	Sat.,	Oct. 3
New York	Sat.,	Oct. 10
Philadelphia	Sat.,	Oct. 17
St. Louis	Sat.,	Oct. 24
St. Paul	Sat.,	Oct. 31
New York	Sat.,	Nov. 7
Philadelphia	Sat.,	Nov. 14

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AMERICAN LINE

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1914.

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CAPTAIN F. M. PASSOW

Purser, Thomas Kinsey. **Surgeon, Alpha M. Whiton, M. D.**
Asst. Purser, Arthur W. Prince.
Chief Steward, William Reen

List of Passengers

Abe, Mr. S.
Alcaraz, Mr. J. D.
Arnold, Mrs. H. O.
Arnold, Miss Isobel
Arnold, Master John

Barbour, Miss Fannie
Barnitz, Mr. Geo. D.
Blanchard, Mrs. Wm.
Blanchard, Mr. Charles
Bloom, Mr. Henry
Bowden, Mr. Carleton G.
Boyd, Mr. Morrison C.
Branscomb, Mr. B. H.
Brownhill, Miss C.
Bruckman, Mr. Ralph

Castle, Mr. C. N.
Clason, Mr. Chas. R.
Close, Mr. Jas. B.
de Coello, Mrs. Antonia Diaz
Coleman, Mrs. L.
Coleman, Miss Doreen
Coleman, Master Eric
Corking, Mr. J.
Cruttenden, Miss Edith W.

Dain, Mrs. W. S.
Darres, Miss H, M. D.
Dickson, Dr. J. R.
Dixon, Mr. H. G. D.
Du Bois, Mrs. Nina G.
and Maid
Duquesne, Mr.
Durham, Mr. T. C.

Eagleton, Mr. Clyde
Emerson, Mr. Raymond

Faulkner, Mr. H. S.
Fite, Mr. Alexander G.
Flint, Mr. W. W., Jr.
Forbes, Miss Edith

21 NOV 14

Gentry, Mr. C. S.
Giveen, Miss Clara Eliz.
Gordon
Glenn, Mr. J. L., Jr.
Good, Mr. Paul F.
Gordon, Miss E.
Gray, Mr. C. H.
Greenwood, Mr. H. F. G.
Grove, Miss L. M.

Hanlon, Mr. George
Harris, Mrs. Corra
Harris, Mrs. M. B.
Hawkins, Mr. Chas. F.
Hewitt, Dr. J.
Hilley, Mr. H. S.
Holtzclair, Mr. B. C.
Homan, Mr. Paul T.
Horton, Miss Hester
Hubbell, Mr. Paul E.

Jackson, Mr. E. B.
James, Mrs. R. F.
Jepson, Mr. Walter C.

Landstad, Mr. H.
Lear, Mr. J. W.
Lear Mrs.
Li, Mr Kno Ching
Lloyd, Mrs. H.
Lonsdale, Mrs. Lucy
and Infant
Lucas, Miss Gertrude M.
Lytle, Mr. R. Ridgeley, Jr.

McKim, Mr. J. W.

Marmion, Miss M.
Marthleur, Mr.

Mayo, Mr. Thomas
Mow, Mr. Baxter M.
Murphy, Mr. Andrew E.
Murphy, Mrs.
Murphy, Miss Louise

Nelson, Mr. D. T.
Newton, Mrs.
and Child
Noble, Mr. B. F.
Norton, Miss Mabel

Pym, Mr. A.
Pym, Miss B.

Ray, Mr. John V.
Reen, Mrs. Ellen
Richardson, Mr. P. F.
Robertson, Mr. Alex.
Rogers Mr. Fred W.
Rogers, Master Chas. R.
Rogers, Master Frank W.
Rogers, Master Walter R.
Rogers, Rev. L. B.
Rogers, Mrs.
Romley, Mr.
Rowell, Mr. J.
Rypens, Mr. Stanley I.

Sant, Mr. Wm. W.
Schmitz, Dr. Herman
Seagrave, Miss Rachael
Shapter, Mr.
Sharp, Mr. S. S.
Shero, Mr. L. R.
Siddle, Mr. Chas.
St. John, Mr. Jas. H., Jr.

Sullivan, Mr. Wm.
Sweeney, Mrs. Maude E.
Sweeney, Miss
Syers, Mrs. Thomas
and Child
Syers, Mr. Thomas

Thomas, Mr. M. D.
Tomlinson, Mr. Robert
Toulmin-Rothe, Mr. B.
Toulmin-Rothe, Mrs.
Towson, Mr. H. D.

Van Horn,, Rev. C. E.
Van Horn, Mrs.

Warren, Mr. Robert H.
Werlein, Mr. Philip P.
White, Mr. Wm.
Wilder, Mr. E.
Wilson, Mr. Jas. H.
Wynyard, Mrs. E. G.

Yntema, Mr. Hessel

SEA POST OFFICE CLERKS

AMERICAN

Mr. T. S. Hughes **Mr. L. G. Wiley**

ORCHESTRA

Mr. P. Ehrlich, Bandmaster

Mr. F. Farrer **Mr. C. Atkinson**
Mr. H. Helliwell **Mr. P. Baldwin**

BREAKFAST.—As the Bugle is not sounded for Breakfast, Passengers desirous of being wakened should arrange to be called by their Bedroom Stewards.

PUBLIC TELEPHONES
With Booths and Operator
On Our New York Piers

MEALS WILL BE SERVED AS FOLLOWS:

one sitting:	when there are two sittings
BREAKFAST, 8 to 9 a. m.	8 a. m. & 9 a. m.
LUNCHEON, 1 p. m.	12 noon & 1 p. m.
DINNER, 7 p. m.	6 p. m. & 7.15 p. m.

The Bar closes at 11.30 p. m. Lights are extinguished in the Saloon at 11 p. m. and in the Smoking Room at 12 midnight.

Please apply to the **SECOND STEWARD** for **SEATS AT TABLE.**

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS to be sent ashore with the Pilot should be handed to the Saloon Steward within an hour after leaving New York. Letters to be despatched at Plymouth, Cherbourg or Southampton should be deposited in the letter boxes placed on board for that purpose. Passengers' mail may be addressed to the care of any of the offices named below, and will be retained until called for or forwarded according to instructions. Writing Paper, Envelopes and Telegraph Forms will be found in the Library. For Railway and Steamship Time-Tables of the various Companies apply to the Saloon Steward.

For Time-Tables of the various Companies apply to the Saloon Steward.

INQUIRIES REGARDING BAGGAGE will be attended to by the Baggage Steward, to whom all Baggage which Passengers wish to leave in the Company's care should be handed, properly labeled and with full instructions as to disposal.

STEAMER CHAIRS can be obtained for use on the voyage, at a charge of $1 each, upon application at the Purser's Office, or to the Deck Steward.

RUGS can be hired on board at a charge of $1.

VALUABLES. The American Line has provided a safe in the office of the Purser, in which Passengers may deposit money, jewels or ornaments for safe keeping. The Company will not be liable to Passengers for the loss of money, jewels, or ornaments, by theft or otherwise, not so deposited.

THE SURGEON is authorized to make customary charges, subject to the approval of the Commander, for treating any passengers, at their request, for any illness not originating on board the ship. In the case of sickness developed on board, no charge will be made, and medicine will be provided free in all circumstances.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM PIER AT NEW YORK TO DESTINATION.

Upon landing at New York, and upon application to the uniformed representatives of the Railroads, who meet all arriving American Line steamers, Railroad Tickets may be purchased and baggage may be checked from the Steamship Pier to any point along the lines of the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Lehigh Valley, and connecting railroads.

AMERICAN LINE OFFICES.

NEW YORK, 9 Broadway.
WASHINGTON, 1306 F Street, N. W.
PHILADELPHIA, 1319 Walnut Street.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., 339 Oliver Ave.
BOSTON, India Building, 84 State Street.
CHICAGO, 14 No. Dearborn Street
ST. LOUIS, N. W. Corner 11th and Locust Sts.
MINNEAPOLIS, 121 South Third Street.
PORTLAND, 1 India Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, 319 Geary Street.
SEATTLE, 619 Second Avenue.
NEW ORLEANS, 219 St. Charles Street (under St. Charles Hotel).
MONTREAL, Bell Telephone Building, 118 Notre Dame Street, W.
TORONTO, 41 King Street, East (King Edward Hotel.)
WINNIPEG, 333 Main Street.
LONDON, 1 Cockspur Street, S. W., and 38 Leadenhall Street, E. C.
SOUTHAMPTON, Canute Road.
PLYMOUTH, American Line, 10 Millbay Road.
LIVERPOOL, 30 James Street.
BRISTOL, West India House.
QUEENSTOWN, James Scott & Co.
PARIS, Nicholas Martin, 9 Rue Scribe.
CHERBOURG, A. Laniece & Fils, Quai Alexandre III. No. 32.
ANTWERP, 22 Kammenstraat.
BRUSSELS, R. Beck, 6 Boulevard Anspach.
BERLIN, A. Peters, 6 Unter den Linden.
MUNICH, C. Bierschenck, Maximiliansplatz 18.
FRANKFORT a/M., W., Kern, 18 Kaiserstrasse.
COLOGNE, a/Rh., H. Lindemann, 2 Domkloster.
LEIPZIG, Fr. Otto, 3 Goethestrasse.
MAYENCE, Otto Hirsch, Stift Strasse, 12.
MANNHEIM, Gundlach & Barenklau, Nachf., 7 Bahnhofsplatz.
BASEL, Im. Obersteg & Co., 28 Aeschengraben.
VIENNA, 14 Kartnerring.
GENOA, American Line, via Alla Nunziata, No. 18.
NAPLES American Line, 21 Piazza della Borsa.

TRAVELERS' CHEQUES, payable in all parts of Europe, can be purchased at all the principal offices of the American Line. These cheques are accepted on board American Line steamers in payment of accounts, but the Pursers do not carry funds to enable them to cash same.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Service

Messages are accepted on board for transmission to any part of the world or for delivery on board passing ships.

The following are the wireless rates:

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For ten words or less, address and signature counted: Via Sea Gate and Sagaponack, N. Y., $2.00 and 20c. for each additional word; Siasconset, Mass., $2.50 and 25c. for each additional word; Cape Race, Nf., $2.50 and 25c. for each additional word; Sable Island, N. S., and Cape Cable, N. S. (Camperdown), $3.10 and 31c. for each additional word; South Wellfleet, Mass., $5.00 and 50c. for each additional word. Land line forwarding charges additional.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Via Crookhaven, Lizard, Niton, North Foreland, and Caister, 20 cents per word without a minimum, address and signature counted. Land charges of one cent per word (minimum 12 cents) additional.

FROM SHIP TO SHIP.

Sixteen cents per word without a minimum, address and signature counted.

The names of shore stations and of ships, with which communication is expected during the day, are posted every morning in different parts of the ship.

The American line is not responsible for the transmission of telegrams.

Further information may be obtained by applying to the Purser.

* Senders will pay, in addition to the above rates, the land-line or cable tolls to points of destination.

Authors' Club.

(Founded 1891: Re-constructed 1908).

GENERAL COUNCIL.

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POULTNEY BIGELOW.
SIR EDWARD BRABROOK, C.B.
RT. REV. W. BOYD-CARPENTER, D.D., D.Litt.
HALL CAINE.
ANDREW CARNEGIE.
EGERTON CASTLE.
W. L. COURTNEY, LL.D.
SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.
THE LORD DUNSANY.
C. B. FRY.
FRANCIS GRIBBLE.
CHARLES GARVICE. (*Chairman of Executive Committee*).
THE LORD RONALD SUTHERLAND GOWER.
RT. HON. SIR SAMUEL GRIFFITH, G.C.M.G.
SIR RIDER HAGGARD.
ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS.
C. J. CUTCLIFFE HYNE.
SIR ERNEST KILPIN, K.C.M.G.
HON. HARRY LAWSON, M.P.
SIR GODFREY LAGDEN, K.C.M.G.
SIR OLIVER LODGE, F.R.S.
MAARTEN MAARTENS.
SIR GILBERT PARKER, M.P.
SIR WALTER RALEIGH, M.A.
MORLEY ROBERTS.
RT. HON. SIR J. RENNELL RODD, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
THE EARL OF RONALDSHAY, M.P.
REV. PROF. SAYCE
WILLIAM SENIOR.
VEN. WM. MACDONALD SINCLAIR, D.D.
THE LORD TENNYSON, G.C.M.G., Litt.D.
COL. SIR EDWARD T. THACKERAY, K.C.B., V.C.
SIR WILLIAM TRELOAR, Bt.
HORACE ANNESLEY VACHELL.
PERCY WHITE.
LUCIEN WOLF.
COL. SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND, K.C.I.E

T. CATO WORSFOLD, LL.D. (*Hon. Solicitor*).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (1913-14).

CHARLES GARVICE, *Chairman.*

BANISTER FLETCHER.
CHARLES MARRIOTT.
MAX MONTESOLE.
DR. J. CAMPBELL MCCLURE.
REGINALD H. B. GILLER (*Financial Secretary*).
COL. G. P. RANKEN.
ERNEST H. SHORT.
HORACE WYNDHAM (*Hon. Librarian*)
ALGERNON ROSE (HON. SECRETARY).

TELEPHONE: VICTORIA 3160 (12 LINES).
TELEGRAMS: "AZYRITES, PARL. LONDON."
CABLES: "AZYRITES, LONDON."

2, Whitehall Court,
London, S.W.

November, 1914.

Dear Sir,

On behalf of my Committee I have pleasure in sending you particulars of the Authors' Club, in case you wish to offer yourself for election before our new list of Members is printed.

It may be unnecessary to remind you that the Authors' Club possesses for writers many advantages not to be found elsewhere, and has become a literary centre of usefulness to many men living away from London.

When the Club was founded twenty-three years ago by the late Sir Walter Besant, he emphasised that "all authors should regard it as a duty" to support its aims and objects.

If you wish to join, it is recommended that you fill in the form of application at the beginning of the pamphlet and post it to me at your early convenience.

Yours faithfully,

Algernon Rose

Hon. Sec.

[Enc.]

1/63 Pat

THE AUTHORS' CLUB.

2, WHITEHALL COURT, S.W.

AUTHORS' CLUB.

TELEGRAMS: "AZYRITES, PARL, LONDON."
TELEPHONE VICTORIA 3160 (12 LINES.)

AUTHORS' CLUB.

Date 19

*I desire to become a** ..... *Member of the Authors' Club.*

Name (in full) .....

Profession or Designation .....

Name of any other Club .....

Connection with Literature .....
(Insert titles of Books, Plays, etc.)

Address .....
(Permanent as far as possible.)

Proposed by .....

Seconded by .....

To the HON. SECRETARY,
AUTHORS' CLUB,
WHITEHALL COURT, LONDON, S.W.

Members incur no financial liability in connection with the Club.

N.B.—As the List of Members and other Books are compiled from the particulars inserted in this form, it is requested that as full information as possible be given.

*Insert Town, Suburban, Country or "Overseas" as the case may be.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Authors' Club.

General Council.

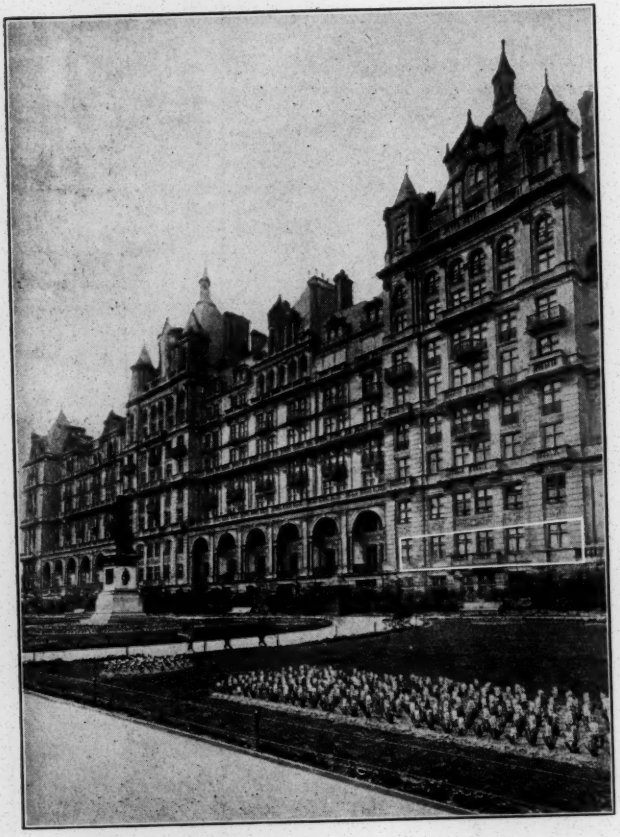
President—THOMAS HARDY, O.M.
ARNOLD BENNETT.
POULTNEY BIGELOW.
RT. REV. W. BOYD-CARPENTER, D.D., D. Litt
SIR EDWARD BRABROOK, C.B.
HALL CAINE.
ANDREW CARNEGIE.
EGERTON CASTLE.
W. L. COURTNEY, LL.D
SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, D.L., LL.D., M.D.
THE LORD DUNSANY.
C. B. FRY.
CHARLES GARVICE, (*Chairman of Executive Committee.*)
THE LORD RONALD SUTHERLAND GOWER.
FRANCIS GRIBBLE.
RT. HON. SIR SAMUEL GRIFFITH, G.C.M.G.
SIR H. RIDER HAGGARD.
ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS.
C. J. CUTCLIFFE HYNE.
SIR ERNEST KILPIN, K.C.M.G.
SIR GODFREY LAGDEN, K.C.M.G.
HON. HARRY LAWSON, M.P.
SIR OLIVER LODGE, F.R.S.
MAARTEN-MAARTENS.
SIR GILBERT PARKER, M.P.
SIR WALTER RALEIGH, M.A.
MORLEY ROBERTS.
THE RT. HON. SIR J. RENNELL RODD, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
THE EARL OF RONALDSHAY, M P.
REV. PROFESSOR SAYCE.
WILLIAM SENIOR, (*Late Editor of the "Field."*)
VEN. WILLIAM MACDONALD SINCLAIR, D.D.
THE LORD TENNYSON, G.C.M.G., Litt.D.
COL. SIR EDWARD T. THACKERAY, K.C.B., V.C.
SIR WILLIAM TRELOAR, Bt.
HORACE ANNESLEY VACHELL.
PERCY WHITE, (*Prof. Egyptian Univer. Cairo.*)
LUCIEN WOLF.
COL. SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND, K.C.I.E.

Honorary Solicitor.

T. CATO WORSFOLD, LL.D. 9, STAPLE INN, W.C.

Executive Committee (1913-14.)

CHARLES GARVICE, (*Chairman.*)
BANISTER FLETCHER, F.R.I.B.A.
CHARLES MARRIOTT.
MAX MONTESOLE.
DR. CAMPBELL McCLURE
COLONEL G. P. RANKEN.
ERNEST H. SHORT.
HORACE WYNDHAM, (*Hon. Librarian.*)
ALGERNON ROSE, (HON. SECRETARY.)
REGINALD H. B. GILLER (*Financial Secretary*).



VIEW OF AUTHORS' CLUB FROM EMBANKMENT GARDENS

Authors' Club.

(Founded 1891. Reconstructed 1908.)

AN OPEN LETTER ABOUT THE CLUB.

Dear Sir,

Macaulay tells us that Oliver Goldsmith "was one of the nine original members of that celebrated fraternity which was sometimes called the Literary Club, but always disclaimed that epithet and gloried simply in calling themselves 'The' Club."

In like manner, frequenters of the Authors' Club who take pride in their membership have a habit of alluding to their rendezvous as "The" Club.

Indeed, in many respects it is Johnsonian. Without being unduly Bohemian it has an atmosphere of its own, and amongst existing London clubs is almost unique as regards the good fellowship characterising it.

And here it may be remarked that the term "Club"—according to Carlyle in his "Frederick the Great"—has come down to us from *Gelübde*, a word denoting bodies of men who united themselves in the era of chivalry by a sacred vow.

To-day the vows taken on election to the Authors' are unwritten.

Adherents of all political parties as well as contrasting creeds of religion, who happen to be Members of the Authors,' sink their differences and meet on a friendly footing, the neutral ground being a mutual love of literature.

AUTHORS' CLUB.

AVENUE FRONT.

ENTRANCE.

Such neutral ground did not always exist. Twenty-three years ago, before the Club was founded, its advocates had reason to deplore that, whereas the Army, Navy, Church, Stage, and other callings could maintain their Clubs, the profession of Letters alone was without a fitting headquarters.

At the time, then, that the Authors' was instituted, it was resolved that all men interested in literature who were British subjects or American citizens, should be eligible for membership.

In a great measure the early success of the Club was due to the initiative taken in it by the late Sir Walter Besant.

Since then very many distinguished men have been entertained by the Authors'. Amongst these may be mentioned:—The American, French and Italian Ambassadors; the Chinese and Japanese Ministers; the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, Lords Avebury, Strathcona and Wolseley (while Commander-in-Chief), General Sir Ian Hamilton, Sir Evelyn Wood and Lord Methuen, Admirals Sir William Kennedy, Sir Edward Seymour, the Hon. Hedworth Lambton and Sir Percy Scott; the present and late Bishops of London; the Bishop of Worcester; Sir Robert Ball; Sir John Evans; Sir Richard Jebb; Sir Leslie Stephen; Sir Alma Tadema; the President of the Royal Academy; Alfred Austin; the late Walter Macfarren; Sir George Otto Trevelyan; Sir William Ramsay; besides such well-known writers as Emile Zola, Mark Twain; Rudyard Kipling, Ian Maclaren, Anthony Hope, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, Augustine Birrell, J. M. Barrie, and H. A. Jones. But it is not the intention of this letter to recapitulate the history of the Authors' Club during more than two decades.

THE SMOKING LOUNGE.

On behalf of the Executive Committee I have pleasure in drawing your attention to the long wished for improvements which have been effected recently as regards the housing of the Members.

Instead of the Club rooms being on the ground floor, with indifferent lighting as hitherto, a new suite has been secured at considerable cost, at No. 2, Whitehall Court, on the first floor, overlooking the river. In the foreground are the well laid out Embankment gardens, so that the view is one which is unsurpassed from the windows of any other London club. This suite is handsomely decorated, artistically furnished, and in all respects conveniently appointed.

No better situation for a good club could well be found than that facing the centre of the Victoria Embankment opposite Sir Bartle Frere's statue. On the other side of the premises the recent extension of the rooms faces the War Office. Within one minute's walk of Charing Cross, there is quick access to any part of the metropolis.

The arrangement of the rooms comprises a large Lounge, and another front room is used for luncheons and dinners. On the same floor are a "Silent room," Telephone, a special service room with heating apparatus and newly fitted lavatories. The new billiard hall contains a full-size Burroughs and Watts table. In the Reference Library are writing desks, modelled on the lines of those at the British Museum. The card room, committee room and secretary's office, and a second service room (for the Monday Dinners) are also conveniently appointed.

A particular attraction to Members wishing to meet or entertain Ladies is the privilege of using the general Drawing and Dining rooms on the ground floor.

THE REFERENCE LIBRARY AND "SILENT" WRITING ROOM.

To promote the friendly intercourse of the Members, the Monday Evening House Dinners have been revived, more than seventy meetings having been held in three years. At these dinners men of distinction in various walks of life are entertained as guests and invited to take part in informal discussions.

The special advantages now offered have already resulted in a considerable increase of membership, no candidate being elected without proper qualifications.

It is not alone the attraction of the accommodation offered, nor the opportunity given for meeting men of similar tastes, which is causing so many lovers of literature to wish to join the Authors' Club.

If the advantages presented are considered and the rate of subscription is compared with that of any other club of similar standing, it will be found that the Authors' excels in several respects.

The Executive Committee request me to state that besides writers of published books, a limited number of the following gentlemen are eligible for membership:—dramatists, critics, journalists, authors of magazine articles, reviewers, editors, professors, lecturers, Fellows of Colleges, men of science, and scholars who seek to advance the cause of Letters.

Town Members residing within a ten mile radius of Charing Cross pay £5 5s. per annum, with an Entrance Fee of £2 12s. 6d.

Beyond that distance and within sixty miles, Surburban Members pay £3 3s. per annum, with an Entrance Fee of £1 11s. 6d.

THE LUNCHEON ROOM.

Country Members—or those residing sixty or more miles from London—pay £2 2s. per annum, and an Entrance Fee of £1 1s.

"Overseas" Members (resident in the colonies or in foreign countries) pay £1 1s. per annum, and an Entrance Fee of £1 1s.

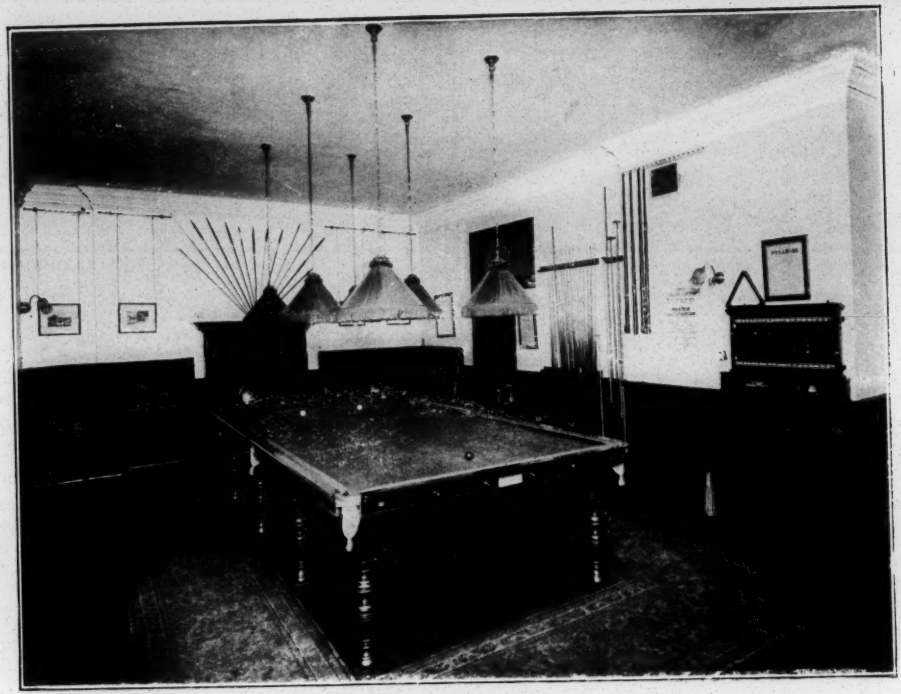
Especially to literary men in the provinces the Authors' Club is a great convenience. It gives them a London address, for letters, etc.; they can be accommodated with bedrooms at Whitehall Court at reasonable charges; and reports of the weekly dinners are posted to them regularly, so as to keep them well informed of what takes place.

Feeling assured that the aims and objects of the Authors' Club must appeal to you, the Executive Committee hope that—if you are not already a member—you will realize that now is an opportune time to seek election.

Yours faithfully,

Algernon Rose

Hon Sec.



THE BILLIARD ROOM.

A FEW EXTRACTS FROM RECENT LETTERS.

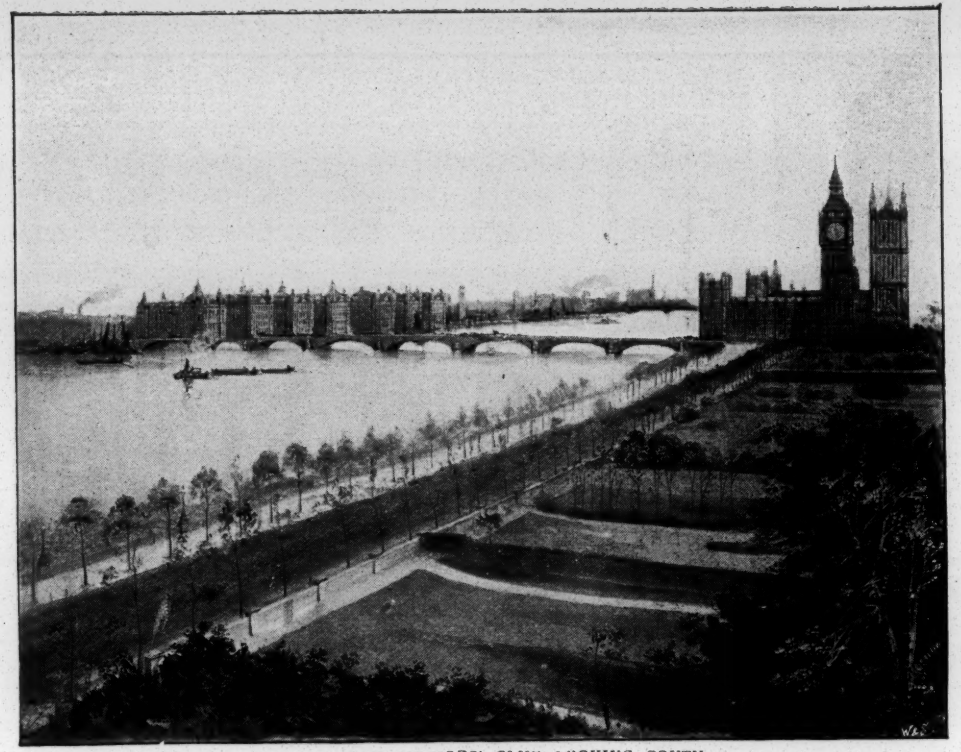
W. L. COURTNEY, LL.D. (Editor of the "Fortnightly," Author of "The Metaphysics of John Stuart Mill," etc.) writes:—"I will do anything I can to help."

S. R. CROCKETT (Author of "The Stickit Minister," "The Lilac Sunbonnet," etc.) writes:—"I am glad that the Authors' Club is going on. It would have been a great pity if it had not, and I wish you every success with your endeavours, seemingly very successful, to give it a new and permanent form. As I live in the country (or abroad) the paragraph in a former statement, that bedrooms could be had on application, interested me much. Can you tell me if this is to be carried out and to whom a 'transient' like myself ought to apply?"

C. J. CUTCLIFFE HYNE (Author of the "Adventures of Captain Kettle," "Through Arctic Lapland," etc) writes:—"I am very pleased to hear that the Authors' Club has been successfully reconstructed and wish it all possible prosperity."

PERCY WHITE (Author of "The West End," "Park Lane," and other novels) writes:—"I much hope that all the old members may support the Club in its new form."

SIR EDWARD BRABROOK, C.B. (Author of "The History of the Royal Society of Literature," etc.) writes:—"I congratulate the Committee on the successful reconstruction of the Authors' Club."



VIEW FROM AUTHORS' CLUB LOOKING SOUTH

ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS (Author of "The Prisoner of Zenda," "Tristram of Blent," etc., etc.) writes:—"I think that the Authors' Club starts afresh with very good prospects. I cordially wish it the greatest success, and shall be glad to be of any service in my power to assist a Committee so well chosen and so representative of members interested in the Club."

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE (Author of "The Great Boer War." "The White Company," "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," etc) writes:—"I am very glad that the Literary men of London have again got a social centre of their own."

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR (Author of "Memorials of St. Paul's," "The Chapels Royal," &c.) writes:—"I think the Authors' Club serves a useful and agreeable purpose in getting together men who have devoted themselves to Letters. The house dinners to men of mark have never failed in interest: and I send every good wish for the future prosperity of our institution."

POULTNEY BIGELOW, from Malden on Hudson, New York (Author of "The German Emperor and his Neighbours," "White Man's Africa," &c.) writes:—"I shall be proud to act on the Council so long as the Club remains true to its traditions as a Club of Authors. My congratulations on the reconstruction successfully accomplished."

HORACE ANNESLEY VACHELL (Author of "John Charity," "The Face of Clay," &c.) writes:—"Long may the Authors' Club flourish!"

VIEW FROM AUTHORS' CLUB LOOKING NORTH

SYLLABUS OF RECENT DINNERS, &c.

DEC. 17th, 1908.—Inauguration of new rooms.
Club Guest: **Sir Francis Carruthers Gould.**
Chairman: MR. CHARLES GARVICE.

JAN. 11th, 1909.
Club Guest: **The Right Hon. Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.B., G.C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D.**
Chairman: SIR EDWARD BRABROOK, C.B.
Topic: "The Power of the Pen versus the Sword."

JAN. 18th.
Club Guest: **Sir Chas. Villiers Stanford, Mus D., D.C.L., Cambridge University, Professor of Music.**
Chairman: MR. ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS.
Topic: "The Influence of Literature upon Music."

JAN. 25th.
Club Guest: **Mr. John St. Loe Strachey.**
(*Editor "Spectator."*)
Chairman: MR. R. BRUDENELL CARTER, F.R.C.S.
Topic: "Are Journalism and Literature incompatible?"

FEB. 1st.
Club Guest: **Mr. Harold Cox, M.P.**
Chairman: MR. FRANCIS GRIBBLE.
Topic: "Individualism v. Socialism."

FEB. 3rd.—**An Afternoon "At Home"** (*Ladies invited*).

FEB. 8th.
Club Guest: **Sir Patrick Manson, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., M.D.**
Chairman: MR. PERCY WHITE.
Topic: "Personal Experiences of the Mosquito."

FEB. 15th.
Club Guest: **Professor Sir Hubert von Herkomer, C.V.O., R.A.**
Chairman: REV. ANTHONY C. DEANE.
Topic: "Criticisms on Art."

FEB. 22nd.
Club Guest: **Sir George Darwin, K.C.B., F.R.S., D.Sc.**
Chairman: MR. MORLEY ROBERTS.
Topic: "The Influence of the Tides on Man."

MARCH 1st.
Club Guest: **The American Ambassador.**
Chairman: SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.
Topic: "The Edgar Allan Poe Centenary."

MARCH 8th.
Club Guest: **Mr. E. T. Reed.**
Chairman: MR. WALTER EMANUEL
Topic: "Can Humour keep pace with Reality?"

MARCH 15th.
Club Guest: **Sir Ernest Clarke.**
Chairman: MR. T. CATO WORSFOLD.
Topic: "Curiosities of Literature."

MARCH 22nd.
Club Guest: **Sir Robert Hart, G.C.M.G.**
Chairman: THE LORD MONKSWELL, D.L.
Topic: "The Far East."

MARCH 29th.
Club Guests: **Dr. John Nisbet. Hon. W. Pember Reeves.**
Chairman: SIR H. RIDER HAGGARD.
Topic: "Afforestation."

APRIL 5th.
Club Guest: **Sir John Brickwood.**
Chairman: MR. C. B. FRY.
Topic: "Athletics and Literature."

APRIL 19th.
Club Guest: **Sir Edward R Henry, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.**
Chairman: MR. HORACE ANNESLEY VACHELL.
Topic: "Indian Experiences."

APRIL 26th.
Club Guest: **Sir Almroth Wright, F.R.S., D.Sc.**
Chairman: DR. TOM ROBINSON.
Topic: "Immunization against Disease."

MAY 3rd.
Club Guest: **"Maarten Maartens."**
Chairman: MR. LUCIEN WOLF.
Topic: "Dutch and English Literature."

JULY 5th.

Club Guest: **Dr. Reddie.**
Chairman: MR. M. BRUCE-WILLIAMS.
Topic: "Education."

JULY 26th.

Club Guest: **Sir Ernest Shackleton, C.V.O.**
Chairman: RT. HON. LORD SUTHERLAND GOWER.
Topic: "Antarctic Exploration."

OCT. 18th.—Inauguration of Club Extension.

Club Guest: **The Earl of Ronaldshay, M.P.**
Chairman: MR. CHARLES GARVICE (Chairman of Executive Committee).
Topic: "The Call to the East."

OCT. 25th.

Club Guest: **Sir Hubert Parry, Bt., C.V.O.**
Chairman: REV. H. C. DE LAFONTAINE.
Topic: "Music and emocracy."

NOV. 1st.

Club Guest: **The Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G.**
Chairman: SIR EDWARD BRABROOK, C.B.
Topic: "Literary Copyright."

NOV. 4th.

An Afternoon "At Home"
to meet LORD AND LADY TENNYSON.

NOV. 8th.

Club Guest: **The Earl of Wemyss.**
Chairman: THE LORD MONKSWELL.
Topic: "National Defence."

NOV. 15th.

Club Guest: **Mr. Arthur Severn.**
Chairman: MR. ALFRED AUSTIN (Poet Laureate)
Topic: "Ruskin and Keats."

NOV. 22nd.

Club Guest: **Hon. C. S. Rolls.**
Chairman: MR. PERCY WHITE.
Topic: "Aeronautics."

NOV. 29th. (Oliver Goldsmith born 1728).

Club Guest: **Sir James Crichton Browne, F.R.S.**
Chairman: PROF. WALTER RALEIGH.
Topic: "Oliver Goldsmith."

DEC. 6th.

Club Guest: **Hon. F. Stanley Jackson.**
Chairman: MR. HESKETH PRICHARD.
Topic: "Cricket, Yesterday and To-day."

DEC. 13th.

Club Guest: **Admiral Sir Percy Scott, K.C.V.O.**
Chairman: RT. HON. SIR J. RENNELL RODD, G.C.V.O.
Topic: "Naval Gunnery."

DEC. 20th.

Club Guest: **Sir Oliver Lodge, F.R.S.**
Chairman: MR. ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS.
Topic: "Literature of Yesterday and To-day."

JAN. 17th, 1910.

Club Guest: **Dr. Parkin, C.M.G.**
Chairman: SIR GODFREY LAGDEN, K.C.M.G.
Topic: "Greater Britain."

JAN. 24th.

Club Guest: **Sir John Wolfe-Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S.**
Chairman: SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.
Topic: "London Street Improvements."

JAN. 31st.

Club Guest: **Mr. Arthur Rackham.**
Chairman: VEN. ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR, D.D.
Topic: "The Illustrating of Books."

FEB. 7th.

Club Guest: **His Excellency Lord Li Ching Fong.**
Chairman: MR. PAUL KING.
Topic: "Influence of China on the West."

FEB. 14th.

Club Guest: **Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B.**
Chairman: SIR H. RIDER HAGGARD.
Topic: "Radio Activity."

FEB. 21st.

Club Guest: **Dr. F. J. Furnivall.**
Chairman: SIR WILLIAM TRELOAR, BT.
Topic: "Sculling and Scholarship."

FEB. 28th.

Members only: **Annual General Meeting.**
Business: Election of Officers for 1910-11, &c.

MARCH 21st.
Club Guest: **Mr. Algernon Rose, Hon. Sec**
Chairman: SIR EDWARD BRABROOK, C.B.
Topic: "Literary Clubs."

APRIL 4th.
Club Guest: **The Rt. Hon. Earl Stanhope.**
Chairman: SIR ROBERT HAMILTON LANG, K.C.M.G.
Topic: "The Island Empires of the East and West."

APRIL 11th.
Club Guest: **Sir Martin Conway** (*Ex. Pres. Alpine Club*).
Chairman: MR. FRANCIS GRIBBLE.
Topic: "Mountaineering."

APRIL 18th.
Club Guest: **Rt. Hon. Sir George Reid, D.C.L., K.C.**
High Commissioner for Australia.
Chairman: THE EARL OF RONALDSHAY, M.P.
Topic: "The Future of Australia."

APRIL 25th.
Club Guest: **Mr. Owen Seaman** (*Editor of "Punch."*)
Chairman: MR PERCY WHITE.
Topic: "Some Characteristics of British Humour."

MAY 2nd.
Club Guest: **Rt. Hon. The Earl of Halsbury, F.R.S.**
(*late Lord Chancellor.*)
Chairman: SIR GILBERT PARKER, M.P.
Topic: "Law and Letters."

JUNE 4th.
Club Guest: **The Lord Wolverton.**
Chairman: MR. CHARLES GARVICE.
Topic: "Impressions of Rhodesia."

JULY 18th.—(99th Anniversary of Thackeray's birth).
Club Guests; { **Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon West, G.C.B.**
Rev. F. St. John Thackeray, F.S.A.
Chairman: COL. SIR EDWARD THACKERAY, K.C.B., V.C.
Topic: "William Makepeace Thackeray."
(A unique exhibition of Thackeray MSS.. &c., followed.)

OCT. 3rd.
Club Guest: **Sir G. Laurence Gomme, F.S.A.**
Chairman: VEN ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR, D.D.
Topic: "Influence of Literature upon Official Work.

Oct, 10th.

Club Guest: **Dr. G. E. Morrison.**
("Times" Correspondent, Pekin).
Chairman: Mr. Paul H. King.
Topic: "The Awakening of China."

Oct. 17th.
Club Guest: **Prof. H. Spenser Wilkinson.**
(Chichele Prof., Oxford).
Chairman: Mr. H. de Vere Stacpoole.
Topic: "The Teachings of the History of Wars."

Oct. 24th.
Club Guest: **Sir Henry Tanner, I.S.O.**
Chairman: Mr. Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A.
Topic: "Designs of Public Buildings."

Oct. 31st.
Club Guest: **Sir Sidney Lee, D.Litt., LL.D.**
(Editor Dict. Nat. Biography).
Chairman: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
Topic: "Recent disclosures about Shakespeare."

Nov. 7th.
Club Guest: **Sir William Robertson Nicoll, LL.D.**
Chairman: Rev. F. W. Macdonald.
Topic: "Literary Reminiscences."

Nov. 14th.
Club Guest: **Col. B. R. Ward.**
(Commandant Training Batt. R.E.)
Chairman: Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B.
Topic: "The Ethics of Organisation."

Nov. 21st. (Ladies' Night, Hotel Cecil).
Club Guest: **Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus.D.**
Master of the King's Music.
Chairman: Mr. Charles Garvice, (Chairman Executive Committee.)
Topic: "Music in the Reign of Edward VII."

Nov. 28th.
Club Guest: **Sir Henry Lucy.**
Chairman: Rev. Anthony C. Deane.
Topic: "Punch in Parliament."

Dec. 5th.
Club Guest: **Prof. Sir Wm. Crookes, F.R.S., D.Sc.**
Chairman: Mr. Morley Roberts.
Topic: "New Elements in Chemistry."

DEC 12th.

Club Guest: **Sir Percy Bunting.**
(Editor "Contemporary Review.")
Chairman: MR. ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS.
Topic: "Reviews and Reviewers."

JAN. 16th, 1911.

Club Guest: **Sir Alfred East, A.R.A.**
(Pres, Roy. Socy. British Artists.)
Chairman: MR. E. WAKE COOK.
Topic: "Pictorial v. Literary Art."

JAN. 23rd.

Club Guest: **Prof. Ernest Schwarz,**
(Grahamstown University, S. Africa.)
Chairman: PROF. EDWARD HULL, F.R.S.
Topic: "Education in South Africa."

JAN. 30th.

Club Guest: **Mr. William Senior.**
Chairman: SIR H. RIDER HAGGARD.
Topic: "Fishing and Small Holdings."

FEB. 6th.

Club Guest: **Mr. Theodore Andrea Cook.**
Chairman: MR. EGERTON CASTLE.
Topic: "Fencing."

FEB. 13th.

Club Guest: **Dr. G. Archdall Reid.**
Chairman: THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF RONALDSHAY, M.P.
Topic: "What is the value of Heredity?"

FEB. 20th.

Club Guest: **Hon. John L. Griffiths,**
(Consul Gen. U.S.A.)
Chairman: MR. C. J. CUTCLIFFE HYNE.
Topic: "America in Fiction."

FEB. 27th.

Members only: **Annual General Meeting.**
Business: Election of Officers for 1911-12, &c.

MAY 8th.

Club Guest: **Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.B.**
(High Commissioner for South Africa.)
Chairman: VEN. ARCHDEACON WIRGMAN.
Topic: "The Native Problem in South Africa."

MAY 15th.

Club Guest: **Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree.**
Chairman: MR. W. L. COURTNEY.
Topic: "The Mounting of Shakespeare of Yesterday and To-day."

Oct. 16th.

Club Guest: **Mr. Percy White.**
(On his departure for Egypt.)
Chairman: Sir John Brickwood.

Topic: "European Education in Cairo."

Oct. 23rd.

Club Guest: **Sir Frederic Cowen, Mus.D.**
Chairman: Dr. Alan Gray, LL.M., Mus. D.

Topic: "Is the Critic a Blessing or Curse to Music?"

Oct. 30th.

Club Guest: **Sir Clements Markham, K.C.B.**
Chairman: Mr. Hesketh Prichard.

Topic: "The Literature of Travel."

Nov. 6th.

Club Guest: **The Lord Redesdale, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.**
Chairman: Mr. Lucien Wolf.

Topic: "Old Japan."

Nov. 13th.

Club Guest: **Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.**
Chairman: Dr. J. Campbell McClure.

Topic: "Imperial Obligations."

Nov. 20th.

Club Guest: **Prof. H. B. Lees Smith, M.P.**
Chairman: Mr. Vyvyan Marr.

Topic: "National Insurance."

Nov. 27th.

Club Guest: **Prof. Sir Sidney Colvin.**
(Keeper of Prints British Museum.)
Chairman: Mr. C Scaramanga-Ralli.

Topic: "Masters of Engraving."

Dec. 4th.

Club Guest: **Sir Fredk. Pollock, Bt., LL.D.**
(Editor: Law Reports.)
Chairman: His Honour Judge Parry.

Topic: "Literature and the Bench."

Dec. 11th.

Club Guest: **Col. Frederic Maude, C.B., R.E.**

Chairman: MR. H. DE VERE STACPOOLE.

Topic: "The Responsibilities of Empire."

Dec. 18th. (Ladies Dinner, Hotel Cecil).

Club Guest: **Miss Mary Cholmondeley.**

Chairman: MR. HORACE ANNESLEY VACHELL.

JAN. 22nd, 1912

Club Guest: **Mr. Reginald Smith, K.C., LL.M.**

Chairman: SIR A. CONAN DOYLE.

Topic: "Does the Author Understand the Publisher and Vice Versa?"

JAN. 29th.

Club Guest: **Mr. Edmund J. Sullivan, A.R.W.S.**

Chairman: MR. WALTER EMANUEL.

Topic: "The Illustration of Books."

FEB. 5th.

Dickens Centenary Celebration.

Chairman: SIR WALTER RALEIGH (Prof. of Literature at Oxford).

FEB. 12th.

Club Guest: **Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P.**

Chairman: MR. FRANCIS GRIBBLE.

Topic: "Journalism: Ideal and Real."

FEB. 19th.

Club Guest **Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Bt.**

Chairman: MR. ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS.

Topic: "The Tendency of Modern Art."

FEB. 26th.

Annual General Meeting.

Business: Election of Officers for 1912-13, &c.

Oct. 7th.

Club Guest: **Mr. F. C. Selous.**
Chairman: Mr. Chas. Garvice,
(Chairman of Committee).
Topic: "Big Game Hunting."

Oct. 14th.
Club Guest: **Mr. William H. Cummings, Mus.D., F.S.A.**
Chairman. Mr. J. Mewburn Levien.
Topic: "Music's Mission."

Oct. 21st.

Club Guest: **Mr. W. B. Maxwell.**
Chairman: Mr. Horace Vachell.
Topic: "The Future of the Novel."

Oct. 28th.
Club Guest: **H.H. Prince Fouad Pasha.**
Chairman: Mr. Percy White.

Topic: "Education in Egypt."

Nov. 4th.
Club Guest: **The Right Hon. Lord Fletcher Moulton.**
Chairman: Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins,

Topic: "Law and Manners."

Nov. 11th.
Club Guest: **Mr. F. W. Dyson, F.R.S., LL.D.**
(Astronomer Royal of England).
Chairman: Mr. Henry C. Plummer,
(Royal Astronomer of Ireland).

Topic: "The Use of Greenwich Observatory."

Nov. 18th.
Club Guest: **Prof. Sir John Laughton.**
Chairman: Prof. F. C. de Sumichrast.

Topic: "The Navy and Literature."

Nov. 25th.
Club Guest: **The Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, F.R.S.**
Chairman: Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.

Topic: "Library and Garden."

Dec. 2nd.
Club Guest: **The Rt. Hon. Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.**
Chairman: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Topic: "Journalism and the Empire."

DEC. 9th.

Club Guest: **Mr. Rudolph C. Lehmann.**
Chairman: MR. HESKETH PRICHARD.

Topic: "University and College Magazines."

DEC. 16th. **Ladies Night.**

Club Guest: THE LADY SYBIL GRANT.
Chairman: MR. H. DE VERE STACPOOLE.

JAN. 13th, 1913.

Club Guest: **Prof. E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., LL.D., M.D.**
Chairman: SIR EDWARD BRABROOK, C.B.

Topic: "Mind and Matter."

JAN. 20th.

Club Guest: **Mr. Edgar Seligman.**
(Amateur Champion Fencer).
Chairman: MR. A. BRUCE-JOY.

Topic: "The Literature of Sport."

JAN. 27th.

Club Guest: **The Rt. Hon. The Earl Brassey, G.C.B., LL.D.**
Chairman: REV. P. H. DITCHFIELD.

Topic: "Yachting."

FEB. 3rd.

Club Guest: **Mr. C. J. Stewart.**
(The Public Trustee).
Chairman: MR. PERCY J. EDWARDS.

Topic: "Trust."

FEB. 10th.

Club Guest: **Mr. S. F. Cody.**
Chairman: MR. C. J. CUTCLIFFE HYNE.

Topic: "Safety in Aeroplaning."

FEB. 17th.

Club Guest: **Dr. M. R. James.**
(Provost King's Coll. Camb.)
Chairman: REV. CANON ANTHONY DEANE.

Topic: "Literature in the Middle Ages."

FEB. 24th.

Annual General Meeting.

Business: Election of Officers for 1913-14, &c.

Oct. 6th, 1913.

Inaugural Dinner.

Club Guest: **Dr. T. Cato Worsfold.**
(Hon. Solicitor)
Chairman: Mr. Chas. Garvice.
(Chairman of Committee).
Topic: "Constantinople and the Balkans."

Oct. 13th.
Club Guest: **Prof. Flinders Petrie, Litt. D., F.R.S.**
Chairman: Mr. Percy White.
Topic "Recent Egyptian Discoveries."

Oct. 20th.
Club Guest: **Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, F.R.S.**
Chairman: Mr. S. L. Bensusan.
Topic: "The Taming of Animals."

Oct. 27th.
Club Guest: **Sir Edward T. Cook.**
Chairman: Mr. G. E. M. Skues.
Topic: "Ruskin and Others."

Nov. 3rd.
Club Guest: **Sir Frederick Wedmore.**
Chairman: Mr. Charles Marriott.
Topic: "Execution in Painting."

Nov. 10th.—Schiller b. 1759
Club Guest: **The Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, LL.D, F.R.S.**
(Lord Chancellor).
Chairman: Mr Lucien Wolf.
Topic: "Schiller."

Nov. 17th.
Club Guest: **Sir William Schlich, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.**
(Prof. Forestry, Oxford University.)
Chairman: Mr. D E. Hutchins.
Topic: "The Threshold of British Forestry."

Nov. 24th.—Sterne b. 1713.
Club Guest: **Mr. Edmund Gosse, C.B., LL.D.**
Chairman: Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins.
Topic: "Laurence Sterne."

Dec. 1st.
Club Guest: **His Excellency Senor Don Agustin Edwards.**
Chairman: Mr. W. H. Koebel.
Topic: "The Literature of South America."

DEC. 8th.—E. BURRITT, b. 1810.

Ladies Night.

Club Guests: **His Excellency The American Ambassador * and Mrs. Page.**

Chairman: MR. CHARLES GARVICE.

Topic: "American President as a Man of Letters."

DEC. 15th.

Club Guest: **Mr. Bertram Mackennal, M.V.O., A.R.A.**

Chairman: MR. ERNEST H SHORT.

Topic: "Sculpture from an Imperial Standpoint."

JAN. 12th 1914.

Club Guest: **Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L., F.S.A.**

Chairman: SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

Topic: "Adventures Court of Arches Records.

JAN. 19th.

Club Guest: **Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes, M.P.**

Chairman: MR. CHARLES GARVICE.

Topic: "The Gallery of the House."

JAN. 26th.

Club Guest: **Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson, D.Sc., F.R.S.**

Chairman: SIR OLIVER LODGE, F.R.S., D.Sc.

Topic: "Relations between Science and Literature."

FEB. 2nd.

Club Guest: **Mr. William Archer.**

Chairman: PROF. WALTER RIPPMANN.

Topic: "Spelling Reform"

FEB. 9th.

Club Guest: **Sir Charles Holroyd, Litt. D., F.R.S.**

Chairman: REV. CANON ANTHONY DEANE.

Topic: "Gardening."

FEB. 16th.

Club Guest: **Col. Sir Chas. Watson, K.C.M.G.**

Chairman: MR. BANISTER FLETCHER.

Topic: "Travel in the East."

FEB. 23rd.

Annual General Meeting. (MEMBERS ONLY)

Business: Election of Officers for 1914-15, &c.

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* Elected a Member of the Club in 1910.

Advantages in brief offered by Membership.

The Club House is situated at **No. 2, Whitehall Court,** overlooking the **Victoria Embankment Gardens** and **River Thames** on one side, with the **War Office Buildings** on the other. It is in the immediate vicinity of the **Houses of Parliament,** and of all the **Government and Public Offices, Principal Clubs and Theatres,** being conveniently near **The Law Courts, Temple,** and the most important **Railway Centres**

The Authors' premises are fully equipped, newly furnished and decorated, and comprise the following accommodation :—

Dining Room (with two Service Rooms), Smoking Lounge and Reading Room, Library and Writing Room. Billiard Room. Card Room, Dressing Room, Telephone, Lavatory and Cloak Room.

The principal **Literary Journals** and **Periodicals,** in addition to the **Daily Papers** and **Monthly Magazines** are provided in the **Reading Room.** The Club **Library** contains upwards of 1,000 volumes, including many useful Reference Books, besides the original works of Members, and a section devoted to the literature and history of the Far East, presented by MR. J. MARTIN WHITE.

A General Drawing Room and Dining Room, where Ladies may be entertained, are available immediately below the Club suite.

Club Bedrooms for Members. Exceptional facilities are offered to Country Members in respect of board and bedroom accommodation. **Additional bedrooms** for Members and their families can also be obtained. The charges for bedrooms (single or double) are from 5s. 6d to 7s. 6d. per night, including light, bath and attendance.

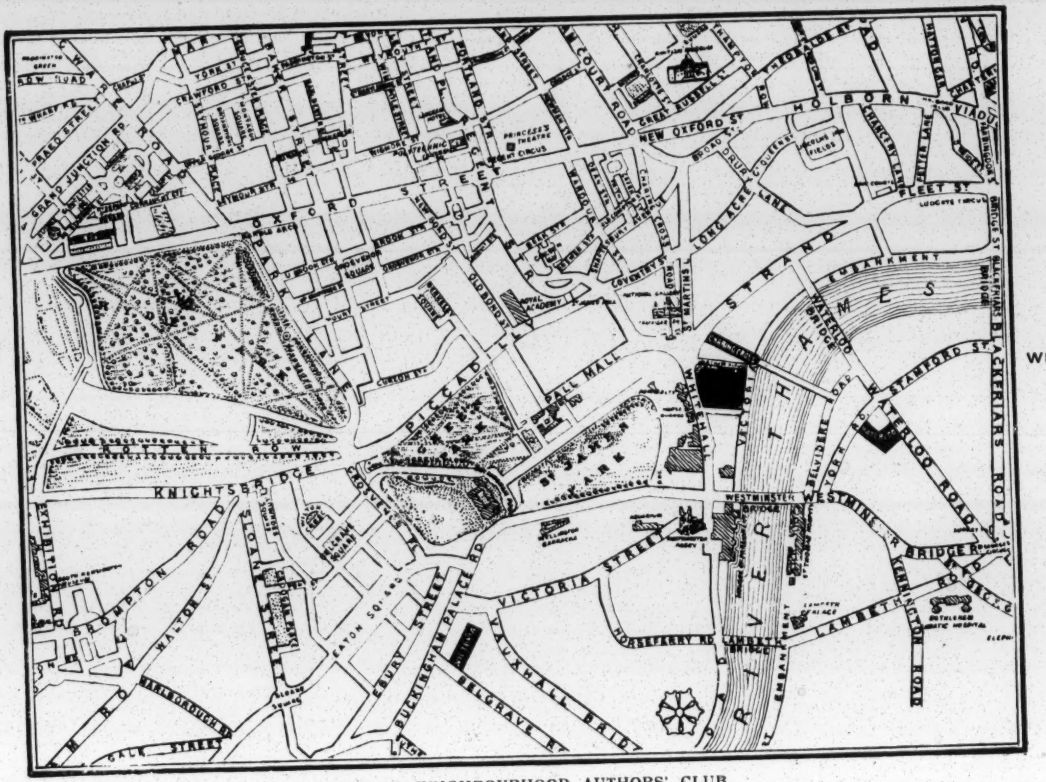
The Club Telephone (connected with 12 lines) is available on weekdays and Sundays till 1 a.m. Members should note that the number is "**Victoria 3160.**"

In the same building is a **Post, Telegraph and Money Order Office.**

A District Messenger Service, a Theatre Ticket Office and a superior **Hairdressing Saloon** are also available.

The Tariff for meals is as follows:—

Club Breakfast, 2/-; Club Luncheon, 1/6; Club Dinner, 2/6; or a la Carte. House Dinner, 4/6. Cold Suppers are served till 12.30 on weekdays and 11.30 on Sundays. The Kitchen is in charge of a noted French chef.



MAP OF NEIGHBOURHOOD AUTHORS' CLUB.

The Club Wine List is extensive, and the charges are moderate.

The Annual Subscription is **Five Guineas** for Town Members, **Three Guineas** for residents beyond the Ten mile radius, **Two Guineas** for Country Members, and **One Guinea** for Oversea Members.

In addition to this, Town Members pay an Entrance Fee of £2 12s. 6d., Suburban Members £1 11s. 6d., and Country and Oversea Members £1 1s

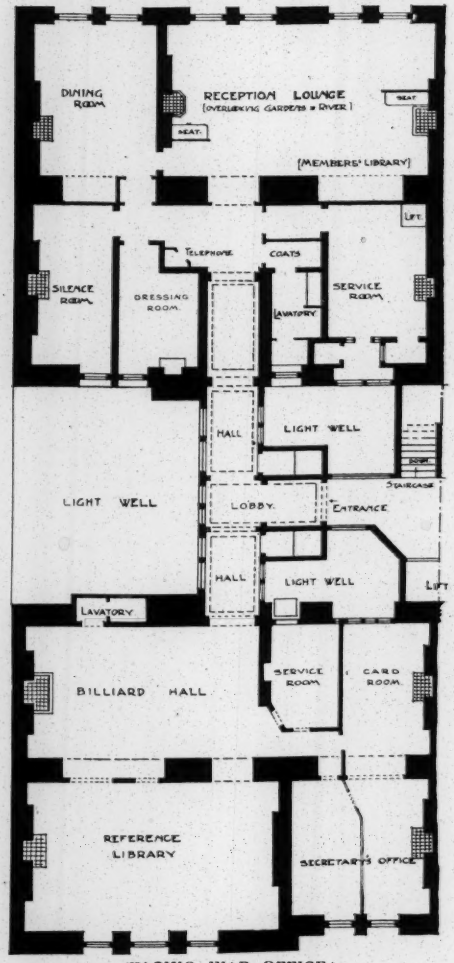
Members incur no financial liability whatever in connection with the Club.

Application for Membership may be made on the form prefacing this pamphlet, and all communications should be addressed to:—

The Hon. Secretary,
Authors' Club,
2, Whitehall Court,
London, S.W.

A LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE AUTHORS' CLUB WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

GROUND PLAN OF THE AUTHORS' CLUB.
(EMBANKMENT GARDENS).



(FACING WAR OFFICE.)

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[ENC.]

1/63/12

THE HON. SECRETARY.

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2. WHITEHALL COURT.

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MANAGING
SECRETARY AND TREASURER
ERIC SCHULER
122 EAST 17TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

1/63/14

October 6th, 1914.

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

It is rather difficult to advise in a general manner on the question of Motion Picture Rights. The subject is so very large that it would take a good sized book to treat it thoroughly.

We have no printed matter on the subject but quite a number of items have been printed from time to time in The Bulletin. It may be of use to you to know that Motion Picture Rights are sold somewhat in the same manner as book rights, that is, for larger works an advance is frequently paid and a royalty arrangement is entered into. The rate however, is seldom above 10%.

I shall be glad to give you such assistance as possible if you can submit to me the proposition made to you by the picture company. I enclose a copy of a form contract which has been recommended to me by one of the members of the Executive Committee.

Very truly yours,

Eric Schuler

W. E. B. DuBois, Esq.,
70 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.

1/6 3/18

University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., Nov. 7, 1914.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am sending you herewith my book on Race Orthodoxy in the South. It is only a collection of essays written during several years for various purposes. I publish the book with misgiving, but from a sense of duty. The superficial "skippy" reader will easily fail to see the sympatheyic blood and tears that were in my attitude when I wrote the various papers. I doubt whether any man of your idealistic turn of mind will acquit me of "prejudice" and "pessimism." Still I hope for the best because I believe you will read the book carefully and sympathetically.

And why do I fear your adverse reaction? Because you are the one colored man for whose judgement I have the most profound respect, and I fear that you will be unable to put yourself at the angle that

will
enable you to see the problem as a disinterested- interested student of character sees it. My position may seem to you to negative all your efforts. And you may fail to see that I am describing, interpreting and scientifically ecaluating the practical psychology of the Southern white man's mind. Hence you may fail to realise with what sadness and consternation I write as I do. And yet I want to cooperate with men like yourself and not make enemies of them!

At any rate, no matter how hard the things I have to say. I hope you will see the goodwill and sincerity of my heart shining through my most "fatalistic" expressions.

I am here as professor of ethics and apologetics.

I wish you every success in your noble work even though I cannot feel that you and other like-minded men of the Spirit really appreciate the underground foces working againat you successfully.

Yours faithfully,

Thomas P. Bailey.

BEDALES SCHOOL,
PETERSFIELD,
(HANTS.)

TELEGRAMS-BEDALES, PETERSFIELD.
STATION:- PETERSFIELD (L.& S.W.RY) 1½ MILES.

1/6/17

17th March, 1914.

Dr. W. E. D. Du Bois.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of March 9th has reached me this morning, a few days after I had despatched a letter to you telling you that it was only now that I was able definitely to offer you a place for your daughter in September next. Let me thank you for sending me the enclosed. I did not think it necessary to trouble Lord Weardale, as amongst the names that you gave me was that of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who is personally known to me, as his two boys are at school here; and having written to him, I did not think it was necessary to trouble any of the others whose names you mentioned.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Badley

70 Fifth Avenue,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
September 25, 1914.

Mr. J.H. Badley

Sir:

I want to say a few words about Yolande and her education.

She is an only child and has not escaped being spoiled to some extent. Physically she is rather overgrown but flabby and easily tired. She needs out door exercise and training in games. She has a tendency to nervousness, fidgety etc. due to heredity and city life and not helped by her last three years in school when she was undoubtedly overworked and rather anxious on account of her studies. I think, too, that she has not had usually enough sleep, and she has a tendency to over-eat chiefly by nibbling and tasting all day, and eating in a great hurry in inconsiderable quantities at meals.

Her general manners and deportment have been pretty good, but there have been some lapses and bad examples. For instance, her table manners are bad - not vulgar, but careless and slouchy. Her English, which was rather our pride a few years back, has become very slovenly and "American" in the last few school years. Her mother, who is perhaps over-neat and methodical, has, I think, nagged the child considerably about small delinquences

and thus lost influence in larger matters. Yolande has thus acquired a certain self-reliance and will which need guidance.

She is quick to respond to reasonable authority and when her enthusiasm is once roused she is quite energetic. She has, I think, good ordinary ability. I do not look for brilliance or genius.

1/62/2

In general I want her trained to become a healthy woman, of broad outlook and spiritual resources, able to earn a living in some line of work which she likes and is fitted for. I want her, if possible, to stay in England until she is fitted to enter the University - or, if she prefers, some higher technical school. This higher course I expect her to take in America unless weighty reasons point elsewhere.

Just which her life vocation should or can be must depend on her gifts as revealed in the next few years. She has some imagination and gift of expression; some sense of form and color and a great love of animals and flowers, and, especially, human beings. She might learn to write, draw or farm, or become a trained artisan or try some of th the professions. At any rate, I want her trained for efficient work and not simply for breeding.

Personally my means are limited. My present salary is five hundred pounds a year and I add one hundred pounds ar more to this by lecturing and reading. I presume I can count on this for ten years more at least.

I want Yolane eventually to live and work in the Untied States among the Americans of Negro descent. This will call for sacrifice and devotion on her part. She must submit to much personal insult and deprivation and must, therefore, be able to draw on large spiritual resources of her own and on the joy of work. Fortunately she is irrepressibly sunny in disposition and not easily cast down. This should be encouraged. She will need it all and more.

1/62/3

She will find among her own people numbers of congenial people - not cultured as a rule and honest but honest and good natured with fair education. The numbers of this leading class are increasing and the leaven of University trained folk grows. By the time Yolande gets to work she will find numbers of well trained and eager fellows. I want her to bring to them the gentle flavor of Old World courtesy and the New World technique and efficiency; all this with the spirit of sacrifice and faith in the darker peoples of the world. This is, I admit, a large prescription but it is the ideal I have in mind.

As to specific studies, I shall not suggest much: I <u>think</u> Yolande likes music and would be attracted by some instrument, but the germ planted by her first piano teacher has been so thoroughly killed by the successors that resurrection may be difficult. Mrs. Du Bois thinks this is Yolande's fault but it is not, it is stupid drudgery imposed without beauty or reason by poor teachers. In games tennis would be better than cricket as the latter

game is little played here. I should like bicycling but consider it too dangerous in these motor car days; horse-back riding I should like if I can afford it. By all means teach Yolande to walk. She doesn't know how - or what.

I think this may give you some general idea of my object in sending Yolande to you. I shall be glad to hear from her teachers at their leisure.

I am, as ever,

Very sincerely yours,

1/62/4

1/62/4a

BEDALES SCHOOL,
PETERSFIELD,
(HANTS.)

TELEGRAMS-BEDALES, PETERSFIELD.
STATION:- PETERSFIELD (L.& S.W.RY) 1½ MILES.

October 12th, 1914.

Dear Mr Du Bois,

Let me thank you for your very full and frank letter about Iolande, giving me the lines along which you wish her education to proceed. I have noted the special points you mention with regard to physical exercise, sleep, etc., and asked those specially concerned to see to these things. We are, in accordance with your wish, letting her take the piano this term, and will see, whether under a new teacher, she gets on better and has more liking for it than has been the case up to now. The riding, I think, had better wait for the present. She can take this also later on, if you then wish.

She has now been with us just a week, and is settling in, I think, very happily. As far as I can see, the other girls have welcomed her with much kindness. Certainly she always looks happy herself, and being of a cheerful disposition, I think she will soon feel at home, and make friends. I am glad that Mrs Du Bois is still in the country, and will be able to see her from time to time; but not so near as to be unsettling to Iolande. It certainly would not be wise for her to be seeing her every day, or even

BEDALES SCHOOL.
PETERSFIELD.
(HANTS.)

TELEGRAMS-BEDALES, PETERSFIELD.
STATION:- PETERSFIELD (L.& S.W.RY) 1½ MILES.

1/6/16

every week; but to know that she is within reach is, no doubt, a great help to the child. We will do our utmost to help on the objects and ideals that you have set before yourself for her; and I trust that her life here will help her to develop in these directions.

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,

J.H. Badley

Orange.
March 11 - 1914.

1/63/24

Dr. Dubois
20 Vesey Street,
New York. N.Y.C.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

For some time I have wished to write you a message in regards to the native problem here in which I know you are interested. But that the problem may still better be placed before you Rev. Dube is sending you by this mail some clippings. These people are making an interesting effort to avail themselves of every opportunity to become useful citizens; but indeed it does appear that the more they strive the more they are crushed.

Can you not Dr. Dubois lift up friends and means to help in this matter. Please write me, and ask any questions and I shall do my best to answer them.

With best wishes for this New Year.

Yours Sincerely,
H.M. Blackburn.

70 FIFTH AVE.

1/63/23

Apr. 20, '14.

My dear Miss Blackburn:

I should like very much from you an article on conditions right around you in Africa with some good, clear photographs. The article must be short and definite.

I don't want to hear about religion and conversion but about education and work and homes and art and about the real life and genius of the people. A definite article of this sort to the point would gain more friends and attention for your work than anything I know.

My best regards and wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

1/63/23a

Miss K. M. Blackburn,
Oplango, Africa.

Castletown

May 9th 14

Thomas Burchart

Esq

Editor of The Times

Dear Friend

I have received & taken the attack of
[illegible] you to permit me to add a few
of the [illegible] by Delegates to the
Kingdom of the [illegible] Congress
Natural Rights [illegible] and
to protest against the [illegible] and
Act encroachments & usurpations
[illegible] the history of Mexico or
Central America has never been such
a deliberately [illegible] and wilfully
misrepresented [illegible] stand made to assert
in effect to Hamilton's Plans [illegible] The
whole [illegible] but no [illegible] more
serious for Mexico [illegible] the Hearst
Publications, as manifested by the Hearst
papers, than I attempted
when I saw you — in 1912 — last
year from May to November
intended my protest by Kansas from
North of Scotland
North of the Clyde
[illegible] Carnegie Hall [illegible] of
[illegible] Castle of Mey [illegible] North of
[illegible] not on the Glorious [illegible]

Portland, in order to stay the
Word
Cry aloud, spare not, lift up
thy voice like a trumpet & show
the people of their transgressions
The cry for African Restitution
is encouraging & inspiring —
This large Native Association
is effort-making & straightforward
of [redacted] nation & shame —
We write this to encourage you
for inspiration & cheerful state
purpose to continue to join this
noble & magnificent Association
at some effort, if only for a
week or two — It would constitute
an effect in the Humiliation
of the Afro & African race.
I shall pray God — & pray
God to always [redacted] & [redacted] you
Sisters too — to these
together you by your presence
encouraged & lifted & cheered
to inspire them & stir by their
awakening zeal & power & energy
to inspire you & thrill by to inflame
the White Race to noble deeds of
justice & God constitutional
& Love Father may be glorified
from His Throne.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVE.

163/25

June 12, 1914.

My dear Mr. Booth:

Your kind letter and Mr. Dube's reached me too late for me to think of going to England. Possibly, if I had had a few months' notice I might have arranged.

Please, begin, how ever and arrange a very large and representative delegation for the Races Congress in Paris in 1915.

I should be glad to hear from you at any time.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. J. Booth,
Sea Point, Capetown, S. Africa.

[1914?]

Editor's comments. W. T. Brewster.

THE NEGRO RACE

by

W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS

This is very interesting manuscript and will make a valuable addition to the HOME UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Besides telling a comprehensive story too little known, the book should help to arouse intelligent interest in the facts and the problems. It ought to be one of the "best sellers" in the series.

The title, THE NEGRO RACE, is perhaps a misnomer, since Dr. DuBois makes it clear that there is, strictly, no such thing. The original title THE NEGRO, would be better.

In any event, the book needs at least one map, on which shall be diversely shaded the various peoples in Africa and the names indicated of the chief towns, geographical features, race movements, etc.

The only serious trouble is the length of the book, which is over 75,000 words, or 25,000 more than the limit for these volumes. This does not include the long and careful bibliography. Two solutions present themselves: (1) expansion into two volumes, one dealing with the negro in Africa and one with the negro in the rest of the world; and (2) compression into the limit of 50,000. I favor the latter way, since the whole subject will gain greatly by being before the reader all at once. But the operation will be difficult, for it would be easy to add 10,000 words to Dr. DuBois's manuscript with advantage to clearness and greater emphasis on interesting points.

What may be done by way of reduction will be suggested by the following analysis. The book divides itself into two great parts: (1) the account of the negro in Africa, chapters 1-9 containing about 41,000 words; and (2) the dispersion of the negro as a result of the slave trade together with resulting problems, chapters 10-13, containing about 35,000 words. These two parts may be further subdivided as follows:

Subpart 1. containing chapters 1 and 2, Africa and the general distribution and history of the negro and negroid peoples, 5600 words.

" 2. Chapters 3-8, containing a more detailed account of the development and history of the principal groups of the negro peoples, an expansion of chapter 2, about 25,000 words.

" 3. Chapter 9, an account of the state of culture of various African states and tribes, of organization, beliefs, customs, etc.

" 4. Chapter 10, the modern slave trade and its dispersion of the negroes, about 6000 words.

" 5. Chapters 11 and 12, history and status of the negro in other parts of the world than Africa, particularly in the United States, with much reference to what he has done for himself in spite of slavery, 21600 words.

" 6. Chapter 13, Negro Problems, 7,800 words.

The most fruitful suggestion for reduction is that the 25,000 word substance of subpart two be cast out and that there be substituted a 5000 word account of the chief features of this same history, without all the detail. Some rearranging of the end of Chapter 2 would be necessary. Such parts as the account of Liberia, chapter 5, could be omitted without much loss, especially since the Liberian question is again treated in later chapters. I should hate, however, except under compulsion, to lose much of the detail, since it is very interesting.

Next would come a compression of the 10,000 words of subpart 3, into about 7500. I note some repetitions and some quotations that could go out.

In some chapters, as 10, some rearrangement of topics to make them more consecutive and the facts better grouped, would save some hundreds of words. In chapter 10, for example, perhaps 500 words would be saved. The following analysis is designed to show in what extent topics are disjoined from similar topics,- though the table is far more impressive as an account of the great number of subjects treated by the author and the fact that he has been overburdened with material. These topics are treated, the major headings in the order of their appearance:

1. The difference between ancient and modern ideas of slavery, paragraphs 1,2,3.
2. Reasons for the difference, Paragraphs 3-5
   - Religious reasons, paragraphs 4,5, 12.
   - Political reasons " 5
   - Racial caste reasons 7
3. Nature of the modern slave trade, paragraphs 6
   - Original object to supply house servants. pr. 6,9.
   - Growing demand for brute labor, pr. 6
   - Its proportions, pr. 6,7.
   - Its fundamental inhumanity and frightful cruelty. pr. 8, 30-33, 36-39, 45
   - In Mohammedan countries. pr. 6,9,10
   - In European countries. pr. 1,7,8,11.
   - The growth of slave raiding, pr. 9-11
   - Profit of the trade, 28, 40,41.
4. History of the modern slave traffic. pr. 11.
   - The part of the Portugese, pr. 5,12,18,19, 26.
   - " " " " Spanish " 12-18, 26,27.
   - " " " " Dutch " 18, 20-22, 26
   - " " " " French, " 18, 26.
   - The part of the English " 18, 22-28, 34, 35, 39.
   - (All the foregoing largely with America)
5. Efect of the trade, 29-33,36-38, also 9,10
6. Extent of the trade, 30, 31, 34-37, 41, 43-45; also touched on in 6,9,12-15, 19 20, 28.
7. Reasons for its decline, 39, 42
8. Its abolition 39, 40, 42.

It is merely suggested that some grouping of facts might shorten the chapter a trifle without hurting it as an impressive document.

In these ways perhaps 25,000 words can be stricken out, but I am sorry that it has to be attempted, for more reasons than one.

In general, the author's style shows a good many compound sentences where in ammy cases coordination is unnecessary. I have noted details in the margin of the copy.

WILLIAM T. BREWSTER
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK CITY

XIV

Considering the diversity and spread of the subject, both temporally and spacially, and the obscurity of many of the records, I think your handling is extremely good and I cannot conceive that any author in the Home University Library has had a more difficult task or a task on which he could rely less ~~for~~ ow outside help. I wish I could write a review of your book myself from this point of view, but I suspect that I am not eligible.

The length, I think, is about right without the cuts which you suggested.

I am, with kind regards and renewed thanks for the great trouble that you have taken in this matter,

Very truly yours,

W. T. Brewster

As to the maps, The main purpose is to have in hand simple outlines showing the places and the movements that you successively treat. A modern detailed atlas, such as the Century, has too many things. I should suggest

1. A physical geography map of Africa
2. A map of the ethnical and political history of Africa
3. An ethnic map of the western hemisphere, showing the distribution of negroes.

Maps similar to that in Shepherd's Latin America would be detailed enough. Have you a copy?

W. T. B.

[W.P. DABNEY]

City of Cincinnati

TREASURER'S OFFICE
RICHARD B. WITT, City Treasurer
J. H. KLEIN, Ass't Treas.

9/17/14

1/23/62

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
New York City,

Dear Doc - I know that you enjoyed the wine gave me great pleasure. Two motives actuated the sending. The first, a desire to apologize in a substantial manner for my failure to acknowledge the receipt of the books and your lengthy letter (8 lines) upon your return to New York. Said eight lines however were so meaty as to really seem 208. The second, during your recent sojourn at Wilberforce + very pleasant pursuit while there suggested Omar Khayete:

"A book of verse beneath the bough
A loaf of bread, a jug of wine,
And thou besides me singing in the wilderness
The wilderness were paradise enow."

I felt if I sent the wine your genius would furnish the remainder. — "But that's another story".

When you left Cincy, Communication with Bob Terrell Judge had begun. Your advice in his regard was the deciding factor in his engagement. Psychologically — the time was ripe — I decided to play the hand alone feeling that profits would diminish my rapidly increasing

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City of Cincinnati

TREASURER'S OFFICE
RICHARD B. WITT, City Treasurer
J. H. KLEIN, Ass't Treas.

1/23/13

debts. The first ball in the city was engaged & the battle was on. The fates seemed unusually propitious notwithstanding the dominance of Mars in my horoscope this year not to mention the roaming of Saturn through several of the houses in my nativity. What's going to happen will happen. Kismet; As a thunderbolt from a clear sky opposition sprang into big. Dabney Lodge in church on Short Corners. Why? "Because "our Only Judge" to come to this city — because Dabney wanted to make all of the money himself — because if it was a success Dabney would be a great Negro, — because Dabney desired to show the white folks what he could do by himself." You can now understand why I had no time to write — but as a relief from active warfare at the midnight hour I began an acquaintance with Zora & Cador compels the statement that her fascinations held & enthralled regardless of the fact that I stood to lose $300 — a sum equal to $3 000 000 of the wealth of some of our citizens here. You are too busy to worry with details. The day June 24th was one of the hottest of the Summer, the Mike Muller Picnic our greatest white

3

City of Cincinnati

TREASURER'S OFFICE
RICHARD B. WITT, City Treasurer
J. H. KLEIN, Ass't Treas.

1/63/64

political festivity was — progress, the prices, prohibitive for Cincy, 25 cts & $1 on a Seat. The result a glorious crowd, leading city officials present, Smith at Theatre later (the one we visited) Special play performed refreshments served $1 on a Seat Big Crowd. I will tell you — only mention Cincy. You can imagine how I had to advertise. Had it not been "Our Only Judge" God only knows what would have happened to me financially. Now my dear friend you can see what I was up against. My work in the Office is doubled — paying off now over 5000 men a month the smallest calculation — one day last week 1200 without an error. Imagine the strain, almost as great as you experience when going with to save if the magnificent Editorials you produce in the Crisis. You requested a picture & a brief Sketch. I do the Offer still holds good I shall in the

4

City of Cincinnati

TREASURER'S OFFICE
RICHARD B. WITT, City Treasurer
J. H. KLEIN, Ass't Treas.

1/63/65

near future try + have a good looking
picture taken. ——
Will soon produce an article on your
Zora + also on the value of The Crisis.
If I can make a deal with your business
manager I think I can increase his sales
largely in this city.
I am responsible for public affairs in the
Twelfth Ward Campaign but if your
back organization is, as it seems to be,
dead, with your permission I will try + get
to gether another that will do something.
Let me know in advance when you expect
to be in this city + I shall try + get
together a small but select audience
for you that will pay you for the
time + afterwards we can meet in
Social Session with a few of Gods chosen
people. Kindly pardon this lengthy epistle. I am
ever yours John Brawn. your attention to the business
part of this is solicited by Sahey

AMERIKA - INSTITUT

BERLIN N. W. 7.
UNIVERSITÄTS - STR. 8

July 18th, 1914.

Mr. E. Burghardt Du Bois
26 Vesey Street
New York City.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:-

A German author interested in new American literature has set about to translate your wellknown novel 'The Silver Fleece' into German, without for the first securing your or your publisher's authorization. The translator went at his task from sheer delight in the work, and has only just now begun to think about the possibilities of publication. German publishers in general are not very apt to accept such translations of foreign books which are not exactly sensational and perhaps cheap in their object and style, and therefore the translator did not meet with great success in trying to interest a German publishing firm. Now he lately came to me saying that a publisher in his native town Detmold, Mr. Max Staercke, proprietor of Meyersche Hofbuchhandlung, has been found willing to undertake the publication if he received certain financial assistance to start the

enterprise. The motive that leads me to speak about the matter to you is that I think a German translation of so peculiar and characteristic a book as your novel would mean a great success to bring about a better and more sympathetic understanding in Europe of your cause. I do not know how far you will agree with me in this argument, but I think that I should tell you of an unusual chance like this to bring the problems and the psychology, The Souls of Black Folk, which you have interpreted so eloquently, before so appreciative and cos - mopolitan a public as is the German reading public.

Now both the translator and the publisher are men of small means, and the publisher not seeing from the start a publication like this being a great financial success for him, is ready to start with the printing of the novel in book form and as a serial publication for newspapers immediately on receipt of a small sum of about 75 to 100 dollars to meet the initial expense. If your or your publisher's interest is large enough to make you inclined to make this sacrifice in order to produce a German translation of The Silver Fleece, you will in my judgment render an important service to your cause. The publisher is, of course, willing to divide any profits derived from the publication in such a way that you as the author would get one third, the other two thirds being reserved for

the translator and the German publisher. Any suggestions which you might feel inclined to make on the basis of the considerations developed above will, of course, be highly welcome, provided that the final end is reached. I do not know whether your work coincides with that of Dr. Booker T. Washington who is coming to lecture in Europe next year. Your novel widely read in Germany would in any case prepare the way for a sound discussion of the negro problem.

I should be very glad to hear from you in the near future, and remain

yours very truly

Dr. R. W. Dreßler.

Jérémie
Haïti,
May 16th 1914.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York.

My dear Cousin,

Your letter of the 24th April reached me on the ~~11~~ 11th inst. I have given to it my best attention.

In answer to your first question, I shall tell you that the ports of Haïti are open to the commerce of all peoples, without distinction of caste; the whites who ~~of~~ operate here are governed by our laws. I see therefore no obstacle to the colored men of the United States exchanging their products also with Haïti and even establishing commercial houses.

To the second question, I'll answer that with a capital of $ 200 one may begin by a little importation of foodstuffs, with the certainty of seeing it increase annually.

As to the third query, I'll say that in Haïti there are two business seasons — the bright, which begins in September and ends in March and the dull season,

from April to August. During the busy season foodstuffs and dry goods are alike in demand, while in the slack time the sale of dry goods becomes weak and sometimes nil, foodstuffs alone forming the market.

1/23/09

The export produce consists of coffee, cocoa, ox ~~skins~~ hides, goat hides, wax, shell, cotton, cotton seed, gayac, cedar, logwood and cocoanuts. You will find herewith a list of the produce which I shall be able to ship to you, and for which you kindly procure me a review of your market.

The mail boats which make the trip from Jérémie to Newyork in five days permit the exportation of fruits without risk.

Chocolate is manufactured in large quantities, this article is delivered for consumption with all its fat and not well refined. Please let me know how much this brings per pound in your market.

As Haiti does not export coffee to the United States, we shall not speak of it. I should like, however, to make a trial with a consignment of coffee parched and ground, of two hundred to four hundred pounds, put up in tin boxes.

I should also like to know if the importation of alcohol is permitted in the United States. If it is, inform me as to the price per gallon for the following degrees: 19°, 22° ~~#~~(rum), 30°, 35°.

You will find under this cover an order for the articles to be shipped. In case you want to execute it see that the articles are as fresh as possible.

The little sour herrings (olvates) and those of medium size find readiest sale. The same is true of the small leaf tobacco.

Add to your shipment a certain quantity of little things of no value to give to the children and to the country people.

Try to get your goods directly from the factories, where a discount is always granted to the buyer, and thus avoid the expenses of the middleman, for by receiving these goods at a better rate than the other merchants receive them, I could easily maintain a good competition and even make myself master of the market.

I should advise you to let me know by first opportunity on what boat you expect to make your shipment, so that I may be able to meet the customs duties and other expenses.

I hope that before long I shall be in a position to establish for you in this city a large American house under any firm name that you may designate.

I should be very glad to have an interview with you about August 1915. If at that time it is not possible for you to travel, I shall come to New York myself, when I shall take the opportunity to make a selection of novelties and other goods.

Let Mr. Dill have my English letter and tell me if you understand this hand style and if in future I may use it in writing you, until I can do better. English commercial correspondence is more familiar to me, as I have practised it for some time in a large German house of this city. I still

1/163/91

1163/2

have the certificate Schlecht was awarded by me by the head of the house, from Hamburg, who was at Jérémie in 1910. This certificate was presented to me at Port-au-Prince, where I was working as business agent for the interior.

Excuse the length of my letter and believe me

Very Sincerely yours

Alfred S. Dubois

1/63/93

For Comission

Please give me the price of articles following:

Cocoa (choice)
Pistache nut (Pea-nut)
Coffee-powder
Chocolate
Cocoanut
Scale
Horn
Skin ox
Goat skin
Horse skin
Peel of orange dry (lime)
" " cotton "
Orange fruit (lime)
Citron "
Big orange (shaddock)
Ananas (pine apple)
Apricot
Capolille
Nut of apple

Guava.
Guava
Palma Christi oil
Palma Christi-berry
Cotton-plan
Cotton-berry
Wax
Banana-fig
Plantain
Yam
Sweet-potato
Anise berry
Alcohol of anise (exquisite)

export

11/5/14

1/13/04

Order to Mr H. C. B. Du Bois N.Y.

5 bags flour Gold Medal: 4/4
5 " " " " : 8/8
5 " " "Hungarian : 4/4
5 " " " : 8/8
1 bag rice 200#: 8/25# french
1 " " 200#: 4/50 "
5 ℄ Kérasine oil
50 ℄ Bloaters
1 ℄ Manteca pure lard "Globe" 5#
1 C " " " " 10#
1 C. Butter "favorite" 5#
1. American cheese 50#
1. Bl Biscuit 50#
2/2. Bl sugar
500. sachets to sugar 1#
500. " " " 1/2#
2/2. Boucault's tabaco each 200# = 400#
1: Bag pepper (Black) 100#
1. " & Clove C 50#
50#. Cinnamon of Ceylan.
50#. Nutmeg
25#. Ail (garlic)
1/2. gros indigo N° 240
1/2. " " N° 120
2/2. ℄ Shoap. "Calibri
1. C " "Capco"
1. gros Hautbarsays "Perles Plan"
1. " thread "Glace" 300 yds.
2. Basket vermicelli

Jérémie March 16th Mai 1914
Mr H. C. B. Du Bois

[DuBois Electrical and Invention Board]

1/63/67

Jackson Tenn.
11/2/14.

Hon. W. E. B. DuBois-

Dear sir: Here in the city of Jackson on the 26th inst. there was organized among some of the enterprising young men of the city, an electrical and invention club. In the first meeting of this club, its members began seeking for a name that would fit the cause and object of the club. Now the object of this club is chiefly for the uplift of the Colored Youth in all ways. After searching in vain for a name that would fit exactly, your name was motioned and it is needless to say it was met with the approval of all, not because of your great name but because of your noble record of the past which every American colored youth may look to and receive a goodly amount of inspiration. Hence this club has become to be known as "The DuBois electrical and Invention Board. I can say the club shall ever endeavor to follow in the footsteps of its namesake. We would like to have a word of encouragement and also a word of interest through the "Crisis".

Most respectfully yours

Pres. I. L. P. & A. Dairy Prem.

204. W. Lafayette.

November 10, 1914.

My dear Sir:

I appreciate very much the honor done me by your club. I agree with some of the members that they might have found a much more appropriate name.

Whenever the club has any record of accomplishment that it would like made public I should be glad to notice it in the columns of The CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

Professor Davis,
204 W. Lafayette
Jackson, Tennessee.

1/63/82

November 30, 1914.

Dear Nina:

You will have to pardon this machine-made letter. My left hand is so tired with writing that I have not been using it for a few days and I am sure you could not read my right hand writing.

Thanksgiving has come and gone. I did not go anywhere. At first I thought I would go down to Philadelphia to see Mitchell and the Fausets, then I gave that up and had a long morning in bed, took a walk and had dinner down at the restaurant where Mr. Dill and I board.

I am still a little uncertain as to just when you are going to need more money and how much. As soon as possible I want to send you your furs but I am holding back a little. Times are still bad here although there are hopes of things being better soon. The CRISIS keeps up very well, about $1500 a month. The Association has very little money although more than it had a few months ago.

I have been to Boston lecturing as I think I told you in my last letter. I

am going back for one lecture on the fifteenth of December and on the seventh I shall go to Cleveland. Mr. Dill is in the West now. His brother is dying or dead. I expect him back to-morrow. I have discovered a cousin in town, Alice Burghardt Davis, who teaches up at the Orphan Asylum. I took her out to dinner the other night. She seems a sensible and rather interesting girl.

You have probably heard of Mr. Trotter and the President. He went down with the delegation and talked so plainly to Mr. Wilson about segregation that Mr. Wilson got mad and said he was impudent. The result was the biggest piece of advertisement that Trotter ever got. The President has come in for a good deal of criticism.

We are having our ups and downs in the Association. Sometimes I think that we shall not survive and then again, I am quite optimistic.

I trust that above all things you are resting and getting back your health and strength. I have quite cheerful and funny letters from Yolande.

With best wishes,

Lovingly yours,

21-5-124

October 29, 1914.

Dear Little Daughter:

I have waited for you to get well settled before writing. By this time I hope some of the strangeness has worn off and that my little girl is working hard and regularly.

Of course, everything is new and unusual. You miss the newness and smartness of America. Gradually, however, you are going to sense the beauty of the old world: its calm and eternity and you will grow to love it.

Above all remember, dear, that you have a great opportunity. You are in one of the world's best schools, in one of the world's greatest modern empires. Millions of boys and girls all over this world would give almost anything they possess to be where you are. You [redacted] by no desert or merit of yours, but [redacted] cky chance.

Deserve it, then. Study, do your work. Be honest, frank and fearless and get some [redacted] grasp of the real values of life. You will [redacted] of course, curious little annoyances. [redacted] ill wonder at your dear brown and the [redacted] ey hair. But that simply is of no [redacted] nd will be soon forgotten. Remember [redacted] t folk laugh at anything unusual

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

whether it is ful, fine or no You, however, must n augh at yourself. You must know that brown as pret as whi or prettier and crinkley hair as st ight even though it is harder to comb. The r thing is the YOU beneath the clothes and skin - the ability to do, the will to conquer, the determination to understand and know this great, wonderful, curious world. Don't shrink from new experiences and custom. Take the cold bath bravely. Enter into the spirit of your big bed-room. Enjoy what is and not pine for what is not. Read some good, heavy, serious books just for discipline: Take yourself in hand and master yourself. Make yourself do unpleasant things, so as to gain the upper hand of your soul.

21-5-'30

Above all remember: your father loves you and believes in you and expects you to be a wonderful woman.

I shall write each week and expect a weekly letter from you.

Lovingly yours,

Miss Yolande DuBois.

November 30, 1914.

My dear Yolande:

You missed your letter last week because father's left hand got so tired he could not write and I am sure you could not read what his right hand said.

Our American expressions, of course, amuse the English a good deal. In some cases the English are right and their expressions are much more appropriate. In other cases, however, Americans have really enriched and broadened the English language. So learn all the English you can and help it out here and there with American expressions. I trust you will do well with your French. Your great, great grandfather was French and his family and I shall want you and Mama if everything goes well to spend a summer in France sometime when this terrible war is over. Then of course you will need your French and need it badly. Then, too, lots of colored people throughout the world talk French; the people in Haiti and in French Guinea and elsewhere.

Your riding I want put off until next year, not next term. This year I want you to work hard in your lessons, and then, too, riding

costs money and as long as this war lasts there is very little money in the world much less in your father's pocket. I am glad you like the school better. As I have said before it is a great opportunity. I want you to learn to be neat and accurate and thoughtful of others. All of these things I am sure you will be and do.

Lovingly yours,

1/63/45

Yolande Du Bois
papa
XMAS

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

To Papa . . .

From Yolande

I/63/102

ROBERT GOULD SHAW HOUSE
6 HAMMOND STREET, BOSTON

Jan 14, '14.

Dear Dr Du Bois —

Our bulletin board has been announcing you — loudly! — for weeks — & speak in Lorimer Hall on the 26th —

Are you to be here long enough so that I can get you here and ask in some of the people who were at that nice Brooklyn settlement dinner party ever so long ago? Miss Helen Greene is now a Bostonian and met Mrs Ordway and two more of them. Also you know we have

young Richard Brown with us now. — Then I'd like to have a lot of friends — say twelve or fifteen — asked in for the evening at the feet of Gamaliel" and we could all "sit ~~about~~ and have a mighty fruitful sort of time I think.

N.B! We have progressed. — (RGSIVs Imean) We have Mrs Barney on our Council now — You know her probably as Col J.W. Higginson's only daughter. and she is perfectly splendid. and mighty much in earnest to get things done. I think she and Miss Grout (who manages those Lorimer Hall courses I believe — You know better than I, probably, as I know her only ~~this~~ slightly) and I could get a group together that you would enjoy meeting. and that I should enjoy having you illuminate. This Grout says she'd love to come and help things along — We mean not only eatables and drinkables but educational propaganda — Tell them some concrete tales that will make them turn up their cuffs and work — Pick Franklin for instance and a few other things of the sort. — Will this be possible when you are here — say for Sunday evening the 25th and spend the day here?

Or possibly you will stay over a few days and in that case some other evening may suit you better. Choose it? —
I'm only afraid you may be already engaged up to the limit, but do hope not — for the thing would be worth doing with Mrs Barney, Mrs Lord, Miss Grout and I hope many others including some of our Committee people and some of your friends as well —

Hoping this may work out

Always sincerely

Isabel Eaton.

January 22nd 1914.

1/63/101

Miss Isabel Eaton,
Robert Gould Shaw House,
6 Hammond Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Miss Eaton:

I am speaking Sunday afternoon and evening, Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon.

I could, therefore, best dine with you Tuesday at six or seven. If this is satisfactory, all right. If not, kindly wire me.

I would not like to be put down for a set speech or advertised. I am glad to hear how nicely things are getting on. My best regards to Richard Brown.

Very sincerely yours,

[JAN. 27, 1914?]

ROBERT GOULD SHAW HOUSE
6 HAMMOND STREET, BOSTON

Dear Dr Dutton's, -

How did you "make the great get-away" today without my seeing you for a word? Your speech was beyond praise and I am so grateful to you for making it just what it was. - It has done - I feel sure - just what I hoped it would, - converted a number of my Council members

and I'm specially delighted to learn that Miss Tapley was pleased. (She called me up & began with a giggle & an "I want to take it all back – It was a splendid meeting, subject & speakers & all, and I liked every bit of it" – & she spoke especially of the good spirit of yours. –)

It was mighty good of you to come. Truly I'm just tremendously appreciative – (not to say grateful) – of your coming & of the way you spoke –

We owe you 9 shekels – how many? Let me know right away & the

"Inspend" will come right away (Come at week
end Tuesday at 4.). If not right away - may be some delay
I tried to get you
by 'phone at Theridon St. & just missed
you at last night after finding a "busy word"
earlier - Sorry! —

Would it be great if we could
get Mr Storey on our board? It
would infuse a ~~little~~ LOT of the best quality
of radicalism into a board which
is still perhaps a thought too con-
servative. Let me hear from you right now
would you please? Sincerely yours

Isaac Foster

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVENUE.

1163/99

February 18th 1914.

Miss Isabelle Eaton,
6 Hammond Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Miss Eaton:

I was very sorry not to get a chance to shake hands with you again.

I enjoyed the meeting too, and am very glad that I did not shock anyone. I think it was an excellent move on your part. I was especially impressed by Miss Baldwin's talk, but that goes without saying.

My expenses were Fifteen Dollars.

Very sincerely yours,

Please return typed

Apr 4. 14

ROBERT GOULD SHAW HOUSE
6 HAMMOND STREET, BOSTON

1/63/58

Dear Dr Du Bois

I'm sending here-
with the name of a
new subscriber to
the "Crisis" and one
dollar ($1.00) to pay for
her "magpie" for the
first year. Please begin

1 ck enc/mesp

with the current
issue - April 14 -

The name is
(Miss) Edith Hanaman
103 First St.
Troy, N.Y.

Meantime I'm wondering
what you think of
John Daniels' book -?
The best piece
of Shaw House news for

ENT. SHEET

Ever so long ere that "they"
(our Councillors) have elected
Miss Baldwin to the Council
The next colored person I should
have asked for would have been
Mrs Butler Wilson, but for some
few odd happenings the general
tenor of which you may be able to
guess - but as things are & have been
I don't think I see myself doing so. - Of

course Miss Baldwin will be in-
valuable as a councillor - With her
& Dr Rowley and Mrs Barney &
some others, we had fair to have a
much stronger council right soon.
They, even if they should not, as they will,
vote in more "progressions" make it fine
& strong now - So Shaw House is open
& congratulations — Many thanks for
the little Crisis notice of our meeting -
Have you marked
well that the Guardian
has given us a decent
notice? - But its true. I hear.

Samuel Eaton.

70 FIFTH AVE.

Apr. 20, '14.

1/63/97

My dear Miss Eaton:

I congratulate you upon Miss Baldwin's election. It is a fine thing for Shaw House.

I have in mind a girl who might be of use to you if you need another resident next year. She is Caroline Bond, a daughter of a former school-mate of mine and an A. B. of Atlanta University. She is now in Y. W. C. A. work and has charge of the colored branch in Montclair, N. J. She wants, however, to do post-graduate work at Radcliff but has no means. She is not a brilliant girl but very womanly and a splendid person to meet and get acquainted with people. As a go between with your counciling high brows on one side and the rank and file of your constituency on the other, she might prove a veritable god send. All depends, of course, on just how far you may have in the future need for such a person. I thought I would simply mention her to you.

1/63/97a

Very sincerely yours,

1/64/97

Miss Isabel Eaton,
[illegible], Boston, [illegible]

Apr 22. 14

ROBERT GOULD SHAW HOUSE
6 HAMMOND STREET, BOSTON

Dear Dr Du Bois –

Thank you! I know it is — a fine thing for Shaw House. I tried to have them do this very thing 1½ years ago & they've just got round to it now!

Anyway they have done it now – "The (Council) do move".

Thank you too for telling me of Miss Bond.

Jane

interested to hear what you say of her and will see you at the reception next Monday and will try to have a word with you about her at that time.

Sincerely yours,
Isabel Eaton

P.S. - I brought in three new NAACP members yesterday and am pleased.

[ISABEL EATON]
[c. 1914?]

1/63/93

ROBERT GOULD SHAW HOUSE

6 HAMMOND STREET. BOSTON

(TEL. 3240 ROXBURY)

"The House aims to promote a just and amicable relation between the white and colored people; to remove the disabilities from which the latter suffer in their civil, political and industrial life; to encourage equal opportunity, irrespective of race, color or other arbitrary distinctions; to establish a centre of friendly helpfulness and influence in which to gather needful information and for mutual cooperation to the ends of right living and a higher citizenship."

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RESIDENCE, BOYS' ANNEX, 676 SHAWMUT AVE

This letter head may interest you —
I use the statement of our "aims" at head of sheet by permission of Miss Woolley — whose statement it is, written for the Douglass Centre in Chicago.

J E

1/63/03

December 30th 1914.

My dear Miss Eddy:

I have your book on "American Chivalry" with its portrait of Frederick Douglass. I wish very much that you could be persuaded to do this: let the portrait come to these rooms at our expense. This is a fire-proof building and by moving the furniture I could provide a place for it where it could be conspicuously hung. I would then call it to theattention of the Board of Directors and to visitors and see if we could not get it placed so that the world could have the advantage of it. It seems to me from the reproduction to be a most excellent and interesting work.

I thank you very much for bringing my attention to it.

Very sincerely yours.

Miss Sarah J. Eddy.
Bristol Ferry, R.I.

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GEORGE W. ELLIS
RICHARD E. WESTBROOKS

1/63/2

November
Fourth
1914

Professor W.E.B. DuBois,
Editor of The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK, New York.

My dear Doctor DuBois:

I have yours of October 23rd requesting a copy of my book, the title of which is Negro Culture in WEst Africa.

In reply I beg to say that it will afford me the greatest pleasure to see that a copy is sent to you for review. I had begun making up my list of persons whom I desire to have copies for this purpose, and I have placed your name already among the first to receive a copy. But in view of your request I will see that you get a copy before the list is sent in or is completed, which I had already intended to do before I received your note.

I regard the Crisis as the ablest and most scholarly ~~edited~~ publication issued in behalf of the colored people of the United States. ~~And I could not be indifferent if I wished to the importance which your estimate of this little volume of mine will have upon the readers of the country, who are interested in interracial matters.~~ And may I add that I regard your editorial upon the darker races in the European war as the most searching and potent editorial utterance which I have noted in any publication since the outbreak of hostilities. Indeed this profound pronouncement of yours in the November issue is interracial as well as international in its importance and significance. Its splendid English and diction, its deep analysis, and its moving and convincing spirit of justice and humanity, instructs the intellect and arouses the soul for the highest and best there is in society and civilization. May this work and that other work among the Congressmen for complete citizenship and freedom continue unabated forever.

~~With assurances of the highest considerations,~~

I ~~am sincerely~~ yours,

George W. Ellis

P.S.
My subscription for Crisis will be renewed before December 1, 1914. Ellis

(Chicago, Ill

January 10th 1914.

1/63/67

Mrs. Havelock Ellis,
The Lyceum Club,
128 Piccadilly,
London, W. England?

My dear Mrs. Ellis:

I was delighted to get your little card and to know that you and Mr. Ellis are coming to America in April. Our office will be then at 70 Fifth Avenue? Will you not let us know the exact date of your coming and save us an hour?

With best wishes for a Happy New Year,

Havelock Ellis

Very sincerely yours,

Abbaye de SAINT-WANDRILLE (Façade est). — ND Phot

[JAN. 1914 ?] 1163/134

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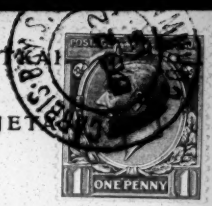

this is to wish you a happy new year from Havelock & myself. I am coming out thru York in early april — will you be there then? address to the Oxford club, 128 Piccadilly. London. W. S. M. Ellis

IND. Not.

W. E. Du Bois Esq.

Twenty Vesey St.

New York

U. S. A.

1/63/106

Please return
WEBD

CARBIS BAY,
CORNWALL.

Feb: 26/1914

Dear W. Du Bois,

Many thanks for your kind letter. Havelock is not coming to America & in any case never lectures or speaks in public. I'm the poor demon who does that & believe they are arranging a set of lectures on Forerunners in New York. When are you coming to England again I wonder? I sail in the Minneapolis on April 18th for London & they are giving me a reception at the Pen & Brush Club on May 3rd. It will be a great pleasure to see you again.

With greetings from Havelock & myself

Yours sincerely

Ellis.

Miss Harney.

TELEPHONE
45 YEWLEY.

THE OLD MEADOWS,
WEST DRAYTON.

1/63/105

The Lyceum Club
128 Piccadilly. W.
March 19/1914

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

Alas! it is impossible for me to speak for you on the 3rd May. I am being received on that day by the Pen & Brush club at New York. I sail on the Minneapolis on the 18th April from here.

They are agonizing a lecturing tour for me so I hope it will all go well. I will let you know so soon as I am settled down in New York it will be delightful to meet your agent & I can recommend the best school for your little girl. Can't I bring her back with me?

Greetings from

H.H. Ellis.

[JESSIE FAUSET]

On board S.S. "CEDRIC."

June 24 1914

1/63/110

Dear Mrs. DuBois — Really I didn't expect it, and so of course was disproportionately spattered by it. Just fifteen letters and two telegrams from old pickaninnies, and unspeakably pleased and proud ones. First and re-read it and kissed it under my pillow my one sleepless night and wrought literally "on" it many times.

When you want to be you can be so unexpectedly kind and nice. And evidently you

wanted to be this time. Much upon I don't agree with you in very thing you say. Really think I've been an unspeakable big coward not knowing the highest when I saw it. But since my motives basically were O.K. I have to think that "somehow good will be the final goal of ill." and there's an end on't. And we won't talk of it never ins more.

But the rest of the things you said - the advice et cet, I shall take to heart. Of course I must stick a bit. but I'm Paris I'm going to get strong right away and very brave (but by degrees) and you shall be proud of me yet.

I've kept your faith in me all these years and now I'm going to justify it. Really think myself "I have do confession" is a decent title and if I can get it down on paper - if I can get written rid in words the things I think about - the ideas will begin to know something about us and our problems.

And then - and then - Lordy I'm going to write a little book of essays. Did you see Rhoda Broughton - be violent who didn't deserve to be an essayist? One day you might be pleased to collaborate with your very humble servant.

(The steward who is English is hearing jokes told him by a

Tennessean, and is sadly missing the point. The reader is a little bit dissolute to the composition of his letter.

Can you spare me another letter this summer, dear great man? Send it c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Place de l'Opéra Paris — we'll be there till July 28. I think maybe I'll go to Barbizon for a day — kindly envy me. Still that's not Avignon.

Wasn't that a nice two hours Sunday two weeks ago? En paysant (oh and your own French is very admirable and nobody but you could say whether or not it was correct — if you say so then what care we for all the Allendorfs in the world) Jean Jeems last Wednesday. He was as ever — charming but on the whole I think we'll have to re-arrange that grouping for the future camp. It will have to be one of mine and Jeems and Leslie and anybody else, and Leslie & Jane — I shall adore to be met & treated to lobster. Sincerely yours

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVE.

1/63/109

July 11, 1914.

Dear Jessie Fauset:

I am glad the steamer letter reached you in time. I was afraid it would not and it was such a horribly hot day to write anything. I trust it was intelligible.

I have just had a letter from a fellow author of yours which is so flattering that I am going to repeat it at the risk of utterly spoiling you. I am sending a copy enclosed.

Don't take my criticism too seriously. The thing that I am always meaning when I talk to you about your writing is that you have a tremendous gift and it is a shame for anybody to be teaching school when they can write stories.

I hope you will have a glorious time. My best regards to your sister and tell her to sit down hours a day and keep still.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Jessie Fauset,
Paris, France.

January 23rd 1914.

Mr. Robert Fearing,
85 Marion Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Mr. Fearing:

We are going to move and shall want our electric wiring done again. Will you drop in some time and talk with me about it?

Very sincerely yours,

1/63/111

January 3th 1914.

Mr. Robert Fearing,
85 Marion Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Fearing:

Enclosed is a better plan.

Very sincerely yours,

E nc.

General Federation of Women's Clubs

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Portsmouth, N. H. November 14,1914

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor,

The Crisis,

70 Fifth Ave.,

New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:--

In reply to your favor of the eleventh instant, I am sending to you a copy of the By-Laws of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which will, I think, give you just the information which you desire regarding the organization of this Federation.

At least, the By-Laws will answer No.1 of your questionnaire. In reply to No.2, I will say that the executive power lies at all time in the hands of the Board of Directors(composed of the officers and directors) but for convenience, the president, and two vice-presidents fform an executive committee before whom matters of great immediate need may be brought for a decision which would be binding until such time as the entire Board may meet and consider the question and either confirm or reject the action of the Executive Committee.

In reply to No.3 I would say that the chief executive officer , undoubtedly the president, is responsible to her Board (referred to above) and indirectly, of course, to the entire membershipin Convention.

2/3/72

In reply to No. 4, I will say that the General Federation Magazine is the official organ of the General Federation but is the offcial organ only by virtue of the endorsement given to it by the Convention. The magazine is in reality a private business enterprise of the editor but, in return for the endorsement which it receives from the General Federation, submits to certaindirection from a Committee of women chosen by the General Federation Board. The General Federation assumes no financial responsibility for the Magazine but does what it can to stimulate, by means of such slips as the enclosed and otherwise, an interest in the magazine and encourages in similar ways subscriptions from the clubwomen of the country.

No. 5 is answered in No.4, I think.

I can hardly answer the question No.6. For the most part, I think that I approve of our plan of distribution of executive power. At least, I can not see how it could be improved without a very great possibility of becoming worse instead of better It would always happen that there would be times when the act on of the Executive would displease some of the members but some one has to be at the head and the power has to be in the hands of a few so that I can scarcelysee how to avoid Scylla without running into Charybdis.

On the other hand I have always felt that an organization should, if possible, own and control its own organ. This is not said with the slightest implication of fault to be found

with our official organ. On the contrary, I am quite sure that few women could have done better with a business proposition than has our editor. It is simply that, on general principles, I believe that the organ should owned by the organization and the subject matter contained therein controlled by such organization.

I am perfectly well aware that I have not given a single helpful suggestion. This is not my intention, however. If I were familiar with the Constitution of your Association, I would be very glad to offer further suggestions. As it is, I shall be most happy to answer any further questions which you may be pleased to ask me. If there is any way in which I can be of service to you in this matter during your stop in Portsmouth next Wednesday, I shall be very glad to have you come into the office. I shall be glad to take as much time as you may care to give to the discussion of any point .

I am anticipating with pleasure the opportunity of hearing you again in your address before the Graffort Club.

Very truly yours,

Mary H. Wood

Manager.

2/3/23

[Enc.]

1. What are the officers of your association?

2. In whose hands does the chief executive power lie?

2/3/24

3. To whom is this officer, or these officers, responsible?

4. If you publish an organ what is the relation of that organ to the organization?

5. Where does the financial responsibility for that organ rest?

6. What would you suggest as a better method of organization than the one you employ so far as the distribution of executive power is concerned?

[ENC.]

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2/3/20

LUCRETIA L. BLANKENBURG,
Chairman Advisory Committee.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

GENERAL FEDERATION

OF

WOMEN'S CLUBS

1912-1914

"Unity in Diversity"

THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS WAS ORGANIZED AT A MEETING CALLED BY SOROSIS, IN MARCH, 1889, IN NEW YORK CITY

Advisory Board, 1889-1890

Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer.....New York
Mrs. J. C. Croly.....New York
Mrs. M. L. Thomas.....New York
Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown...New Jersey
Mrs. Amelia K. Wing.....New York
Mrs. C. H. Hall.....Pennsylvania
Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.....Massachusetts
Mrs. S. C. Hoffman.....New York
Mrs. May Wright Sewall.....Indiana
Mrs. Driscoll .....Minnesota
Miss Sarah E. Doyle.....Rhode Island
Dr. Julia Holmes Smith.....Illinois
Miss Nobles .....Louisiana

Honorary Presidents

Mrs. Charles Henrotin.....Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Chas. Halbert Denison..New York, N. Y.

Honorary Vice-Presidents

*Mrs. J. C. Croly.....New York, N. Y.
‡Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.....Boston, Mass.
†Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone, Ph.D., Kalamazoo, Mich.
§Mrs. J. C. Royle.....Salt Lake City, Utah
Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, Los Angeles, Cal.
‡Mrs. Rebeka Spring.....Los Angeles, Cal.
§Mrs. Constance F. LeRoy Runcie. St. Joseph, Mo.
Mrs. D. N. Cooley.....Dubuque, Iowa
Mrs. Susan Look Avery.....Louisville, Ky.
Miss Margaret J. Evans....Northfield, Minn.
Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour...New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Edward L. Buchwalter...Springfield, O.
Miss Sarah E. Doyle.....Providence, R. I.

* Deceased 1902 † Deceased 1900
‡ Deceased 1910 § Deceased 1911

Officers for 1890-1892

President

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown...New Jersey

Vice-President

Mrs. May Wright Sewall.....Indiana

Recording Secretary

Mrs. J. C. Croly.....New York

Corresponding Secretary

Miss Mary V. Temple.....Tennessee

Treasurer

Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst.....California

Auditor

Mrs. Kate Tannett Woods.....Massachusetts

Officers for 1892-1894

President

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown...New Jersey

Vice-President

Mrs. Julia Plato Harvey.....Illinois

Recording Secretary

Mrs. J. C. Croly.....New York

Corresponding Secretary

Miss Mary V. Temple.....Tennessee

Treasurer

Mrs. Jane O. Cooper.....Colorado

Auditor

Mrs. Harriett H. Robinson.....Massachusetts

Officers for 1894-1896

President

Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin.....Illinois

Vice-President

Mrs. Mary E. Mumford.....Pennsylvania

Recording Secretary

Mrs. C. P. Barnes.....Kentucky

Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Philip N. Moore.....Missouri

Treasurer

Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper.....California

Auditor

Mrs. Fanny Purdy Palmer.....Rhode Island

Officers for 1896-1898

President

Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin.....Illinois

Vice-President

Mrs. Alice Ives Breed.....Massachusetts

Recording Secretary

Mrs. C. P. Barnes.....Kentucky

Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Philip N. Moore.....Missouri

Treasurer

Mrs. Frank Trumbull.....Colorado

Auditor

Miss Annie Laws.....Ohio

Officers for 1898-1900

President

Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe.....Georgia

Vice-President

Mrs. Sarah S. Platt.....Colorado

Recording Secretary

Mrs. Emma A. Fox.....Michigan

Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Geo. W. Kendrick, Jr.....Pennsylvania

Treasurer

Mrs. Philip N. Moore.....Missouri

Auditor

Mrs. C. P. Barnes.....Kentucky

Officers for 1900-1902

President

Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe.....Georgia

First Vice-President

Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison.....New York

Second Vice-President

Miss Margaret J. Evans.....Minnesota

Recording Secretary

Mrs. Emma A. Fox.....Michigan

Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Geo. W. Kendrick, Jr.....Pennsylvania

Treasurer

Mrs. Emma M. Van Vechten.....Iowa

Auditor

Mrs. George H. Noyes.....Wisconsin

Officers for 1902-1904

President

Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison.....New York

First Vice-President

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette.....California

Second Vice-President

Mrs. Emma A. Fox.....Michigan

Recording Secretary

Mrs. William T. Coad.....South Dakota

Corresponding Secretary

Miss Louisa B. Poppenheim....South Carolina

Treasurer

Mrs. Emma M. Van Vechten.....Iowa

Auditor

Mrs. George H. Noyes.....Wisconsin

Board of Directors, 1904-1906

OFFICERS

President

Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker.....Colorado

First Vice-President

Mrs. Philip N. Moore.....Missouri

Second Vice-President

Mrs. May Alden Ward.....Massachusetts

Recording Secretary

Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman.....Illinois

Corresponding Secretary

Miss Louisa B. Poppenheim....South Carolina

Treasurer

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker.....Texas

Auditor

Dr. Sarah H. Kendall.....Washington

Board of Directors, 1906-1908

OFFICERS

President

Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker.....Colorado

First Vice-President

Mrs. Philip N. Moore.....Missouri

Second Vice-President

Mrs. May Alden Ward.....Massachusetts

Recording Secretary

Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman.....Illinois

Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Charles A. Perkins.....Tennessee

Treasurer

Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles.....California

Auditor

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker.....Texas

DIRECTORS

Mrs. Guy R. C. Allen.....West Virginia
Mrs. Philip Carpenter.....New York
Mrs. Sarah A. Evans.....Oregon
Mrs. Edward L. Johnson.....Rhode Island
Mrs. William A. Johnston.....Kansas
Mrs. O. P. Kinsey.....Indiana
Mrs. William P. Orr.....Ohio
Mrs. Frank N. Shiek.....Wyoming

Board of Directors, 1908-1910

OFFICERS

President

Mrs. Philip N. Moore.....Missouri

First Vice-President

Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles.....California

Second Vice-President

Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman.....Illinois

Recording Secretary

Mrs. Henry H. Dawson.....New Jersey

Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Frank N. Shiek.....Wyoming

Treasurer

Mrs. George O. Welch.....Minnesota

Auditor

Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg.....Pennsylvania

DIRECTORS

Mrs. Guy R. C. Allen.....West Virginia
Mrs. Philip Carpenter.....New York
Mrs. Sarah A. Evans.....Oregon
Mrs. George R. Hancock.....Utah
Mrs. William Agnew Johnston.....Kansas
Mrs. H. L. Keefe.....Nebraska
Mrs. O. P. Kinsey.....Indiana
Miss Louisa B. Poppenheim....South Carolina

Board of Directors, 1910-1912

OFFICERS

President

Mrs. Philip N. Moore.....Missouri

First Vice-President

Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles.....California

Second Vice-President

Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg.....Pennsylvania

Recording Secretary

Mrs. George O. Welch.....Minnesota

Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Frank N. Shiek.....Wyoming

Treasurer

Mrs. John Threadgill.....Oklahoma

Auditor

Mrs. Frank White.....North Dakota

DIRECTORS

Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey.....Massachusetts
Mrs. Elmer Blair.....New York
Mrs. Desha Breckenridge.....Kentucky
Mrs. Harry L. Keefs.....Nebraska
Mrs. J. Creighton Mathewes.....Louisiana
Mrs. C. H. McMahon.....Utah
Mrs. John A. Nash.....Iowa
Mrs. Eugene Reilley.....North Carolina

Board of Directors, 1912-1914

OFFICERS

President

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker.....Austin, Tex.
2606 Whitis Avenue

First Vice-President

Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg.....Philadelphia, Pa.
214 West Logan Square

Second Vice-President

Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath.....Tiffin, Ohio
211 Monroe Street

Recording Secretary

Mrs. Harry L. Keefe.....Walthill, Neb.

Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Eugene Reilley.....Charlotte, N. C.
308 Park Avenue

Treasurer

Mrs. John Threadgill....Oklahoma City, Okla
922 North Robinson Street

Auditor

Mrs. C. H. McMahon....Salt Lake City, Utah
32 Caithness Apartments

DIRECTORS

Mrs. William E. Andrews..Washington, D. C.
1225 Fairmont Street, N. W.

Mrs. A. L. Christie.....Butte, Mont.
219 South Washington Street

Mrs. Grace Julien Clarke....Indianapolis, Ind.
Irvington

Mrs. Francis D. Everett...Highland Park, Ill.

Mrs. William P. Harper.....Seattle, Wash.
651 Kinnear Place

Mrs. J. Creighton Mathewes.New Orleans, La.
315 Bermuda Street

Mrs. Frank White.....Valley City, N. D.

Mrs. William B. Williams.....Lapeer, Mich.

BY-LAWS

As Amended July, 1912

ARTICLE I.—MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. The General Federation of Women's Clubs shall consist of Women's Clubs, State Federations, Territorial Federations and kindred organizations. National and International organizations may become affiliated with the General Federation.

APPLICATION AND ELIGIBILITY

SEC. 2. Organizations desiring to join or become affiliated with the General Federation shall proceed as follows: Organizations in a State or Territory shall make application through the General Federation State or Territorial Secretary to the Chairman of the Membership Committee. Such application must show that the organization will have been in existence at least one year at the time of the next Biennial Convention. All other organizations shall make application directly to the Chairman of the Membership Committee, and date of organization has no bearing upon eligibility. All applications must show that the organization requires no sectarian or political test for membership; that it is not a secret society; that no one of its members is affiliated with any organization which tolerates, either by practice or teaching, violation

of National or State laws, and that it agrees to the Constitution and By-Laws of the General Federation.

SEC. 3. The General Federation State or Territorial Secretary shall forward all applications received to the Chairman of the Membership Committee and endorsed by herself.

The organization applying for membership must send with its application its Constitution and By-Laws, and must also state whether the organization has at any time been a member of the General Federation.

SEC. 4. From a State where a club is a member of the State Federation, it would also be eligible to the General Federation if endorsed by the Executive Board of the State Federation, the power of admission to remain as given in Article VI, Sec. 1, of the By-Laws.

REINSTATEMENT TO MEMBERSHIP

SEC. 5. Any organization which has withdrawn from the General Federation, or whose membership has lapsed on account of nonpayment of dues, may be reinstated within two years by the payment of all dues to the time of readmission. If two years have elapsed since withdrawal or lapse of membership, the organization may only be admitted by making application in regular form, and by paying a membership renewal fee of Two Dollars ($2.00).

ARTICLE II—OFFICERS AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The General Officers of the Federation shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer and an Auditor.

PRESIDENT

SEC. 2. The President of the General Federation shall preside at all its meetings, and shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Council and of the Board of Directors, and shall supervise plans for extending, unifying and rendering efficient the work of the Federation.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

SEC. 3. The Vice-Presidents shall perform the duties usually belonging to their respective offices.

RECORDING SECRETARY

SEC. 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Biennial Conventions, of the Council, of the Advisory Council and of Board of Directors. She shall also have custody of the corporate seal and of all documents pertaining to the General Federation. She shall turn over to her successor, within one month after the Biennial Convention, all General Federation property in her possession.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

SEC. 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the General Federation, and be ex-officio a member of the Membership Committee.

TREASURER

SEC. 6. The Treasurer shall collect and hold all money belonging to the General Federation, and shall deposit it, subject to the order of the Board of Directors, in some reliable bank. She shall give a bond, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, for the faithful performance of her duties.

Her accounts shall be audited biennially by a certified public accountant and approved by the Board, and she shall make an annual report to the Board of Directors. A full report shall be made to the Federation at each Biennial Convention.

SEC. 7. The fiscal year shall begin April first. The outgoing Treasurer shall, within one month after the close of the Biennial Convention, turn over to the Treasurer all money, vouchers, books and papers of the General Federation in her custody, together with a supplemental report, attested by the Auditor, covering all transactions from April first to the close of the Biennial Convention.

AUDITOR

SEC. 8. The Auditor shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer annually. She shall examine all bills and sign all vouchers and checks before payment is made by Treasurer, and keep a record of all bills presented.

OFFICERS' EXPENSES

SEC. 9. There shall be no salaried officers. Necessary expenses incurred by officers in the service of the Federation may be refunded from the general treasury by order of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE III.—BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SECTION 1. The general officers of the Federation and eight directors shall constitute a Board of Directors, which shall transact all the business of the Federation, subject to its direction, and shall report to each Biennial Convention, and to the Council meeting midway between the Biennial Conventions, all its acts proper or necessary to be submitted.

SEC. 2. The publishing of official reports of Biennial Conventions and of General Federation directories shall be under the direction of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV.—ADVISORY COUNCIL

SECTION 1. The Presidents of State Federations and the Board of Directors of the General Federation shall form an Advisory Council, to meet at the call of the President.

ARTICLE V.—COUNCIL

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors, Presidents of State Federations, of Territorial Federations, of Clubs and of kindred organizations, Chairmen of Departments of Work and General Federation State Secretaries shall constitute a Council to consider and promote the interests of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

ARTICLE VI.—COMMITTEES

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. The action of the Membership Committee on applications to membership shall be in writing, and a unanimous vote of the Committee shall be required to elect.

In case the Committee fails to agree, the application shall be referred to the Board of Directors, a written vote of two-thirds of which shall be necessary to elect to membership.

The Committee shall admit no organization whose application has not been presented to the Chairman of the Membership Committee

at least sixty days preceding the first day of the Biennial Convention.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors shall, at its first meeting following the Biennial Convention, appoint an Executive Committee of three, of whom the President shall be Chairman, to transact routine business and to act in emergencies.

ARTICLE VII.—DUES

SECTION 1. The annual dues of Clubs in the United States and Territories of fewer than twenty-five members shall be Two Dollars and fifty cents ($2.50). Clubs numbering twenty-five members or more shall be at the rate of 10 cents per capita. The annual dues for State Federations shall be at the rate of 25 cents a club. The annual dues of foreign clubs shall be $1.00 a club. The dues of National and International organizations shall be $5.00. The annual dues for each local federation of clubs in the United States and Territories shall be $1.00 a club; all other local federations shall pay 25 cents a club.

Dues shall be paid annually, not later than April first. Clubs that fail to pay their dues before May first of the same year shall be declared delinquent, and a penalty of 50 cents added to the dues. The dues of any organization elected to membership after the first day of January shall be credited as the dues for the year beginning the first of April next following.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer shall, if necessary, notify delinquent organizations three times during the two years, between Biennial Con-

ventions, once each during September and May next following the Biennial Convention, and the third time a full thirty days previous to the next Biennial Convention. She shall in these notices call attention to Article VII., Sec. 5.

SEC. 3. Any club, federation, society or organization belonging to the General Federation, having in its membership both men and women, shall pay dues and be entitled to representation on the basis of its women members.

SEC. 4. Every club, federation, society or organization shall pay dues each year on the basis of membership the first of January of that year, except that for the first year dues shall be paid on the basis of membership at the time of admission.

SEC. 5. The membership of an organization of which the dues are unpaid at the close of the Biennial Convention held two years from the date at which dues become due shall be declared forfeited by the Board of Directors, and the certificate of membership recalled.

SEC. 6. Organizations may resign from membership only when in good and regular financial standing.

ARTICLE VIII.—REPRESENTATION

SECTION 1. The voting body at a Biennial Convention shall consist of the Board of Directors, regularly accredited delegates, General Federation State and Territorial Secretaries, the President of each State Federation, Chairmen of Federation Committees in States and Territories where no Federation exists, and Chairmen of Departments of work as fol-

lows: Art, Civics, Civil Service Reform, Conservation, Education, Household Economics, Industrial and Social Conditions, Public Health, Legislative, Literature and Library Extension, and other departments.

SEC. 2. Each Federated Club or kindred organization of fifty members or less in the United States and Territories shall be entitled to be represented by one delegate; for a membership of between fifty and one hundred, by two delegates; and for each additional one hundred members, one additional delegate. Foreign Clubs shall be entitled to one delegate.

National and International organizations may be represented at the Biennial Convention by three delegates, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of the General Federation, except the right to make motions, to hold office, and to vote for members of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 3. Each State or Territorial Federation of twenty-five clubs or less shall be entitled to be represented by four delegates. Each State or Territorial Federation shall be entitled to one additional delegate for every additional twenty-five clubs.

The minimum representation from local federations of ten clubs or less shall be two delegates. Each local federation of more than ten clubs shall be entitled to one additional delegate for every additional twenty clubs.

An alternate shall be elected for each delegate.

SEC. 4. Members of clubs belonging to the General Federation may be present at Biennial Conventions, may take part in discussions

upon all measures brought forward, but, unless otherwise entitled, shall not introduce motions or vote.

ARTICLE IX.—ELECTIONS

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. The seven officers of the General Federation and eight Directors shall be elected at Biennial Conventions by ballot. One delegate from each State or Territory, chosen by the delegation of the State or Territory, shall form a nominating board to offer a list of officers and directors for election.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

SEC. 2. Honorary Vice-Presidents may be elected upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors, the number not to exceed two at any Biennial Convention.

VOTING AND TELLERS

SEC. 3. A majority vote of those present entitled to vote, and voting, shall constitute an election. The vote shall be cast in a room or rooms apart from the Biennial Convention. The voting hours shall be such as are directed by the Board of Directors. There shall be provided a separate poll for each two hundred and fifty (approximate) registered delegates. Each poll shall contain a locked ballot box and a register of the voters assigned to the poll.

Two tellers and one inspector shall serve at each poll, and shall be appointed by such method as the Convention shall direct. There shall also be appointed, as the Convention shall direct, a chairman of the tellers and a chairman of the inspectors. It shall be the

duty of the chairman of the tellers to provide the necessary facilities for the casting and counting of the vote with accuracy and dispatch, to maintain order and quiet in the polling rooms and to enforce rigidly the laws enacted for the government of the election. No teller or inspector shall discuss with a voter the merits of a candidate or seek in any way to influence a voter in her choice of the same. Any breach of this law shall disqualify a teller or inspector for performing the duties of her office, and it shall be the duty of the chairman of the inspectors to promptly report such delinquency to the President or other presiding officer of the general session, who shall then appoint another to serve in the office so made vacant. The committee on credentials shall furnish to the chairman of the tellers, not less than two hours before the opening of the polls, an alphabetical list of the States assigned to each poll, together with a corrected roster arraigned alphabetically by towns, of the organizations entitled to representation, with the names of the delegates from each.

The teller in charge of the register shall check the name of the person voting from the list of delegates. The teller in charge of the ballot box shall place her official mark upon the back of the ballot and the voter shall then deposit the ballot in the ballot box.

It shall be the duty of the chairman of the inspectors to report to the Convention the accuracy of the count, and the duty of the chairman of the tellers to report to the Convention the result of the ballot. These reports shall be made on the completion of the

count, or as soon thereafter as shall suit the pleasure of the Convention.

The chairman of the tellers, together with the chairman of the Committee on Printing, shall be authorized to attend to the printing of the ballots and to any other necessary printing incidental to the elections.

TENURE IN OFFICE

SEC. 4. No member shall hold more than one office at a time, and no officer shall be eligible to the same general office for more than two consecutive terms. No two members of the Board of Directors shall be from the same State. Each officer shall hold office until the adjournment of the Biennial Convention following that of her election. In case of a vacancy, the Board of Directors shall appoint a member to serve until her successor is elected.

ARTICLE X.—MEETINGS

BIENNIAL CONVENTIONS

SECTION 1. The meeting of the General Federation shall take place every two years, beginning in 1892. The place and date of meeting shall be decided by the Board of Directors.

ARRANGEMENTS

SEC. 2. To secure suitable arrangements for each Biennial Convention, the Board of Directors shall arrange for the appointment of a committee from the place of meeting, to act in concert with the Directors in arranging for the holding and general interest of the Convention.

COUNCIL

SEC. 3. Meetings of the Council shall be held the day previous and the day following each Biennial Convention, also at the call of the Board of Directors, or upon written request of twenty-five members who represent as many different States.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

SEC. 4. The Advisory Council shall meet at the call of the President.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SEC. 5. The Board of Directors shall meet at the call of the President, or on the written request of any three members.

ARTICLE XI.—QUORUM

SECTION 1. The quorum of the Biennial Convention shall be one hundred members; of a Council meeting, twenty members; of an Advisory Council meeting, eleven members, and of a Board of Directors, five members.

ARTICLE XII.—GENERAL FEDERATION STATE SECRETARY

SECTION 1. Each State Federation and each Territorial Federation shall elect a Federation Secretary, who shall be the official medium of communication between the General Federation and the State and Territorial Federations.

SEC. 2. In States or Territories where no Federation exists, the Board of Directors of the General Federation shall appoint a committee of three from different sections of the State or Territory, who shall have charge of all General Federation business of the State.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the General Federation State Secretary to assist the President of the Federation in promoting the interest of the General Federation in her State or Territory. She shall endeavor to bring clubs not belonging to the General Federation into this organization.

ARTICLE XIII.—PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

SECTION 1. All meetings shall be conducted by the rules of parliamentary procedure, "Parliamentary Usage for Women's Clubs," by Mrs. Emma A. Fox, being the authority.

ARTICLE XIV.—AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

SECTION 1. These By-laws may be amended at any Biennial Convention by a two-thirds vote. All proposed amendments shall be in the possession of the Recording Secretary at least two months before the date of the Biennial Convention, and shall be appended to the call of the meeting.

These By-laws may be amended at any Biennial Convention by unanimous vote, without previous notice.

CHARTER

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

I certify that hereto annexed is a true copy of an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1901, the original of which is on file in this Department, entitled "An act granting a charter to the General Federation of Women's Clubs."

In testimony whereof, I, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 12th day of December, A. D. 1904, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

[SEAL]

JOHN HAY.

Fifty-Sixth Congress of the United States of America; at the Second Session

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the third day of December, one thousand nine hundred.

Public No. 165

AN ACT GRANTING A CHARTER TO THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison, New York, New York; Miss Margaret J. Evans, Northfield, Minnesota; Mrs. Emma A. Fox, Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Jr., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Emma M. Van Vechten, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mrs. George H. Noyes, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mrs. Edward L. Buchwalter, Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. William J. Christie, Butte, Montana; Mrs. William T. Coad, Rapid City, South Dakota; Mrs. Laura Rockwell Priddy, Wichita, Kansas; Mrs. Frank Sherwin Streeter, Concord, New Hampshire; Mrs. Anna D. West, Somerville, Massachusetts; Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana; Mrs. Lucia E. Blount, Washington, District of Columbia; Mrs. Ralph Trautman, New York; Mrs. John L. McNeil, Colorado; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Washington, District of Columbia; Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Indiana; Mrs. J. C. Croly, New York; Mrs. Mary V. Temple, Tennessee; Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, California; Mrs. Kate Tannett Woods, Massachusetts; Mrs. Julia Plato Harvey, Illinois; Mrs. Jane O. Cooper, Colorado; Mrs. Harriet H. Robinson, Massachusetts; Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, Illinois; Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, Pennsylvania; Mrs. C. P. Barnes, Kentucky; Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Missouri; Mrs. Alice Ives Breed, Massachusetts; Mrs. Frank

Trumbull, Colorado; Miss Annie Laws, Ohio; Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker, Colorado; Mrs. J. C. Royle, Utah; Josephine Bates, Mary Rogers, Octavia W. Bates, Fanny Purdy Palmer, Julia Ward Howe, Cordelia I. Sterling, Katherine Nobles, Mary D. Steele, and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, of the District of Columbia, by the name, style, and title of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, for educational, industrial, philanthropic, literary, artistic, and scientific culture, and to bring into communication with one another the various Women's Clubs throughout the world, with power to said corporation to make and use a common seal, and to alter the same at pleasure.

SEC. 2. The said corporation is authorized to acquire, by devise, bequest, or otherwise, hold, purchase, and convey, such real and personal estate as shall or may be required for the purposes of its incorporation, not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, with authority in said corporation, should it be by it deemed necessary so to do, to mortgage or otherwise incumber the real estate which it may hereafter own or acquire, and may give therefore such evidences of indebtedness as such corporation may decide upon.

SEC. 3. That said corporation shall have a constitution and may adopt and make by-laws for the admission and qualifications of members, the management of its property, and the regulation of its affairs, and shall have the power to amend said constitution and by-laws at pleasure. Said corporation shall have its

headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia.

D. B. HENDERSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. P. FRYE,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved:
March 3, 1901.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Public No. 222

An Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act granting a charter to the General Federation of Women's Clubs," approved March third, nineteen hundred and one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled, "An Act granting a charter to the General Federation of Women's Clubs," approved March third, nineteen hundred and three, be, and it is hereby, amended by adding thereto one section, to be designated as section four, which will read as follows:

"SEC. 4. That said corporation be, and it is hereby, authorized to hold its biennial meetings, at such places outside of Washington, in the District of Columbia, as it from time to time may deem best."

Approved:
April 28, 1904.

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1/63/117

1791 Lanier Place N. W.
Washington, D.C.
Feb.19,1914.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City.

Lectures 1914

Dear Dr. DoBois:

You will pardon me, I am sure, for sending you a grateful recognition of the service you rendered at the church last night. Your reasoning is so masterful and your analysis of a situation so clear, that an address by you becomes an Instruction worth while.

Having read with profit and pleasure, some of your scholarly contributions to the literature of the day, and believing our thoughts and hopes are quite similar on the all-important and all-absorbing subject of the Brotherhood of Man ,it was a pleasure to meet and greet you, especially through the courtesy of Mrs. Cook who is so much loved by us. We are all members of the same family, and friends- at heart- and thus in reality not strangers.

In the brief moment I had with you ,I told you that the "living, loving and doing" of the colored people was very, very precious to us. My one thought now in writing to you, my dear brother, is just this: We not only BELIVE but we KNOW that the "race question" (so-called) has already been settled,- not through human intervention but through Divine Decree; not by a human organization; not by any man or society of men, but, by GOD the Almighty, for in this Day He has spoken to mankind in no uncertain terms. He has invited ALL mankind to the "investigation of

1/63/118

Reality"; and the vision of the divine civilization of the near future, founded by the Divine Educator, is to me a Reality, the One Reality. Even now adherents of the Bahai Faith number millions scattered over the whole world, and who were formerly Christians, Jews, Mohammedans, Zoroastrians etc., all worshipping the one GOD (and there is not One) in the same way, and all actually crystallizing their confession of faith by words into deeds, thus promulgating the principle of the "oneness of mankind" in the most effective way.

When GOD, in His Infinite Mercy and Wisdom, reveals a New Law for the upliftment of humanity, that Law MUST take effect, because that Law is creative and It changes hearts- transforms, regenerates. It resurrects the individual members of human society from the tombs of ignorance and heedlessness, and thus a "new creation" is developed.

In this day ABDUL-BAHA is the Divine Physician,the Divine Diagnostician. He has come and has diagnosed the ills of the body of the world, and HE is administering the Prescription which will eradicate the poison of prejudice which so cankers human hearts. The Remedy which He offers is the only Real Cure, the Cure founded upon the Eternal Rock of Ages- the Word of GOD. A strong Remedy passed by the Hand of the DIVINE Physician is needed. Human prescriptions only alleviate the pain temporarily,and do not and cannot cure. The WORD of GOD alone is powerful enough to tear down the solid wall of cast and creed and prejudice which has so divided humanity.

Again,- the Bahai Revelation is the SOLVENT: other Movements are good, but we are not to be satisfied with the "good" or the

1/63/19

"better" in this Most Great Day, but we must have the BEST! ABDUL-BAHA holds the KEY to the situation truly: there is no doubt about it. This Revelation or Truth appeals to the conscience, to the brain, to the heart. If we expect to feel the warmth and penetrative effect of the material sun, we get in its direct rays,- so it is with the Spiritual Sun-the Risen Sun of Righteousness. If we want to feel Its Life-imparting warmth, we get in its direct Rays.

ABDUL-BAHA has all-knowledge,and this knowledge is from within; no one in this whole wide world can say "I have taught Him." Being the Divine Channel of Guidance for the whole world at this time, in Him must dwell Perfection. He must be an absolutely Perfect Mirror reflecting the Light of the Infinite in Its fullness, splendor and glory. Having found the Light of the Sun,we could never again be satisfied with the light of a candle, could we?

"There are not many races. There is only ONE RACE" ABDUL-BAHA tells us. He also tells us that "humanity will not find rest" until <u>all</u> prejudices are removed. When one has a conscious realization of the significance of these Words, it is <u>easy</u> to <u>wish</u> to sacrifice even life itself, if by so doing,happiness- real and changeless- could take the place of the "bitterness of afflictions" even in a few hearts.

The next time you come to Washington won't you be good enough to arrange your engagements so you can dine with us? It would afford Mr. Haney and me much pleasure; and, by way of introducing Mr. Haney(who was unable to be present last night owing to illness) permit me to say that he occupies the position of attorney with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Most cordially yours,

(Mrs.Chas.F.Haney). Mariam Haney

XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVENUE.

1/23/16

February 25th 1914.

Mrs. Miriam Haney,
1791 Lanier Place, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Haney:

I thank you very much for your kind words of February nineteenth.

I am afraid I do not believe much in Divine Revelations, as they are usually called. I have great respect, however, for Abdul-Baha and I should be very glad to see if I cannot arrange to see something of you and Mr. Haney when I come to Washington.

Very sincerely yours,

1791 Lanier Place N.W.

Washington, D.C.

March 13,1914.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of Feb. 25th was duly received. I do not understand your process of reasoning when you tell me you do not believe much in Divine Revelations. When I dwell upon the absolutely sublime portrayal of existing conditions on both sides of the "Veil" as depicted in the "Souls of Black Folk"- it seems to me, the heart of the author of said book surely must have been touched by the "Sun of Truth"(all unconsciously to himself,perhaps): the mentality of the scholar recording the promptings of the heart thus affected.

I sincerely hope that some day you will <u>want</u> to give the subject of "Divine Revelation" serious consideration; then, with your keen perception,you will, I think, fully appreciate the <u>need</u> for a Divine Educator.

The search for Truth;the struggle to grasp some thing tangible to hold to;the effort to be of those who are not "muffled in thick veils"- surely this is the grandest and most glorious struggle man can make.

Sincerely,

Mariam Lanell

1/63 1/120

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART
PROFESSOR OF GOVERNMENT IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY
5 QUINCY CHAMBERS, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Miss Nerney
Please return

April 8, 1914.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I beg to acknowledge your letter of April second relative to the conference at Baltimore and Washington in May. Years of friendship and the warmest interest in the cause for which you are so strongly battling at once impel me to accept your invitation;and I should much esteem the privilege of speaking to such an audience.

The difficulty is that it could not be done without cutting one,and probably two, lecture days at Harvard,and making very quick stops. I do not see how I can get off in term time. I believe I have been absent only one lecture day so far this year. Furthermore I feel very much the fatigue of the year, and particularly of such speaking appointments as I have had. If your meeting were during our vacation or any other interruption of college work, I would certainly come as you request. Next year, I shall be in Germany at that time, but perhaps at a later meeting,if you will renew your invitation, circumstances will be more favorable.

Sincerely yours,

Albert Bushnell Hart

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

FP

March 21st 1914.

My dear Sir:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has established an annual prize something like the French reward of virtue. This has been made possible through the generosity of one of our officers, Doctor Joel E. Spingarn.

We are trying to select a committee to decide upon the awarding of the prize annually. The persons invited to serve on the committee are:

Miss Jane Addams, Bishop John Hurst, A. M. E. Church, President John Hope of Morehouse College, Atlanta and Major Moton of Hampton Institute.

We are writing to ask you if you will be good enough to let us use your name. The duties would be nominal and consist chiefly in looking over a list of names and exploits furnished to members of the committee once a year. It will, I am sure, put the whole matter upon a dignified and proper plane if you would be willing to help us.

Enclosed you will find an outline of the proposed scheme.

We beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,

President A. Lawrence Lowell,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FUND

1890—1915

To George Blagden, Robert J. Cary, Eugene A. Darling, Robert F. Herrick, Philip S. Parker, Stacy C. Richmond and Thomas W. Slocum, Committee on the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Fund for the Class of 1890, Harvard College:

I hereby subscribe the sum of $_____ to the above Fund, payable to American Trust Company, Agent, on or before June 15, 1915.

2/4/9

_____

Harvard

[HARVARD]

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Fund.

1890—1915

Members of the Class of '90:

Since 1879 each class celebrating its Twenty-fifth Anniversary has raised and presented to the University a fund of $100,000, the income of which is available for the general purposes of the College.

We appreciate the personal sacrifices necessary in our Class to make this gift, particularly the unusual hardships of these war times, but '90 must do her part in carrying on the good work. The satisfaction of having done our share will certainly be the greatest pleasure that we shall have in returning to our celebration next June.

From what President Lowell has told us, and from what we ourselves have seen, we are convinced that entirely apart from the splendid results which could be accomplished by the expenditure of more money in the Professional Schools of Medicine, Science, and Law, there is a crying need for funds for carrying on the College itself, to develop and carry out the plans that have been undertaken for instruction and help to the students. Each year more work is being undertaken in the educational and moral oversight of the undergraduates individually, and every effort is being made to see that each does his work and is helped to do it. All of this costs a great deal of money, and we find that an increase in the tuition fee is being seriously considered in order to help meet expenses.

8/4/2

No student of the College in paying his tuition, contributes anything like the cost of what he receives. When we were in college the tuition fee was $150 per year. The actual cost of what was provided for us was at least double that amount. If each of us had paid the additional $600, which it cost the College, that sum with compound interest at 4% would to-day amount to upwards of $2,000, so if any one of us to-day wishes to make up to the College the balance of the cost of what he received when there, he should present the College with at least $2,000.

This the College never has expected and does not expect from each of its alumni. Fortunate and generous men in the past made it possible for us to receive great benefits without cost, and from time to time others will do the same for our descendants and others. It is surely our place, however, to now do what we can.

This unquestionably, to the extent that he can afford it, seems an obligation, and should be a pleasure to each member of the Class to help carry on the great work of the College. We have shown that the money is needed, and we are sure that none of it has been or will be wasted.

The amount of each individual subscription will be known only to the Committee, so that those who feel that their subscription may be larger or must be smaller than the average, are free to give what they can.

We intentionally do not enclose subscription blanks with this circular, and we wish you would consider the whole matter carefully before deciding what you can give. Later we will call upon you either personally or by letter for your subscription.

GEORGE BLAGDEN.
ROBERT J. CARY.
EUGENE A. DARLING.
ROBERT F. HERRICK,
PHILIP S. PARKER.
S. C. RICHMOND.
T. W. SLOCUM.
Committee.

December 2, 1914.

1163/23

CARTE POSTALE

La Correspondance au verso n'est pas acceptée par tous les pays étrangers
Se renseigner à la Poste

Côté correspondance.

PARIS R
20 IV
1914
PARIS

Côté adresse.

Greetings to you in your new quarters! I hope it will be a great success in Fifth Avenue! We are still quiet and peaceful in Paris – but elsewhere there is all the excitement of this George and his wife! who arrive on Wednesday. Paris is still a monarchy at heart! Charlotte Hasse

Mr W.R.B. DuBois
70 Fifth Ave.
N.Y. The Crisis
New York City
U.S.A.

PARIS. — Le Pont Alexandre III.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVE.

June 3, 1914.

My dear Mrs. Hirsch:

I was very glad to hear from you.

We are enjoying my new quarters very much. Mrs. DuBois and my daughter of thirteen go to England August twenty-eighth where Yolande will enter Bedales School, Petersfield. I am hoping that I may be rich enough to come over in 1915 and bring them over to Paris.

My best regards to your husband.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Charlotte Hirsch,
22 Rue des Vignes,
Passy, Paris, France.

31-13-149

3 Chichester Place
Kemp Town - Brighton
(1917)

25.4

Dear Dr DuBois,

This is so sad that you ought to reprint it in Crisis, with a word on what other Great Ulic Monsters, our race is suffering the other.

My broken arm has united well, but it will never be quite what it was before.

Kindest regards
Frances Hoggan

I had last month a
pleasant visit and
heartwarming talk with my
2 friends remarkable
well for their age.

31-13-1888 [illegible]

Dear Dr DuBois,

Enclosed will interest you. My name is Jones. Not addicted to the Scottish ways, but it is not much worse than Poland. The latter has, I suppose, received its name from Pole. Since I refused, from Ayres to Lincoln, I am

T. Hogan

[1914?]

POST CARD

Dr. Du Bois
"The Crisis"
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City
U.S.A.

31-5-67

Adieu (Bedeli) pour
Yolande et ma petite
Lili pour Cécile aussi.
Cordial, fructueux bon
an, and to Miss Nisbet.
Z-H.
Lausanne
1927.

(Hilversum) 31-13-185

Hilversum 15.8.

My dear Dr. Lobo,

I fear you may have found my cable yesterday unsatisfactory & I was simply unable with the issues involved & the pressure to give a quick decision for me or anyone & yourself to decide if this was to come over or not.

On this side all is quiet & life goes on almost normally with a general background of suffering, and with unbounded capacity for sacrifice.

The Allies would not have made peace on your underlying terms if bad luck occurred. The only difference would be that Holland would then with them would have to pay cash & immediately & would make a distinct profit.

Besides, only a few states from Portugal will no doubt go as usual. What has to be considered is possible interruption of ordinary communication - that is not very likely. The coming

across Nan's name, a slight added ex-
-ment of risk. I recall a reading [illegible]
age better at home in those war times
but that would mean for Stak-
pecially up. as I cannot [illegible] for
next term at Bedales. There is not
much risk in coming over, and I could
do my part in case [illegible] but
you see what difficult times they
have for Americans to get home.
In all probability Anglesey
Stak & Seaman will be forced to take
a subsidiary for the arm and other cargo
& make trade within a not very long
[illegible] but uncertainty is the great-
-est feature at present.
My last letter [illegible] taking us
2 of the women & children wanted.

With kindest regards to all there

Yours affy

Francis Hargan

COPY.

Hillview,
15/8.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I fear you may have found my cable yesterday unsatisfactory but it was simply impossible with all the - and the - to you of your wife and child for none, or anyone but yourself to decide if they were to come over or not.

On this side all is quiet and life goes on almost normally with somewhat increased rates of living and with unbounded capacity shown for sacrifice. The Nells would not raise their boarding price to you unless later on great increase of food stuffs occurred. The only difference would be that Yolande when with them would have to pay quite as much as her mother, whereas they had intended to make a slight reduction.

Bedales, only a few stations from Portsmouth, will no doubt go on as usual. What has to be considered is possible interruption of Atlantic communication but that is not very likely. The coming - has, of course, a slight Generally speaking, people are better at home in these war times but that would - for you. I take it pecuniary as Yolande is entered for next term at Bedales. There is not much risk in coming over and I should do my part for them in case of need but you see what difficulty there has been for Americans to get home.

5/47/32

In all probability as things now stand Germany will be forced by failure of supplies for the army and other armies to make peace within a not very long period - but uncertainty is the great feature at present.

My flat is registered for taking in two of the wounded wherever wanted.

With kindest regards to you all three,

Yours always,

(Signed) Frances Hoggan.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVE.

1163/121

August 19th 1914.

My dear Doctor Hoggan:

I have decided not to let Mrs. DuBois sail before September fifteenth which will bring her there just at the time of the opening of school. Moreover, whether she sails then or not will depend, of course, upon the general tenor of the war and your advice. Both she and Yolande are very anxious to come and would not mind small inconveniences but, of course, I would not want them in any danger or great deprivation. Will you kindly write me immediately upon receipt of this and give me your candid opinion?

I trust you are in good health and suffering no inconvenience. This sudden fail[ure] of civilization is simply beyond comment.

The family join me in best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Frances Hoggan.

Helvoir

31-13-183 c9143

Hillview 28.8.14

My dear Dr Dubois,

Mrs Dubois and Yolande are very brave to begin to come to England now. So far as I can see each succeeding sailing will be more crowded than the last, & I should not be surprised if the Germans commandeered all the ships before the end of the month. I would look after them & the baby if they did come, but I know you would rather be with your husband. Bolaribi is volunteering for the war as a cavalryman and hopes to get a commission. Yolande would have friends to stay with her & Mrs Harvey and other ladies to look after her, but of course the financial stability of the whole country is terribly shaken. The Bank of England is trying to increase its gold reserve, & I find that my bank balance is not available at the present moment. This terrible war.

We shall know something definite before the date in Sept. on which the world will end. The Russian advance on Berlin will compel some sending back of German troops to meet it. That, I take it, is our best hope at present. From all accounts of Paris it will be a glorious

31-13-184

are in Paris and the Russians in Berlin!
Is humanity with it, boasted triumphs
of civilization?!
I will write again next week. Events
are succeeding each other so quickly
that one cannot foresee probabilities,
but my own great belief is in the Russian advance, in spite of probable
valour on the side of the Allies.
With my very kind regards to the
family. I remain, dear Dr Dubois,
Yours very sincerely
Frances Hoggan

"LET US SAVE HAITI."
—The Crisis.

519 3rd. Street,
Miami, Fla.
Jan. 4th., 1916.

C 6/21/16

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
Editor of "The Crisis",
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

1/63/124

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I am one of the sons of the late Bishop Holly, of Haiti, having been formerly Consul for that republic to the Bahamas Islands. My education first began in Haiti, and in 1879 I was sent to Harrison College, Barbadoes, where I studied two years ~~at Harrison College~~, the faculty being composed entirely of graduates of either London, Durham, Oxford or Cambridge universities. My guardian there was the RT. Rev. John Mitchinson, D.D., D.C.L., bishop of that island. But when he was translated to England as Coadjutor of the diocese of Peterborough, he kindly took me with him, and had me educated there for three years. I studied at Atherstone College, and was awarded the Gold ~~d~~ medal, that being the Alumni prize for English subjects. I also hold ~~a~~ the certificate of Cambridge university for exams in Latin, Greek and French, and Religious Knowledge. All these were obtained at the early ~~a~~ age of seventeen years.

In 1885 I came to New York and studied medicine and surgery, ~~there~~ thanks to the philanthropic interest of the late Miss Catherine Wolfe and Bp. Henry C. Potter, her almoner. I graduated from the N.Y.Hom. Med. Coll. & Flower hospital in 1888. My diploma was endorsed by the Regents of the University of New York, and I duly registered in the Counties of N.Y. and of King's.

During my sojourn in England, I had the honor of meeting Prince Edward of Wales at a banquet at the Deanery of Canterbury Cathedral, to which I had also been invited, out of deference to my father, on the occasion of the enthronement of archbishop Benson, in 1882. Whilst in Bar-

1/63/125

badoes, Bishop Mitchinson invited me to a luncheon in honor of Prince George, the grandson of Queen Victoria. He is now on the throne.

During my collegiate course in New York, I was the recipient of many invitations from the leading white churches, to deliver addresses on my father's missionary work in Haiti. I have made such addresses in Grace Church, Grace chapel, Calvary church, St. Batthelomew's, etc. in that metropolis. In Boston, I had the honor of speaking on similar occasions in Emmanuel, and in Trinity, when Phillips Brooks was them the rector. By special request I spoke in the cathedral in Albany, being introduced by the late Bp. Doane, and in Bangor, Me. it was Bp. Neely who presented me. In 1887 or 1888, I was invited to address the House of American Bishops convened in Washington, D.C. So much by way of introduction.

Can you, and will you, help me save Haiti?

Few, if any, Haitian has had the opportunity of advantageously taking the lecture platform in this country. That has sorely handicapped the fraternal relations that would have inevitably grown up between us and our brethren in the U.S. I claim to be in a position to do so. Even our official representatives in Washington have been likewise handicapped.

There are details which if revealed would arouse public indignation in this country, and bring about the defeat of the Convention which the present administration has literally wrung from Haiti. I have in my possession incontrovertible facts that prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that Haiti has been the victim of "deliberately unfriendly acts", to quote the now memorable words of President Wilson's Note to Germany. So also have I others to prove that U.S.marines have been guilty of the "wanton slaughter of defenceless non-combatants" in Haiti, to quote the words of Secretary of state Lansing's Note to Austria. I am sending for your

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perusal an advanced copy of an article which I am preparing for the N.Y. Sun, and which the editor wrote to say would be published, "if found available". This is but the first of a series dealing with the American usurpation and annexation. My statements are based exclusively on information published in the many newspapers that have reached me from Haiti. It will surprise you to learn that an American Grand Provost, installed in the very capital, has been arresting, fining and imprisoning Haitian editors, simply for refusing to send a copy of each issue of their respective papers, to his office, as soon as published, free of charge!...M. Elie Guérin was sentenced to 90 days imprisonment, and the publisher was fined five-hundred dollars! The whole printing plant was seized by American marines. M. Guerin, who was the editor of "Haiti-Intégrale", was subsequently released on the payment of a fine of one-thousand dollars, contributed by his friends.

Confidentially, I will tell you that both Bishop Hurst and myself are in possession of information tending to prove that the official representatives of Haiti in this country have created the belief that they have been won over to the plans of the administration. "Verbum sap."

I am anxious to do anything to save my country. You have been striking the right key-note in your editorials in "The Crisis". Your words: "Let Us Save Haiti" should be our slogan. I am willing to take the lecture platform provided I could have your experience and support. I would like to go before the Senate Foreign Relations committee. I would like to get in touch with the leaders of the Opposition, so as to bring about a Congressional investigation. But I must be frank and say that I have not the means of meeting the expenses incidental to such a project. Think over it. Is there any lecture bureau that would father such an enterprise? My series of articles, published in pamphlet form, would help defray expenses. Having a large family and four girls at school away from home, I would need even some initial financial assistance. I have all my credentials with me. Recently I was invited to act as Master of ceremonies at the Grand lodge of the Supreme Circle of Benevolence of the state of Georgia; and at the recent annual meeting of the Nat. Med. Ass'N. held in Chicago, Ill., I was placed on the program of the opening exercises, together with the Governor and the Mayor, and

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read a Paper on "Tuberculosis Among Negroes: Four factors that increase the Rate--(1) Bad ventilation in Negro churches; (2) Bad ventilation in Negro lodges; (3) Bad ventilation in the homes of the poor, ~~due~~ to the habit of carpenters nailing the upper ~~sashes~~; (4) Infected clinical thermometers so rendered from the pernicious habit of taking the temperature in the mouth, which is known to be the most infested and infected cavity of the human body, where bacteria multiply even in health.

Hoping to be favored with an early acknowledgement, suggesting some definite plans that will tend to save Haiti, and requesting you to return the present enclosures, believe me,

Yours for the Race,

Alonzo P. Holly.

Ex-Consul for Haiti to the Bahamas Islands.

P.S. Be it understood that I am quite willing to share with you whatever pecuniary advantages might result, either from the sales of the afore-mentioned pamphlets, or from lectures and special contributions and donations, in return for your valuable assistance and co-operation, on whatever terms you may think proper to suggest.

Inasmuch as I belong to practically every ~~important~~ fraternal or secret organization, it should prove easy to enlist their sympathies.

A. P. H.

[1914]

"The Negro in the Bible"

OR

The Biblical Record of The Children of Ham

A LECTURE BY

32-39-36

DR. ALONZO P. B. HOLLY. M.D.

Graduate of the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, (1888); Licensed by the Regents of the University of the State of New York; Registered Physician and Surgeon of the City of Greater New York; Member of the Hahnemannian Medical Institute of New York, N Y; Gold Medalist of Atherstone College, England (1883); Certificated Student of Cambridge University, England; Member of the County, State, and National Medical Associations; Former Consul for the Republic of Haiti to the Bahamas; President of the State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.

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See pp. 476 (1)

SYNOPSIS

OF

THE LECTURE

BY

DR. ALONZO P. B. HOLLY, M.D.

(Ex-Consul for the Republic of Haiti to the Bahamas)

ON

The Negro Race in the Bible

Section 1—The common origin of all Races; (Gen. 7:23; Gen. 9:18, 19; Act 17:26.)

Section 2—The curse of Noah. (Gen. 9:25; Exodus 20;5: 1st St. John 2:1; John 3:16; Acts 10:34-35; Acts 8:26:38.)

Section 3—The Prophecy of David about the future of the Negro Race. (Psalm 68:31; 2 Peter 1:21; Psalm 22:8, 9, 13, 16 and 1; Gen. 9:27; Matt. 6:5; Matt. 11:25; 1st Tim. 2:8; Exodus 17:11-13.)

Section 4—Was Egypt "The Land of Ham?" (Psalm 78:51; Psalm 105:23, 26, 27, Psalm 106:22. Jer. 13:23.)

Section 5—The Negro Race gave a wife to Joseph. Gen.41:44-45; Gen. 41: 50-52; Gen. 48:1-22.)

Section 6—Judah married a woman of the Hamitic Race (Gen.38:1,2, 3,12; Gen. 49:8-10.)

Section 7—The Negro Race educated Moses. (Exodus 2:1-10; Acts 7:22.)

Section 8—The Negro Race gave a wife to Moses, (Exodus 2:21; Exodus 18:1-6; Numbers 12;1-15.)

Section 9—A Negro, Jethro, gave to the world the genius of its Judicial system. (Exodus 18:13-26.)

Section 10—The Negro Race gave a Queen Consort to King Solomon. (1 Kings 3:1 ;1 Kings 7:8; 1 Kings 7:1; 1 Kings 11:3; Song of Solomon 1:5-6; 1 Peter 3:3-4.)

N. B.—This section explains the scientific origin of the color of the Negro's skin, and also of his kinky hair.

Section 11—A Negro, Ebed-Melech, saved the life of the prophet, Jeremiah. (Jeremiah 36:1-6-8; 7-13; Jeremiah 39; 15-18; Psalm 37: 5.)

Section 12— The Negro Race gave an Apostle (one of the Twelve) to our Saviour Jesus Christ "Simon the Canaanite." (Matt. 10:1-4; Mark 3: 18; Luke 6.12-16; Act 1: 12-14; consult also Romans 2:11 Ephes. 6:9;Colos. 3: 25; Acts 10:28, 24-35; Psalm 109:8; Acts 1:20; Rev. 3:15-16; Acts 2:1-6; Acts 6.1-4 Rev. 6:9-11; John6.70; Gen. 9. 25) (Spiritually.)

Section 13—Negro prophets and teachers' Simeon, Niger and Lucius of Cyrene, ordained Saint Paul to the ministry by direct command of the Holy Ghost. (Acts 13.1-3.) Compare also, Acts 10.-34 35; 1 Cor. 15:10; 2 Cor. 11.22-31; 2 Tim. 4:7-8.)

Section 14—A Negro Simon, of Cyrene, helped to bear the Cross of Jesus Christ. (Matt. 27.32; Mark 15.21; Luke 23.26. Consult also, Matt. 27. 19, 27.31, Zech. 4.6.)

Section 15—Our Brain is a lamp. (Matt. 5.16: Segregation practiced by the Egyptians. (Gen. 46.28-34.)

What is Prejudice?

(1) Romans versus Anglo-Saxons;
(2) Egyptians versus Hebrews;
(3) Jews verus Samaritans.(John 4. 9);
(4) Anglo-Saxon versns Japanese (formely).

The "Oil of Education" needed for the "Brain-Lamp" of the Negro. (Matt. 25.1-9.) The Parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins.)

Section 16—Christianity is the Foundation Rock on which Negro Education must be built.(Prov. 1.7; Dan. 1.4, 18-20; Matt. 7.27.) Consult also, Gen. 32-24-26; Acts 2.13; Psalm 69.9; 1 Cor.1. 26-29.)

Section 17—The Future of the Negro Race in the light of prophecy. [Gen.17.1-6; Gen. 35-11 Gen. 15:13-14; Gen. 18.14; Romans 4.20-21; Matt. 1926.]

THE NEGRO RACE HAS given to the world a theologian who is honored by United Christendom, Saint Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, Africa.

"HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF"

SHORT BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Dr. Alonzo Potter Burgess Holly was born in Port-au-Prince, Haiti His father was the Right Reverend James Theodore Holly, D. D.. L. L. D., of Washington, D. C., and his mother Sarah Thompson, of New Haven, Conn. His father was the first Negro that was consecrated a Bishop by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. He was consecrated in Grace Church, New York City, on November 8th, 1874, by the laying on of the hands of seven Bishops and was appointed the first Missionary Bishop to the Republic of Haiti. Bishop Holly attended the Pan Anglican Synod held at Lambeth London, England in 1878, and preached by special invitation in Westminster Abbey, (where the Kings and Queens of England are crowned) on St. James's Day (July 25th) 1878.

His Son, Dr. A. P. B. Holly was educated first in Haiti, then at Harrison College, in the island of Barbados, where he was the protege of the Rt. Rev. John Mitchinson, D. D., D. C. L.. of that Diocese, for three years. When Bishop Mitchinson was appointed Suffragan-bishop of the Diocese of Petersborough, England, and Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, England, he took Young Holly on with him, so that he might complete his education in England.

He graduated at the end of three years from Atherstone Grammer School, and was awarded the Gold Medal for the best scholarship, (1883). He was awarded the Certificate of Cambridge University, England, for examinations in English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French and Religious Knowledge, at the early age of seventeen (17) years, having read all the Classics. He obtained also the certificate of His Majesty's Privy Council for Education, for examination in Physical Science.

While in England, Dr. Holly saw Queen Victoria who, subsequently signed his "exequator" as Consul for the Republic of Haiti to the Bahamas. He also met King Ed. VII (then Prince of Wales) at the Luncheon given after the enthronement of Bishop Benson, as Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Holly was also an invited guest to a Luncheon given at Bishop's Court, Barbados, in honor of Prince George of Wales now King George V, being seated next to the young prince.

In 1885, Dr. Holly entered New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and graduated in 1888.

4

LETTERS OF COMMENDATION

rom Bishop John Hurst, D. D., Bishop of the A. M. E. Church.

To Whom it may Concern:

This is to introduce Dr. A. P. Holly, a native of Port-au-Prince, Haiti; a man of splendid education and of excellent literary ability. I have known Dr. Holly since childhood. His father, Bishop James T. Holly, was one of the foremost scholars of the Negro race. His son has imbibed many of his ways and has inherited much of his ability.

It would be a great pleasure to me if the Ministers of the A. M. E Church in Florida would welcome Dr. Holly to their respective charges and rally their people to him that they may hear him on the "THE NEGRO IN THE BIBLE," which is a lecture not only interesting, but informing, instructive and elevating to any race of people who would listen to it. I am sure that to any race of people great benefit, especially to the members of the A. M. E. Church.

JOHN HURST, Bishop.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 20th, 1914.

---

rom Rev. Dr. J. T. Brown, A. M., S. T. B., Moderator of the Florida East Coast Association, Former President of the Florida Baptist Academy, Etc.

To Whom it may Concern:

This is a most willing testimonial which I bear to the exceptional and sterling worth of the bearer, Dr. A. P. Holly, a medical practitioner of the town of Miami Florida. I have known Dr. Holly for over two years, and take pleasure in saying that aside from being a splendid and very successful doctor, he is also a most polished man of letters, great race love, and an enthusiast on the subject of Negro manhood and womanhood. Dr. Holly is a devout Christian and a student of the Bible, of which he possesses a wide range and firm grasp of knowledge. He contributes liberally and unselfishly towards all movements making for the upbuilding of the Negro race in particular.

It is also a fact that, as a lecturer, Dr. Holly occupies no mean place, being very fluent and eloquent as a platform speaker. In short, I am quite sure that, taking all in all, he represent some of all, and all of some of the best things for which the race should stand. Hoping that wherever he may chance to go, the readers will take my word for it and cheerfully open their hearts and homes to one of the best types and products of the race, and praying the blessings of God upon him, I am,

Sincerely yours,

J. T. BROWN,

Pastor Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Miami, Fla., November 5th, 1914.

PRESS COMMENTS.

"An able and most respected colored physician of Miami"

—*Editoral Miami Herald.*

"Miami's most distinguished colored citizen."

—*Editoral Miami Herald.*

"It must be admitted by all unprejudiced persons who heard Dr. Holly, that he rose to extraordinary heights of logic and eloquence."

—*Palm Beach Post.*

"Dr Holly finished a speech that has Seldom been surpassed in the rhetorical annuals of the City Park....amid the genuine applause of the whole audience, white and colored."

—*Palm Beach Post.*

"Dr. A. P. Holly, of Miami, Fla., is one of our best physicians in the country. It is a real pleasure to go into the home of this Splendid man."

—*Shiloh Bulletin.*
Rev. A. R. Robinson D. D.
Editor, and Pastor Shiloh Baptist Church,
Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY, Publishers
34 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK. (Cable Aytcholt)

1/63/3

August 10, 1914.

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

We have received from Professor Brewster the manuscript of your book: "THE NEGRO RACE," together with the enclosed editorial comment. He has also made a number of suggestions on the margin of the manuscript for minor revision, so we are returning the manuscript separately.

Professor Brewster is slightly in error in his statement that a volume in the Home University Library can contain only 50,000 words. We can accomodate a maximum of 55,000 within the limits of these volumes. As to the solutions of the problem of length, it would, we think, be out of the question to expand the work into two volumes for the Home University Library.

Could you see your way to the condensation of what Professor Brewster calls "Subpart 2", that would seem to us to be the most advantageous method of condensation.

We have looked at the manuscript here, and share Professor Brewster's high opinion of its quality and interest.

No matter what you do in the matter of condensation, we should suggest that you keep by you the original version. We already find that certain volumes in the series are provoking a demand for more extended treatment of the same subjects by the same authors, and this has been the case with Mair's "Modern English Literature" and Fisher's "Napoleon," which, as you can see by the enclosed clippings from our fall announcement list, are to be published in expanded form this fall. We hope that your volume in the Home University Library will make such a favorable impression as to warrant the publication of a fuller book at some later time.

We suggest that you let us know how these suggestions of Professor Brewster's strike you, and we shall be glad to pass on to him whatever comment you have to make.

Very truly yours,
Henry Holt and Company.

ah

1/63/139

St. Etienne (Loire)
6 March, 1914.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

We are both very sorry to learn that you cannot come to St. Etienne!

Inclosed find mandat de poste for that 20 francs tout de suite. It was for the dinner, it seems.

Hope that you will be able to appear before the P. C., and even before they have everything cut and dried.

Certainly, I want a photo.

Next time you come to France you must bring your family and come to see us.
I wish you a safe and pleasant voyage. Write Mr Hunt if you can before sailing. He is rather looking for a letter.

Hope you are still solvent. Ha, ha. Did you get one any papers? N.Y. Herald of the 24th gave good notice, did it? Have sent for some. No picture in "Illustration" this week. Can't they going to publish it?

With all good wishes,
Yours for the cause
L.A. Hunt.

Regards to Mme Clapeteau.

~~36~~

34
15

170
34

510

Mrs Ida D. Lewis, President
253 N Artesian Ave.
Mrs Altheda Moore, 1st V. Pres.
1240, 39th St., Rock Island
Mrs. Ella Groff, 2nd V. Pres.
Monmouth
Mrs. Arzelia Taylor, 3rd V Pres.
Danville
Mrs. Lillian Reed, 4th V. Pres.
Paris
Mrs. Ella Woods, 5th V. Pres.
1440, 11th St. Moline
Mrs. Emma S. Kennedy, Rec.Secy.
5746, 5th Ave. Chicago
Mrs. Daisy Lash, Asst. Secy.
Monmouth

LOYALTY TO WOMEN AND JUSTICE TO CHILDREN

ILLINOIS FEDERATION
OF
COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS
INC.

ORGANIZED IN 1899

Mrs Carrie Lee Hamilton Cor. Sec.
1416 E. Adams St. Springfield
Mrs. Theresa G. Macon, Fld, Sec.
506 W. 56th St Chicago
Mrs. Julia Gibson, Treasurer.
30 Flora Av Peoria
Mrs. Mary F. Waring, Ch Ex. Bd.
4529 Vincennes Ave. Chicago
Mrs Bell Taylor, Chm Ways & Means Comm 558 Michigan Av.
South Rock Island
Mrs. Sarah Sheppard, State Org.
1209 2nd St. Peoria
Mrs. Eva Solman, Statistician
1413 Haynes Ave. Galesburg
Mrs Carrie Horton, Editor
306 8th St. Milwaukee, Wis.

Peoria Ill. Aug 12, 1914

Dr. W. E. B. DuBoise;

My dear Dr. DuBoise,

I have just reached home from Wilberforce + Chicago, Left Wilberforce Sat. morning for Chicago.

Our meeting at Wilberforce was very successful, Our presiding officer won much praise for herself, I have only one criticism to make and that is, the failure to introduce one of our illustrious sons

My time in Chicago was entirely occupied with business pertaining to our Half Century of Freedom.

2/3/28

Mrs Ida D. Lewis, President
253 N. Artesian Ave.
Mrs Altheda Moore, 1st V. Pres.
1240, 39th St., Rock Island
Mrs. Ella Groff, 2nd V. Pres.
Monmouth
Mrs. Arzelia Taylor, 3rd V Pres.
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1209 2nd St. Peoria
Mrs. Eva Solman, Statistician
1413 Haynes Ave. Galesburg
Mrs Carrie Horton, Editor
306 8th St. Milwaukee, Wis.

Having conferenced with the Sec, Bishop Fallows, the Pres. and Dr. A. J. Carey one of the commissioners, and I promised to ask my most distinguished friend. (May I say friend) to write us a pagent for the expositions.

2/3/29

I feel sure that you will not refuse this request, first because of your loyalty to old comrades no matter how insignificant, second, your desire for this race of ours to succeed and to excel, and lastly, Sen. Senator Dailey said to me to-day, "I know of no one who could do it as well." Thanking you in advance for the Pagent, I am yours etc. Sadie Sheppard

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVE.

2/3/27

August 25th 1914.

My dear Sadie:

I have your letter of the twelfth and thank you for it.

I shall be very glad to write and arrange a pageant for the Illinois Exposition. I should, however, want to make certain conditions as to its carrying out and if those in authority will write me directly I shall be glad to tell them what those conditions are.

My best regards to you and the family.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Sadie Sheppard,
1209 Second Street,
Peoria, Illinois.

IRVINE & DUNDAS.

TELEGRAMS:
"APATIM", LIVERPOOL.

TELEPHONE:
206 CENTRAL.

1/63/4

26, Chapel Street,
Liverpool.

14th Sep. 1914.

W. E. B. Dubois Esq.,
The National Association of Colored People.

Dear Mr. Dubois:-

Many times during the last two or three years I have thought of you and wondered how you were getting on in the work to which you have dedicated yourself as I had not heard anything of it since you sent me a copy of the "Crisis". Yesterday I was looking into the "Souls of Blackfolk", and also into John Brown's Life, and in the latter I came across your favor to myself of the 30th August 1911, in which you referred to a new book you were bringing out and promised to send me a copy of it. I do not ask the fulfilment of that promise as circumstances may have altered, but if the book is published I should be glad to have the title of it and the name of the publishers.

We are passing through very terrible times here, though our cause being just we are certain of victory, but it may be a long time deferred, my own feeling however is that the pace is so hot and rapid that we may see it end as unexpectedly as it began, certainly things point in that direction to-day.

It is a great satisfaction to all of us that the United States feel so sympathetic with us.

Pray accept my kindest remembrances

and believe me,

Yours faithfully,

James Irvine

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVE.

1/63/5

Sept. 28, 1914.

My dear Mr. Irvine:

The very day that I received your kind letter of September fourteenth my wife and thirteen year old daughter sailed for Liverpool. My daughter will enter Bedales school in Hampshire. We had made all arrangements before this terrible war and hesitated after it broke out but finally decided that she should go.

The book which I have been working on now for two years is in its final revision. It is a volume of the Home University Library and a history of the Negro race. I am expecting it to appear in the spring.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. James Irvine,
26 Chapel Street,
Liverpool, England.

[Johns Hopkins Univ.]
[1914]

Application was made for the use of McCoy Hall about March 16 last by Mrs. Francis M. Jencks for a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Permission was granted by the Administrative Committee on March 19, and Mrs. Jencks notified that it would be reserved for May 5.

It has been learned that on May 5 a package of programmes was left at the hall, being received by one of the janitors and placed in the corridor where such things are usually placed. This is customary and no special attention was called to these.

About 5 p.m. the Head Janitor asked Mr. Ball, the Registrar, if the hall was to be used, as the reservation was on the calendar. Mr. Ball having heard nothing since March 19, and seeing in the newspapers that the meetings were being held at the Lyric and other places, supposed that the reservation was off, and so told the janitor, who closed the building up.

It is always the custom for someone to visit the hall and arrange for seats on the stage, etc., when the hall has been engaged for public meetings, This was not done in the present instance. No word had been received at the University since the first communication, about March 16. Reservations are frequently made and abandoned without notice to the University.

We learn that at 8 o'clock the audience began to assemble. The only person in McCoy Hall at the time was the night watchman, who, having no instructions, declined to let them in. He allowed them to have their programmes which were in the corridor near the door.

As soon as the authorities of the University were notified of the situation the janitor was at once sent to open the Hall for the meeting, and was on the ground and ready to do so prior to 8.25,

30-27-40

when Mr. Jencks arrived at the building. The audience had however gone in the meantime to the church on Druid Hill Avenue and Lanvale Street. Mr. Jencks, one of the University Trustees, went there at once and explained that there had been an unfortunate misunderstanding.

The misunderstanding seems to have been caused by the failure of anyone connected with the Conference to notify the University that the Hall was to be used and to give instructions regarding the arrangements of the stage, etc., as is always done when reservations are made so far ahead. No word was received since the original application on Mar. 19.

The authorities of the University wich it known that the use of the Hall was freely granted, and regret that the mistake, as above described, should have occurred.

C O P Y

May 7, 1914.

1/6a/p1

Mr. R. Brent Keyser,
Keyser Building,
German & Calvert Streets
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

I am greatly indebted to you for your kind letter of May 6th. I felt sure, personally, from the very beginning that the incident could only be due to some stupidity of an under official and your letter confirms me in this belief. It certainly does seem inexcusable that the hall was not opened in view of the fact that the programmes had been sent there and that no one had notified Mrs. Jencks that it would be necessary to confirm the original engagement of the hall. I have had, personally, too high a regard for Johns Hopkins University and all that it stands for to make it possible for me to feel as many of the people present that night did, that it was a deliberate slight because of the color of the race involved. They cannot be blamed for this because they are so constantly insulted and ill-treated that they naturally explain every such happening on this ground. I was glad to be able to head off a resolution of censure that evening and your letter more than justifies me in the course that I took.

I am particularly grateful to you for your personal expression of regret, and can say to you that the matter is closed so far as I am concerned. We have made no publication in the Evening Post about it and if any is made in the Crisis, I shall endeavor to see that full justice is done to the University.

Very truly yours,

[Johns Hopkins Univ.]
[1914]

Mr. Oswald G. Villard -

was not done in this case, and the Registrar having seen in the papers that your meetings were being held at the Lyric and other places supposed that the use of McCoy Hall had been abandoned. This is an explanation, even if it is not an excuse. He should properly have taken steps to make certain of the fact, but, as explained above, not having heard anything, he supposed it was one of those case where changes had been made and the University not notified.

30-27-35

I can say positively for the Trustees and the authorities of the University that there was no intentional closing of the hall It was a routine matter authorized by the Administrative Committee, and the burden was supposed to be upon those in charge of the meeting and no further thought was given to it.

It is, I think, needless for me to express our great regret, as under no circumstances would we have allowed such a seeming slight placed upon the Conference. Had there been the slightest objection, it would have been considered by the Administrative Committee on March 19th, but the records show there was none.

If there is anything we can properly do to straighten out the matter, it will give us great pleasure to do it. I understand that there are various rumors abroad ofdiscourtesy shown to the crowd that assembled. If you know of any and can give us definite details, we will appreciate it and be very glad to make a thorough investigation, as we have absolutely nothing to conceal or be ashamed of in the matter.

May I express personally my regret at the occurrance, especially at the apparent discourtesy shown to those who like

1916

Mr. Oswald G. Villard

yourself have taken so much interest in a race which forms such a very large and important part of our population, and one in whose welfare we are all vitally interested. If I have appeared to be rather positive in my statements above, I trust you will accept my apology, but I am naturally anxious that the good name of the University should not suffer from a matter which, so far as I am at present advised, was due to no intentional neglect of ours but was brought about by a desire on our part to do anything we could to aid the object of the Conference.

With my regards, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) R. Brent Keyser,

President of the Board of Trustees.

2/9/16

From J. E. Spingarn.

[Klensattel]

COPY.

CONFIDENTIAL.

1/63/32

Macon, Ga.,
May 3, 1914.

My dear Friend:-

Your letter with its message of cordial good will came yesterday. Thank you for the congratulations; they are not too precipitate, for a few days ago I received word that my election had been cordially ratified in New York. The authorities there were kind enough to say that they thought I had succeeded very decidely here this year and that I had strong teaching and administrative gifts. (I know I may speak this frankly to you without appearing conceited, or as may appear later in this letter, critical.)

I am to be Professor of Education there and Dean of the College and Secondary departments; to have charge of all matters of discipline, instruction, and enrollment. I confess I feel rather sober as I face next year's work , for I have a doubly heavy task ahead of me. (As I said I may speak frankly to you without appearing critical).

The conditions of the school I am going to are in rather bad shape in both discipline and instruction and I am being put in there to straighten things out. There has been a student strike, for one thing; and for another, the faculty is so disheartened that a fair proportion want to quit. It seems that the President has lost his grip and the students sensing that, are taking advantage of it. So it means I shall have the pleasant (?) task of hammering something over 700 students back into good discipline. (I guess there is warrior blood in me - somehow I feel a certain sense of joy in anticipating some good old fashioned fights.) It will mean iron resolution with the most delicate tact at times. Then too, I will have to stiffen out the teaching force to face the situation bravely and patiently. I believe in going "pussy-footed" whenever possible, and just now and then deliver a smashing blow to show that both authority and determination are present. I cannot but feel that the more quietly one goes at a thing, with absolute persistence, the better the final results are.

Now, in addition to all the foregoing, I am to put in a totally new course of study; one that makes the classical college man tear his hair and scream - and in view of the fact that most instructors are classicists, you can imagine what I am to encounter from the faculty. Please don't misunderstand me - the proposed new course has my absolute and unqualified approval. It makes it possible for a student to enter college without any foreign languages and to graduate without having taken Latin and Greek, although one foreign language must be taken in the college course. The great emphasis is on English, history, social science(economics, psychology, sociology) and natural science (biology, physics, etc.) A thorough-going educational course also will be given and I am to handle that. You will note that the emphasis is ungratifiedly on the world of the present rather than that of the past - and anyone conversant with Negro conditions will see the wisdom of that immediately. The Negro, as a race, has as much need for Latin, Greek and higher mathematics, as a wagon has of a fifth wheel.

1/23/23

And yet it is astonishing the amount of Latin and Greek taught here in the South. Children that can't make a bed properly or sweep, are slaving away over Latin paradigms, etc.!

I hope I have not printed too dark a picture of the future; I am looking forward with much pleasure to next year; I am glad that I have been selected as the man to put through the new course, etc. If my health holds, I know that I shall succeed. I have the quiet, calm conviction that I can put next year's program through. Then, too, I am so happy in this kind of work - happier than I have ever been before, for I know that I am on a job that not everyone could step into and do successfully, and in work that is so sadly needed. Strange, but we are "personae non gratoe" to the Christian churches here - we have been frozen out of two white churches. In one we were told that if we kept on coming, we might almost break it up, for the people refused to attend if we were there. "O, you Christian brotherhood!" Fortunately, I have a sense of humor; one of the most prominent churches here has a missionary in Africa - and refuses to lift a finger for its Negroes in its back alleys and slums right at home.

I am so glad your discipline is easier now; you remember, "I told you so." After the Gorard boys have sized you up as a true, sincere man, things go better, I am doubly glad your health is better, also, and that your research work is being resumed.

I wish I might meet Dr. Spingarn; I am a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and thus meet his name from time to time. I did not read his lines on Harry Thurston Peck; I wish I might.

I am quite hopeful that I may meet you shortly. My plans are to attend the U. of P. summer school; I may reach Philadelphi before Girard closes.

The family is well; the children are growing like weeds; the out of door life agrees with them. It has been over 80' in the shade here for the past two or three weeks.

Are you going abroad again this summer? I am almost selfish enough to hope that you may be in Philadelphia for a while; you can hardly realize the intellectual isolation and avidity here in the South. Now I must close for I want to play with the children.

Sincerely,

(Signed) C. F. Klensattel.

(Ballard Normal School,)

[914]

LIKE A BOLT OUT OF A CLEAR SKY
COMES THIS CHALLENGE FROM THE
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
TO RED-BLOODED PROTESTANT- AMERICANS EVERYWHERE TO CONSECRATE, OR RECONSECRATE, THEIR HEART, THEIR HANDS AND THEIR LIVES, IF NEEDS BE, TO GOD AND HOME AND COUNTRY.

About ten years ago, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan became militantly active in the advancement of a new creed for Protestant Americans in the form of a protest against all things anti-American. This organization foresaw and warned against:

1. The designs of aliens and communists to subvert and supplant Americanism with foreign doctrines and Godless forms of government.
2. The agitation of negroes for political, economic and social equalty.
3. The movement to prevent the success of prohibition through lawlessness.
4. (a) Papal intrigues to further the realization of political ambitions of the priesthood in America. (b) The purpose of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy to re-establish the Pope as a temporal sovereign.

Those who believed that the admonitions of the organization were logically based on signs which were clear beyond the question of a doubt were called alarmists, bigots and madmen. By many the warnings were ignored, denied, ridiculed and scoffed at—and yet, TODAY:

1. Alienism and communism are recognized as two of America's greatest dangers.
2. Negro political influence has become powerful enough to block appontments of the President of the United States. Negroes are rapidly replacing white men in many forms of industry. Negroes and whites, both north and south, are openly advocating intermarriage of the races.
3. Anti-prohibition lawlessness is notorious, and the failure to enforce the law has become a loathsome stench in the nostrils of honest, law abiding citizens.
4. (a) Though once definitely rebuked at the polls, the intrigues of Pope and priesthood are again evident in preparations for the forthcoming national political campaign. (b) The Pope has become a KING.

Thousands deserted a consecrated cause for purely personal reasons, like children fallen out at play; thousands have been definitely and irrevocably banished for acts of selfishness, corruption, graft, and treason to the cause. Yet unnumbered thousands of Klansmen still stand as a solid phalanx against the many forces which seek to disintregrate and subvert the American nation; against the many forces which wage relentless and unceasing warfare against the sacred and unchanging principles which the organization has espoused.

THE VEIL OF SECRECY, TIGHTLY DRAWN, which has made it the most powerful single influence for good in America today, has brought forth criticism that in severing all direct contacts with the "alien" world, it has cut off all means of approach to honest Protestant-Americans of good character who would cast their lot with this modern army of the Cross.

To meet this worthy and righteous demand for direct contact, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan will hold a "Klan Revival" once, and only once each year. The Dallas Klans will hold such a meeting on Friday, June 5th, at 8 P. M., at Klan Klavern, in Western Heights, two miles west of the Court House and one block south of the Commerce Street pike. Follow the glow of the Fiery Cross, which is planted in the bedrock of Klan owned soil in Dallas County. Native born, white men, Protestant-Americans 18 years of age and over are cordially invited to attend.

[LOEB] CABLE ADDRESS ROKSTITUTE

THE LABORATORIES OF
THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH.
66TH STREET AND AVENUE A, NEW YORK.

May 14, 1914.

21-6-109

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I am somewhat puzzled in regard to a short statement I sent to Mr. Villard to be read at the meeting in Baltimore. I had intended to go to Baltimore, up to the last minute, provided that an attack of lumbago from which I had been suffering would permit me to do so. But this was not the case. I had prepared to write a long address but found that I was not sufficiently familiar with the negro question in this country to speak with any authority, and for that reason in the last minute tore up the address and wrote instead a short article containing the main results concerning heredity and the so-called racial inferiority. I ~~delivered~~ left this statement in the evening at the house of Mr. Villard and took it for granted that the paper would be read at the meeting, and would under the circumstances at least fill to some extent the gap left by my necessary absence.

I have not heard a word either from Mr. Villard or from any body else whether he received my paper or whether it was considered unsatisfactory which I might well understand, and I only write to you to avoid any possible further misunderstandings. I do not need to assure you of my deep interest in the problem and my best intentions to help your cause, but under the circumstances it was impossible for me to come. I had taken it for granted that Mr. Villard would explain the matter, otherwise I should have written at once, but since I have not heard from Mr. Villard I have decided not to wait any longer and to write to you.

I remain, with kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Jacques Loeb

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

January 10th 1914.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald,
House of Commons, England.

Sir:

I am applying at Bodales school for entrance for my daughter of fourteen next year, and I have taken the liberty to refer to you as to my character. I trust I have not presumed.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully yours,

21-5-94

February 6th. 1914.

21-5-96

Dear Professor Du Bois,

Your letter of the 10th ult. came to me in the midst of a very heavy Conference of the Labour Party, but I answered Mr Badley's enquiries at once.

I have two boys at Bedales and I am quite satisfied with the school. I hope your daughter will be admitted. I have heard, however, that the lists are very full and that Mr Badley has just decided to limit his numbers. I am sure he would like to take your girl.

Yours sincerely,

J. Ramsay MacDonald

CAMBRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE,
79 MOORE STREET, CAMBRIDGE.
RUGGLES STREET NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE,
147 RUGGLES STREET, ROXBURY.
COTTAGE PLACE DAY NURSERY,
1049 COLUMBUS AVENUE, ROXBURY.
NORTH BENNET STREET DAY NURSERY,
39 NORTH BENNET STREET, BOSTON.
MOORE STREET DAY NURSERY,
79 MOORE STREET, CAMBRIDGE.
COTTAGE PLACE LIBRARY,
1049 COLUMBUS AVENUE, ROXBURY.

ADELENE MOFFAT, SUPERVISOR.

TELEPHONES: BACK BAY 3696-4
BACK BAY 22135

138 NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON

1.c for sub. for Mrs Shaw & A. & D.

12/18/14 Wsa

1/63/137

December 8.1914

Dear Dr Du Bois:

My reply to your letter has been unavoidable but you will have guessed that, in part at least,, it has been caused by my wish to present to Mrs Shaw as adequately as I could, the real significance of a pageant of the character you indicate.

Mrs Shaw will give $500.00 toward whatever sum you may find it necessary to secure in order to assure the success of the undertaking.

We are all so glad that we are to have you with us next Saturday. It is very, very good of you to come. I had hoped that I might claim you for dinner but I am so eager that you and Judge Walcott should have an opportunity to see each other that I forgive him for preempting you.

Very sincerely yours

Adelene Moffat

P.S.

Mrs Shaw is quite well now and I am sure would not feel burdened by having another thing to read- Will you please ask them to add her name to the subscription list of the Crisis.

1/63/141

December 12, 1914.

My dear Miss Moffat:

I thank you very much indeed for your kind letter of December eighth and its good news. I am planning to have my funds in hand for beginning work February first. Permit me through you to express my deep obligation to Mrs. Shaw. I shall let you know how I am getting on from time to time.

We are sending The CRISIS to Mrs. Shaw and trust she may find something worth while in it.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Adelene Moffat,
138 Newbury Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

[MOORE]

1/63/143

Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society
Headquarters and Baptist Missionary Training School
2969 Vernon Avenue
CHICAGO, ILL.

MRS. A. G. LESTER, PRESIDENT
MRS. KATHERINE S. WESTFALL, COR. SEC.
MRS. EMMA C. MARSHALL, TREASURER

Sep 23. 1914

Dear Brother Du Bois

You have had my prayers & sympathy ever since I heard of your visiting the homes of our dear people in Phil. with a view to making them better. You may remember that I visited you in Atlanta Univ to ask for particulars this ends my 52nd of work for the elevation of the individual homes of all races, but my specialty has been the colored The outlook brightens "We are Faith in God & love one another" Has been my motto all these years You cannot have known

by this worlds culture & education. The present war proves this. The hate the pride the savage is yet in the heart till that heart is "born again" into the love & patience of Christ Jesus. My dear Brother you must not leave your faith in the religion of the Lord Jesus. God began to save this world by loving it in deed as it proves. next after loving he gave. John 3:16. I could scold people into being good but I have often loved them into it. Race prejudice lies in hearts of whites or negro is from the devil. God is no respecter of persons Acts 10:34,35 but it took even Peter a long time to learn it. So, let us be patient while we kindly show people their sins yes do that.

Sister Joanna P Moore

1163/152

October 19, 1914.

My dear Mrs. Moore:

I was very glad to have your letter of September twenty-third and to know that you are still well. I appreciate very much your fine faith.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Johanna P. Moore,
2969 Vernon Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

1/63/45

Cop "1"

821 Milton St.,
Madison, Wis . ,
May 1,1914.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
New York City.

Dear Sir,

I wish to thank you for your reply to Dr.Dole,and to send you an example of the propagation of failure to capitalize Negro.

I enclose a copy of the style sheet of the department of journalismof the University of Wisconsin, in which I am enrolled as a student. You will noticethe specifically insulting manner in which the directions are given. When the instructor read that special item to the class on the morning it was issued and discussed, there was great occasion for a coarse guffaw,showing how men in this great modern university are learning to think of the rights of the other fellow---EXCEPT when the other fellow happens to be a Negro.

If for any reason you publish anything in this letter,donot use my name.They get in touch with the Crisis here,and prejudice is already uncomfortable enough. Moreover,Iam the only Negro in the department,and consequently somewhat conspicuous.

Very truly yours,

H. S. Murphy.

1/63/147

Music and Lecture Guild of New England

A. C. Burrell, Director

831 COLONIAL BUILDING

100 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

TELEPHONE, OXFORD 1264

We hereby agree to furnish Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois to lecture on "The World Problem of the Colored Line" **on the following date** Sunday, November, 15th, 1914. **to** Y. M. C. A. Manchester, N. H. **and will receive for the same the sum of** $25 and expenses from Boston and entertainment over night.

Signed Music and Lecture Guild of New England.

Address 100 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.

Date of Contract July 30, 1914.

A. C. Burrell
Director

Wldd

1/63/46

Music and Lecture Guild of New England

A. C. Barrell, ~~Secretary~~ Director

831 COLONIAL BUILDING

100 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

TELEPHONE, OXFORD 1284

We hereby agree to furnish Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois to lecture on "The World Problem of the Color Line" **on the following date** Wed. Nov. 18, 1914 4 P. M. **to** Graffort Club, Portsmouth, N. H. **and will receive for the same the sum of** $50.00 and R. R. fares from Boston,

Signed Music and Lecture Guild, of N. E.

Address 100 Boylston St.,

Boston, Mass.,

Date of Contract Sept. 15, 1914.

A. C. Barrell
Director

National Child Labor Committee,
105 East 22nd Street, New York.

1914

1/62/7

1. What are the officers of your association?

Felix Adler, Chairman,
Homer Folks,) Vice-Chairmen,
Samuel M. Lindsay)
V. Everit Macy, Treasurer,
Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary.

2. In whose hands does the chief executive power lie?

General Secretary,

3. To whom is this officer, or these officers, responsible?

Board of Trustees

4. If you publish an organ what is the relation of that organ to the organization?

Child Labor Bulletin published quarterly, which describes activites of Committee -- annual conference, investigations, drafting of bills, legislation secured, etc.

5. Where does the financial responsibility for the organ rest?

Treasury of Committee.
& Board of Trustees.

6. What would you suggest as a better method of organization than the one you employ so far as the distribution of executive power is concerned?

106 E. 19th St. N.Y. City
11-14-14

1. What are the officers of your association?

Pres., numerous Vice Pres., Honorary V.P.s, Genl Secy., Rec. Secy., Office Secy., Secy for Southern States, Publication Secy., Treas.

1/62/2

2. In whose hands does the chief executive power lie?

Annual meeting of all Leagues; next in Ex. Comm. composed of delegates from each leagues, meets four times a year; Between meetings General Secretary acts subject to subsequent approval by Ex. Comm.

3. To whom is this officer, or these officers, responsible?

To Ex. Comm. composed of elected delegates of all leagues

4. If you publish an organ what is the relation of that organ to the organization?

We have never had one

5. Where does the financial responsibility for the organ rest?

X

6. What would you suggest as a better method of organization than the one you employ so far as the distribution of executive power is concerned?

This seems to have worked well for fifteen years. No change is under consideration.
Florence Kelley Gen. Secy Nat'l Consumers' League

National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes

1914

1. What are the officers of your association.

President
Two (2) Vice-Presidents
Secretary
Treasurer
Asst. Treasurer
Director
Asso. Director

2. In whose hands does the chief executive power lie.

Secretary represents Executive Board
Director has charge of Educational Work
Asso. Director has charge of work of organizing cities.

1/62/5

3. To whom is this officer, or these officers, responsible?

Executive Board of 30 members

4. If you publish an organ what is the relation of that organ to the organization?

We publish no organ.

5. Where does the financial responsibility for the organ rest?

6. What would you suggest as a better method than the one you employ so far as the distribution of executive power is concerned?

To Dacus - 10/29/14

1698

The New
REPUBLIC
421 West 21st Street
New York City

October 14, 1914.

Crisis - Exchanges

Managing Editor,
Crisis (Negro),
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

The New Republic is to begin publication in November, a weekly critical review of political progress, science, the arts. Its form is to be that of the English reviews. The annual subscription rate will be Four Dollars. Its aim will be to keep permanently in touch with all questions affecting the body politic, all matters of importance as they are reflected in the vital press of the country.

We should like therefore to include on our exchange list, your esteemed publication and ask of you the privilege of a similar inclusion for ourselves.

Very truly yours,

Herbert Croly

Editor-in-Chief.

Exchange

49-12-139

EDITORS
HERBERT CROLY
PHILIP LITTELL
WALTER E. WEYL
WALTER LIPPMANN
FRANCIS HACKETT
CHARLOTTE RUDYARD

FRANK COLBY
ROBERT HERRICK
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LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—S. K. RATCLIFFE, 21 BUCKINGHAM STREET, LONDON, W.C., ENGLAND

[NEW YORK CITY - MUN. CIV. SERV. COMM.]

1/23/14

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

HENRY MOSKOWITZ
PRESIDENT

February 7, 1914.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Your suggestion that a citizen representing the colored race should occupy a dignified position in the present administration is right and proper. I have talked the matter over with some one close to the administration. I am pretty sure that something along this line will happen. I hope it will be soon.

Very sincerely yours,

Henry Moskowitz

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
26 Vesey Street,
Manhattan, N.Y.City.

X

CB

[New York, State]

October 24, 1914.

44-3-350

44-36-101

State of New York,
County of New York.

W.E.B.DuBois, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Director of Publicity and Research of the Association, the applicant named in the foregoing statement; that he believes the foregoing statement is true; that he believes said Association is the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered; that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of his knowledge and belief, has the right to use said trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that said trade-mark is used by said Association in commerce among the several States of the United States (and between the United States and foreign nations); that the description and drawing presented truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered; and that the specimens show the trade-mark as actually used upon the goods.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public, this day of

[NEW YORK STATE—
GOVERNOR (MARTIN
GLYNN), 1914]

Governor and Mrs. Glynn

request the pleasure of your company

on Tuesday evening, January twenty seventh

from ten until twelve

to meet

The Members of the Legislature

Executive Mansion

R.S.V.P.

11/12

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors.

Jamary 6, 1914.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held at the offices of the Association, 26 Vesey Street, New York City, on the 6th day of January, 1914, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Miss Ovington, Dr. Holmes, Dr. Jones, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Bishop, Dr. Du Bois, Dr. Bentley, Mr. Kennaday, Mr. Walling, Miss Nerney.

Dr. Spingarn presided.

Regrets from Mr. Villard, Dr. Brooks, Mr. Studin.

Meeting called to order.

Minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Spingarn reported progress on the Spingarn Medal and designs were submitted for consideration by the Board. Report accepted.

Report of the attorney, Mr. Brinsmade: Mr. Brinsmade reported briefly:

(1) On the Association's work in Louisville on the proposed segregation ordinance.

(2) On the attempts the Association is making to cooperate with other organizations in bringing cases to test the legality of the new law passed in Florida prohibiting white teachers from teaching in colored schools.

(3) On his recent trip to Wilmington to investigate charges against a colored minister who was accused of theft.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Voted that the advisability of sending Mr. Brinsmade to Louisville to investigate conditions there be left to the Legal Redress and Legislative Committee with power to act.

Voted that the Chair be empowered in his discretion to write a letter on the Louisville segregation matter, making it public if it seems imperative.

Found with 1914 Material

1162/9

Voted that a message of encouragement be sent Dr. Mason in appreciation of his work among the colored people in Louisville.

Dr. Bentley reported briefly on the future plans of the Chicago Branch.

Report of the Director of Publicity and Research. Dr. Du Bois reported briefly for the Crisis. Report accepted.

Report of the Secretary:

The Secretary reported on the segregation meetings in the Mount Olivet Church and in the Church of the Messiah, and on plans for future meetings.

The Secretary suggested that Dr. Du Bois' speech on farm segregation be printed and that it be paid for from the Maclean Fund; approved by Miss Ovington, Chairman of the Maclean Memorial Committee.

The Secretary stated that a group of students in Cornell University wished to be admitted as a college chapter. As there was no white membership, the Board voted to refer this application to the Branch Committee.

Report accepted.

Reports of Committees called for by the Chair.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF ENGAGING AN ORGANIZER:

Dr. Holmes reported as follows for the committee which had been considering the advisability of engaging an organizer for the coming year:

To the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:-

At the last meeting of this Board, a committee composed of Mr. Holmes, Mr. Bishop and Dr. Jones, was appointed to consider the problem of engaging an organizer for the coming year. This Committee met on Monday, December 22nd, with Mr. Holmes and Dr. Jones present. The problem referred to the Committee was thoroughly discussed, and it was voted that it was considered inadvisable to engage an organizer for the coming year, and that the work hitherto done by this officer should henceforth be centralized at the home office.

Signed:
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
V. MORTON-JONES
HUTCHINS C. BISHOP.

It was voted to accept the report and to so advise Dr. Mason.

1/62/10

FEDERAL AID COMMITTEE:

Mr. Walling reported progress for the Federal Aid Committee. Report accepted.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE:

Mr. Kennaday reported progress for the Membership Committee. Report accepted.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE:

The Chairman appointed Dr. Walter E. Weyl a member of the Publications Committee.

COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH MRS. MARSHALL UPON THE ADVISABILITY OF THE ASSOCIATION COOPERATING WITH HER CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC IN GIVING AN ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK.

Miss Ovington reported for the committee to the effect that the expense involved in giving the kind of entertainment Mrs. Marshall proposed was too great to enable us to consider this now. Report accepted and Miss Ovington requested to so advise Mrs. Marshall.

The following committees were discharged:

NOMINATING, NEW YORK MEETING, COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZER, COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH MRS. MARSHALL.

On motion of Miss Ovington, it was voted that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Rand School for their courtesy and services in arranging the annual dinner.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn

Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Mary Childs Nerney

Secretary.

Indebtedness
15 January, 1914

Jan. Cuero	$833.28
Cuney, Hazel	562.43
Multigraph	415.00
Dr. Dk.	180.
	1990.71

2/3/1

January 22nd 1914.

Dr. Joel E. Spingarn,
Planters Hotel,
St. Louis, Mo.

2/3/28

My dear Doctor Spingarn:

I am returning Mr. Storey's letter. I was in Boston last week and took the opportunity to talk with him. The explanation of the omission is in this month's Crisis on page 171.

Let me congratulate you on your splendid trip in the West. It will do us great good I am sure.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors.

February 3, 1914.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in the Library of the Law Offices of Studin & Sonnenberg, at 55 Liberty Street, New York City, on the 3rd day of February, 1914, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Dr. Jones, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Studin, Mr. Kennaday, Mrs. Morgenthau, Dr. Brooks, Mr. Bishop, Miss Nerney.

Regrets of inability to be present from Mr. Walling, Mr. Elbridge L. Adams, Mr. Joseph P. Loud, Mr. Villard.

The meeting was called to order.

Dr. Spingarn presided.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Chairman reported on his recent Western trip. Report accepted.

The Secretary reported on her recent trip to Washington where she attended the election of the Washington Branch and conferred with the Association's legislative expert in regard to the Smith-Lever Bill and other matters before Congress. Full details of this will be given in the next number of the Crisis.

MEETINGS: - Three very enthusiastic meetings have been addressed by Mr. Villard - in Jersey City; in Union College, Schenectady; and in Washington.

The meeting in Cooper Union was successful.

A mass meeting in Brooklyn is now being arranged with Mrs. Seay as Chairman.

PUBLICITY:- Mention was made of the satisfactory results secured by requesting a number of representative members of the Association to write to leading papers protesting against the lack of publicity given to our annual meeting, particularly to Dr. Du Bois' paper on farm segregation.

A list of one thousand have been sent letters asking them to join the Association.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Motion made and seconded that the Association be represented at the New York City Conference of Charities and Correction to be held in the Spring and that we pay the necessary fee. Voted.

Voted that Mr. Bishop be authorized to represent the Association at a meeting of about three hundred representative colored men to be held in Yonkers.

Reports of committees were called for by the Chair.

FEDERAL AID: Dr. Sinclair reported progress for the Federal Aid Committee.

PIN: Voted that a committee of three be appointed with power to choose a pin for the Association from the designs submitted. The Chair appointed Mrs. Morgenthau, Chairman, and Mr. Bishop, the third to be selected by these two.

LEGAL REDRESS AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE: In the absence of Mr. Brinsmade, Mr. Studin reported briefly for this committee stating that the committee had decided at its last meeting that the Association could not take part openly in the Louisville segregation matter. The committee is now in correspondence with various representative people in Louisville.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE: Mr. Kennaday, Chairman, reported that the Committee had decided to publish a series of studies on segregation, as follows:

On the Farm, by Dr. Du Bois; In the Cities, by Miss Ovington; Government Employment, by Mr. Hershaw, to be signed, if possible, by Mrs. La Follette; Trades, by Dr. Rubinow or Dr. Stone.

A further suggestion was made that these be first published in the Crisis.

Voted that the Association publish the series as outlined by Mr. Kennaday.

Motion amended to the effect that the Committee on Publications be authorized to carry out this project. Voted.

The following resolution offered by the Secretary was voted: That the Secretary be authorized to copyright the name and contents of the Crisis in the name of the Association.

Dr. Waller's resignation from the Board of Directors was read.

Motion made and seconded to accept this resignation.

Amendment offered that it be laid on the table until the next meeting and that meanwhile a committee of one be appointed to confer with Dr. Waller.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn

Chairman, Board of Directors.

Mary Childs Nerney

Secretary.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors.

February 16, 1914.

Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to consider Federal Aid to Education and the Conferences at Baltimore, Washington and Memphis, held in Room 3007, 55 Liberty Street, New York City, on the 16th day of February, 1914, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Mr. Kennaday, Mr. Studin, Mr. Walling, Dr. Jones, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Brinsmade, Miss Nerney, Dr. Du Bois.

Regrets from Mr. Villard, the Rev. G. R. Waller, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Loud.

Dr. Spingarn presided.

After discussion, Mr. Studin moved that a committee of three, of which the Chairman should be one, be appointed to take steps to secure a place on the regular program of the annual meeting at Memphis of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. If this should prove impossible, the same committee should arrange a separate meeting at Memphis. Seconded.
Motion amended that the matter be left to the Program Committee. Seconded and voted.
Voted further that the entire Conference matter be left to the Program Committee with power to act.

Mr. Walling, as Vice Chairman, reported for the Committee on Federal Aid to Education.
Discussion.
Motion made by Dr. Du Bois that President Wilson be asked to appoint Mrs. Kelley as one of the members of the Commission on National Aid for Vocational Education. Seconded and voted.
On motion of Mr. Kennaday voted that Miss Addams and Miss Wald be requested to write to President Wilson urging the appointment of Mrs. Kelley.

Motion by Mr. Walling that the next regular meeting of the Board should consider the matter of forming a separate general committee for promoting Federal Aid to Education. Voted.

Motion made by Dr. Du Bois that one hundred dollars of the money donated by Mr. Milholland for Federal Aid to Education be

sent to ex-Senator Blair for services to be rendered. Motion withdrawn.

Voted to consider at the next regular meeting of the Board the matter of paying Senator Blair one hundred dollars, following the suggestion contained in Mr. Milholland's letter.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn

Chairman, Board of Directors.

May Childs Nerney

Secretary.

1/62/64

Mr. Wilson M. Powell's regrets, that he could not attend the Special Meeting of the Board on February 16, did not reach us in time to be included in the minutes of that meeting.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Board of Directors.

March 3, 1914.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Room 3007, at 55 Liberty Street, New York City, on the 3rd day of March, 1914, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Mr. Studin, Dr. Du Bois, Mrs. Kelley, Mr. Kennaday, Mr. Bishop, Dr. Jones, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Underhill, Mr. Walling, Mr. Brinsmade, Miss Nerney.

Dr. Spingarn presided.

Regrets from Miss Wald, Mr. Villard, Mr. Loud and Dr. Holmes.

Mr. Walling, Vice Chairman of the Federal Aid Committee, reported as follows: That it was the sense of the meeting of the Committee, which was held just before the regular meeting of the Board, that action in regard to Federal Aid to Education should be postponed until the Committee had opportunity to consult with Mr. Villard.

It was voted that steps be taken to bring the question of illiteracy and methods for correcting it before the Federal Commission on Vocational Education.

It was voted further that the Federal Aid Committee, as a means for carrying out this resolution, bring together a group of persons to take up the matter as soon as possible with Mrs. Marshall, the New York member of the Federal Commission.

Report accepted.

Mr. Kennaday moved that the subject of Federal Aid to Education be made the special order of business at the next regular meeting of the Board. Seconded. Discussion. Mr. Villard's letter on the subject read. Motion lost.

Report of the Secretary: Applications for admission as branches from Harrisburg, Portland and St. Louis were submitted to the Board. Voted that these be referred to the Committee on Branches with power to act.

The Secretary reported 358 new members for the month of January, which does not include the members of the branches mentioned above.

Encouraging progress for the Conference was reported. Already such noted speakers as Mr. Bonaparte, Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, Senator Jones and others have been secured.

Considerable time has been expended in settling the new offices and rearranging the work of clerks.

Report accepted.

Report of the Treasurer accepted and placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Kennaday voted that the Membership Committee be empowered to send out one thousand more letters requesting new members for the Association, with Crisis follow-ups.

Report of the Attorney, Mr. Brinsmade: A letter protesting against the holding up of the confirmation of the appointment of Judge Terrell was sent to Senator Clapp with the request that he read it in the executive session of the Senate. It was also sent to friendly newspapers with the result that it has received some publicity in the press.

Attention was called to the excellent work our agent in Washington is doing in keeping us in touch with such important matters as the Rural Credits Bill, the University Bill, the Edwards Segregation Act, etc.

Mr. Brinsmade mentioned a number of Civil Rights cases, the case of Chief Sam and some miscellaneous matters on which he did not have time to report in detail. The most important of these related to the dismissal of colored government employees in Atlanta, Ga.

Voted that our agent in Washington be communicated with, with the purpose of securing if possible, records of the cases of the clerks that had been dismissed.

Voted further that this whole matter be referred to the Legal Redress and Legislative Committee.

Voted that the Rural Credits Bill matter be referred to the Legal Redress and Legislative Committee.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of Director of Publicity and Research: Dr. Du Bois reported on the work of the Association and its plans for the future.

Report accepted and placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Bishop, voted that Dr. Du Bois send a copy of this report to each member of the Board.

Voted further that the Secretary communicate with the members of the Board requesting them to send in expressions of opinion in regard to Dr. Du Bois' memorandum.

The Chairman reported that Dr. Waller's resignation was withdrawn.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn

Chairman, Board of Directors.

Mary Childs

Secretary.

[NAACP - BOSTON BRANCH]

PURPOSE. — TO SAFEGUARD FULL POLITICAL, CIVIL, AND LEGAL RIGHTS AND SECURE EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY TO COLORED CITIZENS.

"Before the movement stops every child born in America must have an equal chance in life." — *Wendell Phillips.*

Boston Branch
OF THE
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

MR. MOORFIELD STOREY, *NATIONAL PRESIDENT*

BRANCH OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President, MR. FRANCIS J. GARRISON
Treasurer, MR. GEORGE G. BRADFORD
Secretary, MR. BUTLER R. WILSON

MR. JOSEPH P. LOUD, *Chairman*
MISS MARIA L. BALDWIN
MRS. MAY HALLOWELL LOUD

DR. HORACE BUMSTEAD
MISS ADELÈNE MOFFAT
MR. CLEMENT G. MORGAN

OFFICE, 34 SCHOOL STREET, ROOM 33
TELEPHONE, FORT HILL 3296

1/62/138

~~BOSTON~~, West Medford
April 2nd 1914

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois
The Crisis, 70 Fifth Ave
New York. N.Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have read with pleasure and interest your admirable presentation of the objects and methods of the organization of the N.A.A.C.P, in your memorandum to the Board of Directors and suggestions for reorganization. At the request of Miss Henry I am sending my comments in detail, which present somewhat the Boston point of view, rather than a criticism of your programme. You have certainly given much thought to the possibilities for the future in the the way of constructive effort etc., which I fear our finances will for some time forbid our considering. It is all most logical and very clearly expressed. While differing from you in a few details, I hope we may some day be able to realize your aims.

Very sincerely yours
Joseph P. Loud

11 March 1914

9 WEST 73RD STREET

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have been thinking over our talk of yesterday, & I want to make clearer than I did then, that our criticism was not offered in the spirit of fault-finding, but (as friends' criticism sh.d always be) was given for no other purpose than that of helping. More than ever now, I feel that we

Z/3/81

need must present a united front, with courage and common sense, against rejection and opposition.

Faithfully yours,

J. E. Spingarn

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors.

April 7, 1914.

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1162/67

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 7th day of April, 1914, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Mr. Kennaday, Mr. Underhill, Mr. Studin, Dr. Holmes, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Du Bois, Dr. Spingarn, Mr. Villard, Mr. Loud, Miss Ovington, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Milholland, Dr. Jones, Dr. Waller, Mrs. Kelley, Mr. Brinsmade and Miss Nerney.

Regrets from Miss Wald, Mr. Grimke and Mrs. Morgenthau.

Dr. Spingarn presided.

Voted that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be omitted. Minutes approved.

Dr. Spingarn, the Chairman, reported that the Association had before it the following important matters: The Jim Crow Law in Maryland, the anti-intermarriage bills in Congress, the New York City segregation matter, the discharge of colored federal employees at Atlanta, the Memphis meeting, Mr. Villard's proposed Western trip, Mr. Walling's activity in the illiteracy matter, the annual conference, and the proposed reorganization of the Association.

Report of the Secretary, Miss Nerney: The Secretary reported 364 new members since the last Board meeting, 159 renewals and 10 contributions, including $500 from the District of Columbia Branch, $100 from Dr. Spingarn for the Legal Fund, $100 from Miss Mason of Boston, and $150 from Miss Rogers of Boston.

A second list of a thousand people were sent circular letters requesting them to join the Association. Within twelve days $123 in new memberships and $16 in Crisis subscriptions were received. 1000 sample copies of the Crisis were mailed to the first list of 1000 people circularized for membership in January.

In addition, this past month, 600 letters have been sent to delinquents, and 371 letters sent with bills requesting renewals of memberships.

The Baltimore Branch reports successful work against the Jim Crow car bill which is now before the Maryland Legislature.

In Washington Mr. Grimke appeared as the Association's representative at the hearing before the Committee on Reform of the Civil Service and scored a triumph. His remarks appear in the government document containing the hearings of the Committee.

[1914]

Tacoma reports a difficulty over the employment of a lawyer to defend a colored boy accused of murder. Voted to refer the matter to the Branch Committee with power to act.

Voted that the constitutions of the proposed branches in Minneapolis and El Paso, Texas, be referred to the Branch Committee with power to act.

As a result of the successful meeting held in Brooklyn a committee has been appointed to form a Brooklyn Branch of the Association.

Report accepted and placed on file.

30-27-51

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Villard: The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Villard, shows a balance of over $600.

Report accepted and placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Kennaday voted that the Membership Committee be authorized to send out another letter to the second list of 1000 recently circularized.

Report of the Director of Publicity and Research, Dr. Du Bois:

Dr. Du Bois reported briefly for the Crisis as follows: The income of The Crisis for February was $1710.18. This was a little less than usual on account of moving.

The income for March was $2216.56.

Our indebtedness is $963 of which about $300 is due the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The edition for March Crisis was 33,000 and for the April Crisis 36,000. Both editions were sold out.

The edition for the May number will be 37,000.

Report accepted.

Report of the Attorney, Mr. Brinsmade: Mr. Brinsmade reported on a Civil Rights case, on his investigation of the discharge of colored employees from the Post Office in Atlanta, Ga., on his attempt to cooperate with the branches in their legal work, and on the Clark Anti-intermarriage Bill. The prolonged discussion following this prevented Mr. Brinsmade from giving the rest of his report.

Intermarriage: Mr. Villard moved that the letter of the officers of the Association under date of March 8, 1913, which was sent to the legislatures of those states where anti-intermarriage bills were then being considered, be regarded as the fundamental position of the Association on the question of intermarriage and that the officers of the Association act in accordance with this in regard to the District of Columbia anti-intermarriage bill now before Congress.

Motion seconded. Discussion.

Mr. Villard withdrew his motion and in its place moved that the Board regard the doctrine as expressed in the Association's letter of March 8, 1913, as its fundamental position on the intermarriage question.

Seconded. Discussion.

Motion made and seconded that the matter be tabled until the next meeting. Lost.

Mr. Villard's motion was carried.

Mr. Villard then moved that the Association's officers officially oppose the bill against the intermarriage of races in the Dis-

[NAACP] [1914?]
Found with 1911 Material

A MEMORANDUM TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, ON THE OBJECTS AND METHODS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

Three years of preliminary work have at last given us an organization with national headquarters, three paid executive officers a force of ten clerks and fifty branches and locals.

It is time now to conceive with greater definiteness our objects and methods.

Our object

The ~~first~~ main object of this Association is to secure ~~free and equal participation in the democratic and modern culture~~ free and equal participation in the democracy of modern culture for colored people and particularly for Americans of Negro descent. This means, ~~at once,~~ the clearing away of obstructions to such participation ~~and~~ effort toward fitting the people for such participation, and it means also the making of such a world democracy in which all men may participate. As the obstructions ~~rule~~ loom large and as ~~little~~ effort ~~has been put forth~~ has in our day ceased or worked half-heartedly to remove them, our first ~~effort~~ work has naturally ~~gone~~ been in this line.

Obstructions 38-2-141-2-83

The present obstructions may be grouped under:

1. Legal disabilities
2. Civil caste
3. Social insult
4. Public ignorance and misapprehension

~~To meet these we need:~~ The Campaign against Obstructions

(a). A Legal Bureau - with carefully planned co-operation directed toward securing a favorable body of court decisions ~~which will~~ to fix ~~the~~ and guard the status of colored citizens.

(b) A Legislative Bureau - the efforts of which shall be directed toward the gradual amelioration and eventual repeal of all discriminatory legislation based simply on race or color ~~discrimination~~

In both of these lines we have already done something but an organized, general campaign is necessary which shall not await occasions but make them according to a well defined and widely planned campaign over

(c) There should be thoughtful but sustained effort to increase the human contact of white and colored people, of white laborers and colored laborers, and of the different classes of colored people, etc., in order that men may increasingly know each other as thinking, suffering, aspiring beings. This ~~is being~~ should be primarily done through the co-operation of white and colored people in our organization and should be further encouraged in all practical ~~lines.~~ ways

(d) Public opinion must be influenced.

1. The Crisis must be larger and of a wider circulation. It must be able to appeal more to the masses by means of pictures and fiction and it must make a better scientific appeal to the thinking public by more solid articles from leading thinkers.

2. The two hundred colored weekly papers must be ~~scientifically~~ systematically furnished better literature than they now publish, and ~~through such information turn~~ carefully guided toward better methods and wider ideals ~~channels.~~

3. A systematic effort should be made to get articles and ~~lectures~~ letters in the general newspaper press and in the ~~political~~ periodical press.

4. There should be a systematic distribution of small tracts and leaflets throughout the country, ~~to an extent running into the hundreds of thousands a year.~~ a million tracts a year should be our object.

5. There should be a Lecture Bureau, and lectures representing our point of view ~~put~~ managed wherever possible; in the chatauquas, forums, ~~and~~ clubs, churches, schools, etc.

6. We should accumulate a collection of lantern slides and moving picture films to be widely loaned.

7. A Bureau of Information should be formed with a competent clerk who would make available for instant reference, every scrap of information

38-2-142

directed at present machinations toward political disfranchisement, "Jim Crow" regulations, segregation in work & domicile, and the like.

directed at present particularly toward political disfranchisement, "Jim Crow" regulations, segregation in work & domicile, and the like.

concerning the history and present condition of the Negro race, of other colored races, and of problems of racial contact. Organized and continuous research could supply gaps of this information and eventually an Encyclopedia Africana should be published.

Constructive effort toward the advancement of colored people should therefore include:

1. Economic co-operation
2. Art and literature
3. Political union
4. Education
5 4. The encouragement of the Talented Tenth
6 5. The closer bonds of sympathy between: (a) colored races (b) sympathetic classes of all races (c) progressive groups throughout the world.

38-2-143

Under economic co-operation we should strive to spread the idea, particularly among colored people, that the accumulation of wealth is for social rather than individual ends, and we should endeavor to avoid in the advancement of the Negro race the ~~little~~ mistakes of ruthless exploitation which has marked ~~European~~ modern economic history. To this end we should seek to encourage Cooperation and profit-sharing, home ownership, the buying of agricultural land in small holdings, the systematic and assisted migration of colored workers, in accordance with economic demand, and as a defense against political and social oppression.

In art and literature we should try and loose the tremendous emotional wealth of the Negro and the dramatic strength of his problems through writing, The stage, pageantry and moving pictures, and other forms of art. We should encourage ~~By encouraging the Talented Tenth we should seek~~ among Negro youth especial ability in all lines and try to give it the best modern training. Ability should be encouraged by public awards, honorable mention, etc., and particularly by Public schools and human training through vocations.

As a class the colored people are poor, ignorant and inexperienced; but they are rapidly accumulating property, they are developing an educated class and they are eagerly seeking to apply the world's all they have learned to their peculiar problems. Above all is the right attitude

over

not simply home ownership small land holdings and savings accounts, but also all forms of cooperation, such as industrial distribution, buying & loan & trust & sharing, associations systematic charity for definite practical ends, systematic migration for economic betterment & as a means of moral & political defense, the economic emancipation of women & the abolition of child labor

(over)

[1914?]

The sympathy of race, class ~~in~~ and group should be gained by ~~publications in foreign languages, visits, lectures, courses of reading and sympathetic help.~~ close and active effort in foreign lands to get forth the facts of our problems, the needs and deeds of the Negro and the human values of our difficulties. Foreign visitors should be attracted, international gatherings visited & literature circulated

Each of the above subjects call for careful consideration:

(a) As tp the precise end in view

(b) The available methods of action

(c) The present methods of beginning the work

Practical approach to these matters

I shall at future meetings of the Board take up each of these subjects in succession.

Present Organization

Meantime, it is imperative that the general organization of our machine should be such as will enable it to work smoothly and effectively at present, and to expand for such general objects as we have in view.

20-29-236

Up to this time we have been satisfied with a rather loose organization. This was undoubtedly best in the beginning so as to allow for a certain freedom of growth. Even now it is perhaps not best to try and lay down too precisely the exact work of our organization, but nevertheless, it is undoubtedly time to ~~organize~~ recognize certain objects more definitely and make our methods more definite ~~evident~~ and efficient.

Pitfalls

The pitfalls which an association like this must avoid are:

(a) Too great concentration of power, leading our membership and the Nation to feel that they are not and cannot be the effective parts and workers in the organization.

(b) On the other hand, so great a decentralization of power as would fritter away efficiency, leading to local bickering and lack of concentrated action.

(c) The "color line" which because of abnormal conditions ~~within~~ without will again and again quite unconsciously obtrude itself within

an organization of this sort.

(d) The unnecessary alienation of diverse elements such as white philanthropists, white radicals, ~~socialists~~, colored conservatives and colored radicals. We cannot hope always to be able to hold such diverse elements but we should make every effort to secure their co-operation as long as possible.

I suggest, therefore, at present and with an eye toward future development in the lines laid down above, the following organization:

The Presidency of the organization shall be an honorary office the chief duties being that of presiding at ~~large~~ public meetings, and representing the Association on official occasions.

The office of Vice-President shall in similiar way be honorary.

The general direction of the Association shall in accordance with our charter be in the hands of the Board of Directors.

The method of electing the Board of Directors shall be so changed as to give chance for public opinion to express itself in the selection of members, while at the same time, preserving reasonable ~~solidity~~ assurance of continuity ~~in our~~ objects.

The Board of Directors shall be a body to lay down general policies and discuss general objects leaving the details of the actual work to the executive officers.

The chief executive power of the Board shall be in the hands of an Executive Committee consisting of the Chairman of the Board, ~~and his cabinet~~.

~~The cabinet of the Chairman of the Board shall consist of~~ the Directors of Departments and the Executive Secretary.

The duties of these officers shall be as follows:

(a) The Chairman of the Board

1. To preside at the meetings of the board

2. To appoint all committees

3. To preside at the meetings of the Executive Committee

4. To decide questions of jurisdiction and authority between ~~toward~~ the different officers and departments subject to the action of the Board.

5. To sign ~~all~~ official documents.

6. The executive secretary ~~elected by and responsible to the Board of Directors~~ shall have the following duties:

(a) To act as secretary of the Board of Directors

~~(b) To act as secretary of the standing committees~~

~~(c) To act as secretary of the executive committee.~~

(~~c~~) To act as member and secretary of the executive committee.

(~~d~~) To act as executive officer of the Board in all matters except such as the Board from time to time shall set aside under the Director of a Department, ~~elected by the Board and responsible to the Executive Committee and to the Board.~~

The Director of a Department: Whenever the Board of Directors see fit they may set aside a portion of executive work as a department under a director. Such a Director of a Department shall be ~~an~~ the executive officer of his department and ~~shall be responsible to the Executive Committee and to the Board of Directors. Each Director of a Department shall be~~ a member of the Executive Committee.

It seems probable that from three to five different departments would need eventually to be created. At present the only department shall be that of Publicity and Research.

The Director of Publicity and Research shall be manager of The Crisis with the ~~right to edit and publish~~ duty of editing and publishing the same, ~~and handle its funds~~ He shall ~~Receive and expend its funds under the supervision of the Executive Committee~~

He shall also ~~to~~ edit and publish all publications of the Association and ~~He~~ shall ~~to~~ direct a bureau of information and a Bureau of Research.

Such departments should be:

Department of Publicity & Research
(Publications & information)

Legal Department
(laws, court cases, Political organization)

Department of Economic
(work & cooperation)

Department of Education & Art
(schools, lectures, Theatres, Amusements, music &c)

~~The~~ matters connected with branches finances, memberships &c would probably be best left in hands under the Executive Secretary.

over

~~To act as a member of the Executive Committee.~~

The Director of Publicity and Research shall be elected by the Board of Directors and shall be responsible to the Board of Directors and to the Executive Committee.

30-29-35

~~The Executive~~ Committee shall meet at least once a week, and shall ~~It~~ shall have general supervision over the work of the Association and of all departments thereof, and ~~shall administer all funds subject to the orders of the Board of Directors~~ over the collection + disbursement of its funds + shall report regularly to the Board. Queries + the reply shall be subject to review by the Board.

It shall have the power from time to time to organize special bureaus and to assign these to the general supervision of the executive secretary or of the director of a department. The heads of such bureaus shall be directly responsible to the executive officer under whose department their work falls.

Local Organization (over)

Branches and Locals: It shall be the policy of the Association to organize branches of the Association in all localities where considerable numbers of colored people live. These branches shall eventually be united, into locals, and locals into ~~sub~~-state divisions. Our eventual object shall be to secure in this way a ~~natural~~ national congress which shall be a representative body representing all parts of the Nation and some foreign countries.

Our purpose shall be to make the branch:

1. A center of popular education through lectures on questions of the day, and discussion through courses of study and courses of reading.

2. Purveyors of systematic amusement by moving pictures, theatres and dancing.

3. Vigilance committees to protect ~~local~~ political and civil rights

4. Social centers to increase social intercourse between races and classes and groups.

5. Bureau of information as to local conditions, ~~persons of talent, etc.~~

~~The~~ Each ~~Every~~ member of the Board of Directors shall on nomination by the Executive Committee be assigned by the Board to active duty on two or more Standing Committees. The Standing Committees of the Board shall be as follows:

Finance Budget
Branches
Publications
~~Education~~
Legal
Economics & Cooperation
~~Legislative~~ Political & Legislative
~~Political~~
~~Art~~
~~Labor~~
~~Offices~~
Meetings
Art
Congressional

Each Committee shall consist of 3 members of the Board, one member of the executive committee assigned by the Chairman of the Board, 2 members of the Assembly

(Usually 2 Board + one non-resident member)

Who are not on the Board of Directors

Committee may also appoint such ad-visory members as they may deem necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this Corporation; &c

The locals shall be especially centers of independent political action. They shall ~~meet~~ seek to organize the Negro race and its friends by ~~political and~~ congressional districts for the securing of certain great objects of legislation and they shall also aim to appoint in every county of the United States where colored people live in any numbers a competent correspondent which shall keep the National ~~Body~~ Association regularly informed of events in that county.

30-29-36

The financial relation of ~~a~~ sub-ordinate organizations to the National Organization and the relation of memberships should be taken up as soon as possible and carefully considered, with the idea of ~~directing~~ deriving the routine support of the National Association from memberships and local assessments, leaving donations for special ~~plans~~ objects.

Mrs. Kelly

Colored Women

- 8 -

[1914?]

A MEMORANDUM TO THE

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

ON THE OBJECTS AND METHODS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The objects of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People should fall into two main divisions: the Constructive and and Destructive policies.

A. The constructive work.

The main object should be the uplift of America through the development of the American Negro.

(a) in economic co-operation < organized Congress < Education

(b) in art and literature Int'l Int'l art, Pageant Encyclopedia

(c) in political union

(d) in the encouragement of the Talented Tenth (Symposium & other models scholarships

(e) in closer sympathy between all colored races, and all progressive groups throughout the world.

30-29-15

By ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION we should strive to teach the Negro to accumulate wealth for social rather than individual ends and not to follow in his economic history the old ideals of exploitation. In ART AND LITERATURE we should try and loose the tremendous emotional wealth of the Negro and the dramatic strength of his problems, through literatire, the theatre, moving pictures, painting and statuary.

Through POLITICAL UNION in every congressional district we should seek to force the nomination and election of persons friendly to our objects.

By encouraging the TALENTED TENTH we should seek to develope Negro

leaders and artists in all lines and finally we should make our movement world wide with colored races and universal so far as merely racial limits are concerned.

B. Destructive work.

We should seek to overthrow caste in America:

(a) through legal enactments or their repeal

(b) through court decisions

(c) through law enforcement

(d) through public opinion

(e) through scientific research

We have already done something in attacking laws and appealing to the courts but an organized and general campaign is necessary which shall not await occasions but make them.

Public opinion is being influenced but more must be done.

(a) The CRISIS must be larger and appeal to the masses with more pictures and to the thinking public with more solid articles from leading thinkers.

(b) A regular lecture bureau should be organized and our lectures put in every chatauqua, forum and club . Lantern slides and moving pictures must be used.

(c) We should distribute tracts wholesale - million a year in every corner of the land.

(d) Our bureau of information should have available for instant reference every scrap of information on race problems and organized continous research should supply the gaps.

Such a program calls for most careful organization. Our present organization is faulty and must avoid these pitfalls:

1. The "color line"

2. Too great centralization of authority

3. Too great descentralization leading to the independence of departments and the

4. The radical Negro party must be kept.

5. The door must always be open to the conversion of conservatives.

I suggest that the following detailed rules of organization be adopted:

(a) The presidency to be honorary

(b) The executive power to be invested in the Board of Directors

(c) The actial executive power to be exercised by the Chairman of the Board and his executive cabinet.

(d) The executive cabinet to consist of the executive secretary and the Directors of Depa tments. This cabinet should meet at least once a week.

(e) The branches must be kept busy or they will get into mischief. They should be transformed into forums, centers of discussion and action to fight caste and to replace the church as centers of education and organizers of intelligent amusement. The time is ripe for such a forum in New York on account of the menace of the real estate crisis and on account of the amusement situation.

The meetings and conferences of the N. A. A. C. P. must be thrown open to full and free debate hereafter with the least possible suspicion of manipulation.

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

1/62/66

National President: Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Vice-Presidents: Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Baltimore.
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, New York.
Director of Publicity and Research: Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York.
Treasurer: Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.
Attorney: Mr. Chapin Brinsmade, New York.
Secretary: Miss May Childs Nerney, New York.

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Mr. Walter E. Sachs, New York.
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia.
Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, New York.
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York.
Mr. John G. Underhill, New York.
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Baltimore.
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.

April 8, 1914.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

A few friends of the Association are to meet informally at 3.30 o'clock, Monday, April 13, in Room 3007, 55 Liberty Street, to discuss the enclosure which was suggested by your memorandum. Will you not make a special effort to be present and give us the benefit of your opinion. The following expect to be present: Dr. Spingarn, Mr. Studin, Mr. Arthur Spingarn, Mr. Villard, Mrs. Kelley, Miss Ovington and myself.

Sincerely yours,

May Childs Nerney

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

MCN/RR.

Enc.

Mary W. Ovington

70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
April 9th 1914.

21-5-96

My dear Miss Ovington:

I have received from Miss Nerney an invitation to attend a caucas of "a few friends" at 55 Liberty Street, on Monday April thirteenth. I shall be out of town on that date but even if I were here I do not think I should attend.

I feel that I recognize the meaning of the meeting and I am sure that its objects will be best attained if I am not there and I can then be frankly discussed and criticized.

The Association has come to the parting of the ways. I have used every endeavor to stave off this day as long as possible so that we might face it with a sense of responsibility and with a body of work done. It is perhaps on the whole well to fight the matter out now.

The question is whether this organization is to stand on its original radical platform or is to go that way of conservative compromise which turned the Ogden movement, the Southern Education Board and the General Education Board so completely from their original purpose.

What this Association should stand for I have endeavored for three and a half years to set forth clearly and unmistakably in the Crisis. I do not mean that the exposition has been perfect or that mistakes have not been made but on the whole CRISIS principles have been those which I conceive should be the principles of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The question now is does the Association agree with this? I do not mean complete and absolute agreement in all de-

tails but substantial agreement. If the Association agrees then the proper action would be to arrange in the plan of reorganization for me to continue as the responsible editor under the same general supervision as is provided for other officers.

In the proposed measures which you are to discuss on the thirteenth the Crisis and its editor are put under the "immediate" charge of the executive committee and absolutely barred from all real initiative. No other executive officer is thus humiliated. The secretary is put under "general supervision" only and in addition the power of the office ~~has been~~ would be astonishingly increased by putting our greatest public functions, our annual conferences and meetings, "in the charge of the secretary" - a power hitherto always discharged by a committee of the Board of Directors with the secretary as executive.

It therefore, goes without saying that I should regard the adoption of the proposed provision a vote of lack of confidence and I should immediately resign my position. Meantime, while the matter is under discussion I shall oppose the adoption of the measure before the board, before the membership and before the colored people. I shall do this, however, by honorable means. I shall stoop to no secret cabals or caucuses or seek to force snap judgments at the last moment. And I shall oppose this, I hope you will believe, for no merely personal reasons or mere stubbornness of opinion. I am sorry that the impression is wide-spread that I do not receive of desire and advice. It is not true. I have not, of course, haunted Mr. Villard's office, or kept Mr. Spingarn on the 'phone or poured out my heart to Mr. Studin, and I shall not do this. But whenever at properly appointed times and places, I can arrange to consult with anyone interested in my work I do so gladly. I think you can all understand that the insults which I receive in life may have made me reticent but it is unfair to assume that therefore I deem my thought or way self sufficient.

I realize plainly the forces opposed to my platform and to me personally in this organization: Mr. Villard has been frank from the beginning. He opposed my coming to the position in the first place and he has systematically opposed every step I have taken since. He has told me plainly that he should not rest until I and the Crisis were "absolutely" under his control or entirely outside the organization. On the other hand, there are not in the organization two persons in closer intellectual agreement on the Negro problem than Mr. Villard and myself. It is in matters of personal relation that we disagree. Mr. Villard is not democratic. He is used to advising colored men and giving them orders and he simply cannot ~~bury~~ bring himself to work with one as an equal.

This same subtle difficulty (which is one of the curious and almost unconscious developments of the race problem) has come in the Association in other ways. In most organizations of this kind the problem has frankly been given up as insoluble and usually an entire force of one race is hired. It has been my dream to make this organization an exception and I have tried desparately and have failed. Every conceivable effort, conscious, half-conscious, unconscious, has been made in the last three and a half years to force me into a position of subordination to some other official. I have resisted not out of a stubborn desire to dominate, as some think, but because I knew that there was no argument based on experience or efficiency that ought in reason to force me to be the secretary's assistant or the chairman's secretary. I have therefore, at no little cost in pride, discomfort and chagrin insisted and kept insisting (usually quietly - once in unfortunate anger): "I am an executive officer of this Association, coordinate in power with other officers and not their subordinates; and I am responsible with them to the Board of Directors." This struggle

has been all the more unpleasant because my associates have all the time been working so wholeheartedly and effectively for the very things which lie so near my heart. It is an enormously complicated situation and the temptation to submit to the seemingly inevitable is, I confess, strong. And yet, that very submission stands in my mind as so fundamental a part of the absolutely essential problem of the Negro in the modern worlddthat I cannot bury myself to acquiese. If in this Association white and black folk cannot work together as equals; if this Association is unable to treat its black officials with the same lease of power as white, can we fight a successful battle against race prejudice in the world?

21-6-99

I have watched recent tendencies in the board with something like dismay. We have at last fully developed the party of compromise and retreat. Just the moment a question of principle evolves we can now depend on strong and well argued speeches councilling the "easier way." We have the persons who are eager for the "popularity" of our cause and who are looking for large sums of money from reactionary sources. To these The Crisis is a source of acute unrest and they want it changed into a periodical which will say nothing that any person, or at least many persons can disagree with. They propose, therefore, to stifle all initiative of thought or action on my part and yet to use my name as editor. This, of course, cannot be. If my position is not to be a position of real dignity and power then a fifty dollar clerk could do the work as well as I and I could not only save myself respect but keep faith with ten million people who do not expect always to agree with me, but do expect always to hear the truth as I conceive it.

I am writing you quite frankly, Miss Ovington, because you are one of the few persons whom I call Friend. I wish you to read this entire letter to the caucus, unless, of course, you deem it quite un-

necessary.

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

21-5-100

Miss Mary White Ovington,
246 Fulton Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

Telephone, Main 2213

Obington Building
246 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

[NAACP]

Can [illegible] Dupont
Inc Del 21 st?

Mary W. Ovington

April 11, 1914.

21-5-101

My dear Dr Du Bois,

Your letter comes on the morning of my birthday, and makes me feel like voicing the praise in Ecclesiastes; Better than the dead or the living "is he which hath not yet been": which surely is much finer than saying, "I wish I had never been born."

I want to write you before Monday - and I am more sorry than I can express that you will not be at the meeting, as you are the one person needed there above all others - what I am likely to say at the meeting. I had hoped to have a talk with you last week, for I always like to talk over anything I have in my mind first with you; but as we didn't have the talk I will try to write it.

I have thought for some time that there was something the matter with the Crisis from the viewpoint of its white readers. It seemed to me monotonous, and I proposed to you some rather foolish little things that might be introduced that would have made little difference. But while I was away, and in a country where two different races of such different traditions lived together, I thought the Crisis matter out, - it seemed to me somewhat more clearly. This is my comclusion: The magazine is the organ of two races, but its psychology is the psychology of the colored race.

Now perhaps you will get at my point more clearly if you think of the magazine as edited by a white man, and a man who has stood

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always for the things for which our Association has sttod since ~~its~~ it printed its first platform. Dont you think that such a man might sometimes offend his colored readers, and be wholly unconscious of it? He might, for instance, patronise a little, he might dictate too much, he might rub his readers the wrong way, and yet he would feel that he was only speaking the truth, and that if he said anything else he would be compromising with his conscience. He would be absolutely honorable and yet he would offend.

Now no colored man who stands squarely and unswervingly on our platfrom can come to the Crisis and edit it and not sometimes ~~often~~ make what I should call psychological failures with our white readers. I believe you have made comparatively few, and I think we have usually passed them by as comparatively unimportant; but as our organization grows in power and authority, it must have increasingly careful oversight of its publications and of its speakers. And just as Mr Villard, let us say, sometimes offends the colored people by giving them orders; so sometimes you offend the white people by calling them hogs, by saying that theyare reactionary heathen, by giving them the feeling that they are insulting you, when they have no insult in their heart.

I have thought about this a great deal; and wondered what made your write as you sometimes did, and I came to the conclusion that it was because you had before you a colored audience. Now no one can be more persuasive than you before a white audience, or can write more persuasively to white people. But But that white audience is sometimes forgotten and its feelings are badly hurt, or feelings of

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resentment are aroused. And the white audience to which I allude is the white audience which stands just as squarely on our platform as your colored audience does , - sometimes, I think, more squarely.

Now what is the ~~slest~~ wisest thing for us to do?

Dont we need first to face the issue squarely? Is this a work for colored and white people to do together, or is it a work of revolution for the colored people only? Should we preach race consciousness just as the socialist preaches class consciousness, and should we teach the ~~white~~ black man to regard every white man as his enemy except he who repudiates his race? This is a ~~view~~-question point for each one to answer personally, but unquestionably the Association, through its very organization, has answered it negatively. And if our work, then, is for white and colored, you must ~~work~~ out how we are to get common representation on the Crisis. Aftr reading your letter I think it is something for you to tackle. You think the resolutions we are to disucss Monday are unfair to you, and perhaps they are. I am sure they were not meant to be, but no one ~~none~~ of us will be hung for ~~our~~ diplomacy. But we are all willing to listen to one another, and we all want you, genuinely want you, and would like to have this thing reasoned out ~~to~~ together. Perhaps we can get light from other publications of radical organizations.

As to our being reactionary, - I dont think we are nearly as reactionary as when we started. Why, think, we had to fight to keep B.T.W. off the committee in those days! We mmay have grown to believe

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that as an organization we must say the right word at the right time, that we cannot each one be a voice in the wilderness crying out whatever comes into our head without regard to what is happening. Anarchasm is jolly, and we are all anarchists at heart, but when we get into an organization, whether it is a State or an N.A.A.C.P., we have to consider each the other's work. But its nonsense for me to talk this to you , who wholly agree to it. Probably you have disagreeed with some of the Board on special issues, matters of which I know nothing. But the work of the organization, which is what I can judge by, has been agressive as it should be.

It's always been difficult for me to see why you didn't want a Crisis committee that should take much of the detail off your shoulders. I am angered whenever I think of it, - that the one man of genius in our company should deliberately tie himself down to a mass of detail, and from a poet become a preacher, - and that most awful type of preacher, an editor, laying down the law every month! I have just been with Rainhold von Warlich (the singer) in Paris. The first time I met him he told me that America had no artists, we were all preachers. We spoiled everything we did by preaching. This second meeting he made an exception - he spent in raving over the genius of the Negro. What ever he did was good, it was direct and simple. Whether he wrote a song, or painted a picture, or cracked a joke, he never was an amateur. He was an artist, he spoke out directly what was in him, and Oh, you should have heard him! _ But I am reaching the end of my paper. When the typewriting is bad it is mine! Thank you for your word of friendship. No finer gift could come to me to-day. And it is just because we are friends that we can disagree sometimes and enjoy one another all the more for it.

Yours, Jean W. Dwight.

30-27-22

The President shall preside at all meetings of the association & shall discharge such other duties as shall be assigned to him from time to time by the Board of Directors.

~~The Vice~~ In the absence of the President ~~one of the Vice Presidents~~ shall preside at meetings

---

Mrs Wallace & ~~Holmes~~ Kelly

30-27-#

1 The President shall preside at all meetings of the ~~the Annual meeting~~ association ~~at the annual conference~~ and shall represent the association on appeal occasions. The vice President shall preside in place of the president and represent the Association when so requested by the Executive Committee

2 The Board of Directors shall have general charge of the affairs of the Assn.

The officers of the Board of Directors shall be a chairman
an executive committee
a treasurer
an executive secretary
One or more Directors of Department.

The chairman of the B of D shall
(a) preside at all meetings of the Board or designate a twenty officer in his place, & call special meetings
~~(b) appoint committees~~

(X)

[1914]

PROPOSED RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Voted:

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE shall consist of the following officers: the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Treasurer, the Executive Secretary and the Director of Publication and Research.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE shall meet as often as is required and shall have general supervision over the work and finance of the Association and of all departments thereof. It shall report regularly to the Board of Directors.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY shall with the advice and co-operation of the appropriate committees of the Board have the following matters in charge:

1. She shall keep the records of the Association
2. She shall act as member of the Executive Committee and secretary thereof
3. She shall have charge of the Branches
4. She shall have charge of the annual meeting, the annual conferences and all other meetings of the Association.
5. She shall maintain and increase the membership of the Association and collect membership dues
6. She shall conduct a Press Bureau
7. ~~She shall conduct a Lecture Bureau~~
8. She shall have general charge of the Legal Bureau
9. She shall raise funds for the support of the Association

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATION AND RESEARCH shall with the advice and co-operation of the Publication Committee of the Board:

1. Manage and edit The Crisis
2. Receive and expend the Crisis fund and make regular reports thereof to the ~~Board~~ Treasurer.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Voted:

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE shall consist of the following officers: the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Treasurer, the ~~Executive~~ Secretary and the Director of Publication and Research.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE shall meet as often as is required and shall have general supervision over the work and finance of the Association and of all departments thereof. It shall report regularly to the Board of Directors.

over →

The ~~EXECUTIVE~~ SECRETARY shall with the advice and co-operation of the appropriate committees of the Board have the following matters in charge:

1. She shall keep the records of the Association

2. She shall act as member of the Executive Committee and secretary thereof

3. She shall have charge of the Branches

4. She shall have charge of the annual meeting, the annual conferences and ~~all~~ other meetings ~~of the Association~~ as the Board may direct

5. She shall maintain and increase the membership of the Association and collect membership dues

6. She shall conduct a Press Bureau

7 [redacted] She shall have charge of the Legal Bureau

8 She shall act as assistant Treasurer & as such shall collect receive & disburse the general monies of the Association.

~~8. She shall raise funds for the support of the Association~~

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATION AND RESEARCH shall with the advice and co-operation of the Publication Committee of the Board:

1. Manage and edit The Crisis

2. Collect ~~collect~~ & disburse Receive and ~~expend~~ the Crisis Fund and make regular reports thereof to the Treasurer.

the Treasurer shall with the advice
+ cooperation of the finance committee raise
funds for the support of the association.

30-27-36

3. Edit and issue all other publications of the Association
4. Direct a Bureau of Information
5. Direct a Bureau of Research
6. Conduct a Lecture Bureau

3. Edit and issue all other publications of the Association
4. Direct a Bureau of Information
5. Direct a Bureau of Research
~~6. Direct a Lecture Bureau~~

The attorney shall ~~have charge~~ with the advice & cooperation of the legal committee of the Board have charge of ~~the legal bureau. be~~ all matters relating to legal redress & legislation.

There shall be the following standing committees of the Board.

The Executive committee
~~The Community committee~~
The Comm. on Branches
The Finance com
~~The Press com~~
The committee on Legal Redress
The Publication committee
The committee on Membership.

Each committee shall consist of three or more persons of whom at least one shall be a member of the board of directors.

~~Revoked that~~ all ~~heretofore~~ committees of the board of Directors shall ~~now stand~~ be abolished ~~and the new committees~~.

[NAACP]

PROPOSED RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Voted:

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE shall consist of the following officers: The Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Treasurer, the Secretary and the Director of Publication and Research.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE shall meet as often as is required and shall have general supervision over the work and finance of the Association and of all departments thereof. It shall report regularly to the Board of Directors.

30-29a-22

The TREASURER shall with the advice and co-operation of the Finance Committee raise funds for the support of the Association.

The SECRETARY shall with the advice and co-operation of the appropriate committees of the Board have the following matters in charge:

1. She shall keep the records of the Association

2. She shall act as member of the Executive Committee and secretary thereof

3. She shall have charge of the Branches

4. She shall have charge of the annual meeting, the annual conferences and such other meetings as the Board may direct

5. She shall maintain and increase the membership of the Association and collect membership dues

6. She shall conduct a Press Bureau

7. She shall have charge of the Lecture Bureau

8. She shall ~~act as Assistant Treasurer and as such shall~~ collect, receive and disburse the general monies of the Association

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATION AND RESEARCH shall with the advice and co-operation of the Publication Committee of the Board:

1. Manage and edit The Crisis

2. Collect, receive and disburse the Crisis Fund and make

regular reports thereof to the Treasurer.

3. Edit and issue all other publications of the Association

4. Direct a Bureau of Information

5. Direct a Bureau of Research

The ATTORNEY shall with the advice and co-operation of the Legal Committee of the Board have charge of all matters relating to legal redress and legislation.

30-29a-23

All existing committees of the Board of Directors shall be abolished.

There shall hereafter be the following standing committees of the Board:

The Executive Committee

The Committee on Branches

The Finance Committee

The Committee on Legal Redress

The Publications Committee

The Committee on Membership

Each committee shall consist of three or more persons of whom at least one shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

30-27-34

Miss Crumpton
Dr Ren

PROPOSED RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Voted:

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE shall consist of the following officers: the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Treasurer, the Secretary and the Director of Publication and Research.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE shall meet as often as is required and shall have general supervision over the work and finance of the Association and of all departments thereof. It shall report regularly to the Board of Directors.

The TREASURER shall with the advice and co-operation of the Finance Committee raise funds for the support of the Association.

The SECRETARY shall with the advice and co-operation of the appropriate committees of the Board have the following matters in charge:

1. ~~He shall~~ To keep the records of the Association
2. ~~He shall~~ To act as member of the Executive Committee and secretary thereof
3. ~~He shall~~ To have charge of the Branches and fostering the Art
4. ~~He shall~~ To have charge of the annual meeting, the annual conferences and such other meetings as the Board may direct
5. ~~He shall~~ To maintain and increase the membership of the Association and collect membership dues
6. ~~He shall~~ To conduct a Press Bureau
7. ~~He shall~~ To have charge of the Lecture Bureau
8. ~~He shall act as assistant treasurer and as such shall~~ To collect, receive and disburse the general monies of the Association

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATION AND RESEARCH shall with the advice and co-operation of the Publication Committee of the Board:

1. Manage and edit The Crisis
2. Collect, receive and disburse the Crisis Fund and make

31-27-35

regular reports thereof to the Treasurer.

3. Edit and issue all other publications of the Association

4. Direct a Bureau of Information

5. Direct a Bureau of Research

The ATTORNEY shall with the advice and co-operation of the Legal Committee of the Board have charge of all matters relating to legal redress and legislation.

All existing committees of the Board of Directors shall be abolished.

There shall hereafter be the following standing committees of the Board:

The Executive Committee

The Committee on Branches

The Finance Committee

The Committee on Legal Redress

The Publications Committee

The Committee on Membership

Each committee shall consist of three or more persons of whom at least one shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

Enclosure 1

DR. DU BOIS' REVISION OF HIS ORIGINAL MOTION.

REORGANIZATION: Dr. Du Bois made the following motion:

Moved, that during the intervals between the meetings of the Board of Directors the executive power of the Board be vested in an EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE consisting of:

The Chairman of the Board;
The Treasurer;
The Executive Secretary;
The Directors of Departments.

The Executive Committee shall meet as often as necessary and shall have general supervision over the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and over all departments thereof, and over the collection and disbursement of all funds of the Association. It shall report regularly to the Board of Directors and its acts shall be subject to review by the Board.

The duties of the officers of the Board of Directors shall be as follows:

The Chairman of the Board:

1. To preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and to call special meetings.
2. To call meetings of the Executive Committee and preside at the same.
3. To appoint committees.
4. To decide questions of jurisdiction and authority between different officers of the Board, subject to the final action of the Board.
5. To sign official documents.

The Executive Secretary:

1. To act as secretary of the Board.
2. To act as a member of the Executive Committee and secretary thereof.
3. To act as general executive officer of the Board in all matters except such as the Board from time to time shall set aside under a director of a department.

The Director of a Department:

Whenever the Board of Directors see fit they may set aside a portion of the executive work as a department under a director. Such directors of departments shall be executive officers of their departments and members of the Executive Committee.

Each Director of a department shall be assisted and advised by a special committee of the Board.

At present there shall be one department - the Department of Publicity and Research. It shall be the duty of the Director of this department, with the advice and assistance of the Publications Committee of the Board:

1. To edit THE CRISIS.
2. To publish THE CRISIS.
3. To edit and publish all publications of the Association.
4. To direct a Bureau of Information.
5. To direct a Bureau of Research.

In order more clearly to define the work and duties of the various officers and committees of this Association, it is hereby

Moved, that

30-27-31

(1) The **presidency** of the organization shall be an honorary office, the chief duties being those of presiding at the annual meeting and at public meetings and of representing the association on official occasions.
(2) The office of **vice-president** shall in a similar way be honorary.
(3) The general direction of the association shall, in accordance with our charter, be in the hands of the **Board of Directors.**

The Board shall define the general policy of the Association, leaving to the Executive Committee and to the executive officers of the Association the details of actual work. But no local organizations shall be chartered without its authority; no indebtedness or obligation in excess of such amounts as are available for current expenses shall be incurred in the name or in behalf of the Association except upon a vote of the Board; and all appointments, promotions, and discharges of employees or officials shall be subject to its approval, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

(4) The executive power of the Board of Directors shall be vested in an **Executive Committee** consisting of:
The Chairman of the Board;
The Treasurer;
The Executive Secretary;
The Directors of Departments.

The **Executive Committee** shall meet at least once a week and shall have general supervision over the work of the [redacted] Association and of all departments, bureaus, and committees thereof. It shall exercise immediate supervision over all the publications of the Association, including the Crisis, and shall determine what shall and what shall not appear in any or all of them. It shall report regularly to the Board of Directors once a month.

(5) The Duties of (1) The chairman of the board shall be
(a) to preside at the meetings of the board;
(b) to appoint committees;
(c) to preside at the meetings of the Executive Committee;
(d) to decide questions of jurisdiction and authority between the different officers and departments [redacted]
(e) to sign official documents.

(f) to see that the policy of the Executive Committee is carried out; and whenever an immediate decision may become necessary between the meetings of the Executive Committee, to determine the policy of the Association on such occasions, subject to the ratification of the committee and the Board.

(6) The Treasurer shall perform the usual duties of that office, and shall also be chairman of the Finance Committee. All expenditures, except petty cash disbursements, shall be by check of the Treasurer, or such other officer or officers as shall be determined by vote of the Board.

(7) The duties of The Executive Secretary: shall be
(a) To act as secretary of the board.
(b) To act as member of the Executive Committee and secretary thereof.
(c) To act as general executive officer of the board in all matters except such as the board from time to time shall set aside under a director of a department.

(d) to have charge of the branches, subject to the approval of the Committee on Branches;
(e) to have charge of the annual meeting, the annual conference, and other meetings;
(f) to increase the membership of the Association.
(g) to have charge of the general press bureau of the Association;
(h) to have charge of such bureaus as the Board may create except such as may be assigned by it to a special department.

30-27-20

The Director of a Department:
Whenever the Board of Directors see fit they may set aside a portion of the executive work as a department under a director. Such directors of departments shall be executive officers of their departments and members of the Executive Committee.

At present there shall be ~~two~~ one department~~s~~, ~~The Crisis and the Department of~~ Research, Department of Publications and The director of this Department

~~THE CRISIS DEPARTMENT: The Director of this Department shall be known as the Editor of the Crisis; and he~~ shall edit and manage the Crisis as an organ of the Association, and shall carry out such policy as may be determined for the Crisis by the Executive Committee, which shall approve all matter appearing in its pages before publication. He shall also have charge

~~THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT: This Department shall be in charge of a Director of Research, who shall have charge~~ of all research work and of all publications of the Association.

There shall also be four bureaus:

(a) Legal Bureau, under the immediate direction of the Attorney of the Association;
(b(Bureau of Information, which shall be in charge of the Director of Research;
(c) Lecture Bureau, which shall be in charge of the Director of Research;
(d) Press Bureau, which shall be in charge of the Secretary.

At the next meeting of the Board, the question of COMMITTEES and BRANCHES shall be taken up.

In order more clearly to define the work and duties of the various officers and committees of this Association, it is hereby

Moved, That

(1) The **presidency** of the organization shall be an honorary office, the chief duties being those of presiding at the annual meeting and at public meetings and of representing the association on official occasions.
(2) The office of **vice-president** shall in a similar way be honorary.
(3) The general direction of the association shall, in accordance with our charter, be in the hands of the **Board of Directors.**

30-27-2

The Board shall define the general policy of the Association, leaving to the Executive Committee and to the executive officers of the Association the details of actual work. But no local organizations shall be chartered without its authority; no indebtedness or obligation in excess of such amounts as are available for current expenses shall be incurred in the name or in behalf of the Association except upon a vote of the Board; and all appointments, promotions, and discharges of employees or officials shall be subject to its approval, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

(4) The executive power of the Board of Directors shall be vested in an **Executive Committee** consisting of:
The Chairman of the Board;
The Treasurer;
The Executive Secretary;
The Directors of Departments.

The **Executive Committee** shall meet at least once a week and shall have general supervision over the work of the ~~National~~ Association

and of all departments, bureaus, and committees thereof. It shall exercise immediate supervision over all the publications of the Association, including The Crisis, and shall determine what shall and what shall not appear in any or all of them. It shall report regularly to the Board of Directors once a month.

(5) The duties of (1) The **chairman of the board** shall be,
(a) to preside at the meetings of the board;
(b) to appoint committees;
(c) to preside at the meetings of the Executive Committee;
(d) to decide questions of jurisdiction and authority between the different officers and departments ~~subject to the action of the board~~;
(e) to sign official documents.

(f) to see that the policy of the Executive Committee is carried out; and whenever an immediate decision may become necessary between the meetings of the Executive Committee, to determine the policy of the Association on such occasions, subject to the ratification of the committee and the Board.

(6) The Treasurer shall perform the usual duties of that office, and shall also be chairman of the Finance Committee. All expenditures, except petty cash disbursements, shall be by check of the Treasurer, or such other officer or officers as shall be determined by vote of the Board.

(7) The duties of **The Executive Secretary:** shall be
1. To act as secretary of the board.
2. To act as member of the Executive Committee and secretary thereof.
3. To act as general executive officer of the board in all matters except such as the board from time to time shall set aside under a director of a department.

(d) to have charge of the branches, subject to the approval of the Committee on Branches;
(e) to have charge of the annual meeting, the annual conference, and other meetings;
(f) to increase the membership of the Association.
(g) to have charge of the general press bureau of the Association;
(h) to have charge of such bureaus as the Board may create except such as may be assigned by it to a special department.

THE Director of a Department:
Whenever the Board of Directors see fit they may set aside a portion of the executive work as a department under a director. Such directors of departments shall be executive officers of their departments and members of the Executive Committee.

At present there shall be ~~two~~ one Department of ~~the Department of~~ Research. ~~The Crisis and~~ Publicity and the director of this Department ~~shall be known as the Editor of the Crisis; and he shall edit and~~ manage the Crisis as an organ of the Association, and shall carry out such policy as may be determined for the Crisis by the Executive Committee, which shall approve all matter appearing in its pages before publication. He shall also have charge ~~of all research work and of all publications of the Association.~~

There shall also be four bureaus:

(a) Legal Bureau, under the immediate direction of the Attorney of the Association;
(b) Bureau of Information, which shall be in charge of the Director of Research;
(c) Lecture Bureau, which shall be in charge of the Director of Research;
(d) Press Bureau, which shall be in charge of the Secretary.

At the next meeting of the Board, the question of COMMITTEES and BRANCHES shall be taken up.

1/62/63

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Adjourned Meeting of the

Board of Directors.

April 17, 1914.

Minutes of the adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 17th day of April, 1914, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Jones, Miss Wald, Dr. Spingarn, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Kennaday, Dr. Sinclair, Miss Ovington, Mr. Brinsmade, Mrs. Kelley, Miss Nerney.

Regrets from Dr. Holmes, Mr. Walling, Mr. Adams, Mr. Loud.

Reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

Minutes of the last meeting approved with the following amendment, which is to be inserted:
Voted on motion of Dr. Du Bois that an adjourned meeting be called for April 17, at four o'clock in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, to consider Federal Aid to Education and the memorandum on the reorganization of the Association.

The Chair called attention to the Baltimore Conference, to the probable confirmation of Judge Terrell's reappointment, and to the application of Shreveport, La., for admission as a branch. Voted that the application of Shreveport be submitted to the Committee on Branches with power to act.

Mr. Brinsmade gave the remainder of his report which he had been unable to finish at the previous meeting, calling attention to the situation in the Florida schools and the segregation in the cleaning force in the House of Representatives.
Report accepted and placed on file.

The Chairman stated the position to date of the Association on the subject of Federal Aid to Education.
After discussion, the following motion offered by Dr. Du Bois was voted:
That the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People hereby expresses its belief in the principle of Federal Aid to common school education for the elimination of the alarming illiteracy in this nation.

1/2/24

We believe that the Government in distributing federal funds for education should observe two principles: First, to use every inducement calculated to stimulate and not discourage local educational activity, and

Secondly, to permit no discrimination in the educational opportunities of children based on race, color or condition.

Motion made that the Committee on Federal Aid to Education report on its activities to date and also report a scheme for future work at the next meeting of the Board. Seconded. Discussion.

Motion withdrawn and substitute motion made that the Committee on Federal Aid to Education be requested to report to the Board of Directors at their next meeting on the work it has accomplished to date, on its present activity, and that the Committee be requested to suggest concrete methods for procedure in the future.

The matter of the reorganization of the Association was then brought up and Dr. Du Bois moved

.t the executive power of the Board of Directors be vested in an **Executive Committee** consisting of:

The Chairman of the Board;
The Treasurer;
The Executive Secretary;
The Directors of Departments.

The **Executive Committee** shall meet at least once a week and shall have general supervision over the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and over all departments thereof, and over the collection and disbursement of all funds of the association. It shall report regularly to the Board of Directors and its acts shall be subject to review by the board.

The duties of the officers of the Board of Directors shall be as follows:

The Chairman of the Board:

1. To preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and to call special meetings.
2. To call meetings of the Executive Committee and preside at the same.
3. To appoint committees.
4. To decide questions of jurisdiction and authority between different officers of the board, subject to the final action of the board.
5. To sign official documents.

The Executive Secretary:

1. To act as secretary of the board.
2. To act as member of the Executive Committee and secretary thereof.
3. To act as general executive officer of the board in all matters except such as the board from time to time shall set aside under a director of a department.

The Director of a Department:

Whenever the Board of Directors see fit they may set aside a portion of the executive work as a department under a director. Such directors of departments shall be executive officers of their departments and members of the Executive Committee.

At present there shall be one department—the **Department of Publicity and Research.** It shall be the duty of the director of this department:

1. To edit *The Crisis.*
2. To publish *The Crisis.*
3. To edit and publish all publications of the association.
4. To direct a Bureau of Information.
5. To direct a Bureau of Research.

Motion seconded. Discussion.

Motion withdrawn and a substitute motion offered by Dr. Sinclair that the matter be tabled and made the special order of business at the next meeting. Discussion. Voted.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

F. E. Spinks

Chairman, Board of Directors.

Mary Childs Nerney

Secretary.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
——FOR THE——
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Tentative Program

—OF THE—

SIXTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

at Baltimore

May 3, 4 and 5, 1914

POST CONFERENCE MEETING

in Washington

May 6, 1914

32-39-101

National President

Mr. MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston

Vice-Presidents

Rev. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York
Mr. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York
Mr. ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ, Washington
Rev. GARNETT R. WALLER, Baltimore
Miss MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Brooklyn

Chairman, Board of Directors

Dr. JOEL E. SPINGARN, New York

Treasurer

Mr. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York

Director of Publicity and Research

Dr. W. E. B. Du BOIS, New York

Attorney

Mr. CHAPIN BRINSMADE, New York

Secretary

Miss MAY CHILDS NERNEY, New York

National Offices of the Association

70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

FIRST SESSION

May 3d, three p. m., Lyric Theatre.

Presiding: Hon. MOORFIELD STOREY, National President N.A.A.C.P.

Senator WESLEY L. JONES, Agricultural Education.

Dr. JACQUES LOEB, The Theory of Racial Inferiority in the Line of Recent Biological Knowledge.

Dr. HOWARD A. KELLY, The Color Problems of Baltimore.

Rev. R. W. BAGNALL, Color and the Church.

SECOND SESSION

May 4th, ten a. m., Madison Street Presbyterian Church, Madison Street between Cathedral Street and Park Avenue.

Executive Session for Members Only.

Presiding: Dr. JOEL E. SPINGARN.

Reports of Branches and Delegates.

THIRD SESSION

May 4th, two p. m., Sharon Baptist Church, corner Carey and Pressman Streets.

Presiding: Mr. ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKE.

Mrs. HAVELOCK ELLIS, Democracy in Culture.

Mr. W. JUSTIN CARTER, Discrimination in the Professions.

Mrs. CORALIE F. COOK, The Problem of the Colored Child.

Rev. G. R. WALLER, The Color Problems of Baltimore.

FOURTH SESSION

May 4th, eight p. m., Union Baptist Church, corner Dolphin Street and Druid Hill Avenue.

Presiding: Dr. JOEL E. SPINGARN.

Mr. BUTLER R. WILSON, The Growth of Prejudice in New England and How We Are Meeting It.

Dr. KATHERINE BEMENT DAVIS, The Delinquent Colored Woman.

Prof. T. S. INBORDEN, The Negro and The Land.

FIFTH SESSION

May 5th, ten a. m., Sharp Street M. E. Church, corner Dolphin and Etting Streets.

Executive Session for Members Only.

Presiding: Dr. JOEL E. SPINGARN.

SIXTH SESSION

May 5th, two p. m., Metropolitan M. E. Church, corner Orchard Street and Druid Hill Avenue.

Presiding: Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS.

Hon. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, Legal and Economic Equality.

Miss ADELENE MOFFAT, The Southern Renaissance.

Rev. S. L. THEOBALD, The Catholic Church and The Negro.

Mr. LAFAYETTE M. HERSHAW, The Civil Service and The Colored Man.

Reception to Delegates and Friends, Bethel A. M. E. Church, corner Lanvale Street and Druid Hill Avenue, five to six p. m.

SEVENTH SESSION

May 5th, eight p. m., McCoy Hall, Johns Hopkins University, corner Madison and Monument Streets.

Presiding: Bishop JOHN HURST.

Mrs. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Colored Folk and Philanthropy.
Mr. W. ASHBIE HAWKINS, The Negro and The Court.
Mrs. ALICE M. DUNBAR, The Colored Working Woman.
Mr. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, Some Traitors to the South.

Presentation of the Spingarn Medal.

POST-CONFERENCE MEETING

WASHINGTON.

May 6th, eight p. m., Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, M Street between 15th and 16th Streets.

Presiding: Mr. ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ.

Judge WENDELL PHILLIPS STAFFORD.
United States Senator MOSES E. CLAPP.
Dr. JOEL E. SPINGARN.

DELEGATES FROM BRANCHES:

BOSTON, Mr. Butler R. Wilson.
CLEVELAND, Mr. Harry E. Davis.
CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Mr. G. J. Rich.
DETROIT, Rev. R. W. Bagnall.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Mr. Archibald H. Grimké.
HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Mr. S. A. Allen.
KANSAS CITY, Mr. J. Dallas Bowser.
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL, Rev. S. L. Theobald.
QUINCY, Dr. H. J. Nichols.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

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1734 Division Street

Mr. W. T. McGuinn, Halls
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Mr. C. L. Davis, Reception
Mr. J. A. Murphy, Sr., Press

Dr. William H. Welch
Mr. James W. Hughes
Rev. George A. Griffiths
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Mrs. Jennie H. Ross
Prof. Mason A. Hawkins
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Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott
Rev. Charles A. Evers
Miss Margaret A. Flagg
Mr. W. Ashbie Hawkins
Mr. G. B. Murphy
Prof. D. O. W. Holmes
Dr. A. O. Reid
Mr. E. B. Taylor
Rev. W. E. Williams

HONORARY COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

Rev. William Alexander
Rev. W. W. Allen
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Mr. Melvin J. Chisum
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Rev. and Mrs. Lewis Flagg
Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fletcher
Mr. J. P. Forester
Rev. and Mrs. A. L. Gaines
Rev. Junius Gray
Mrs. Adelaide Green
Miss Nannie Grooms
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Dr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Harris
Mr. David T. Harrod
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Dr. and Mrs. T. S. Hawkins
Rev. and Mrs. D. G. Hill
Mr. Jacob Holland
Rev. and Mrs. John Holmes
Dr. S. Bernard Hughes
Mr. and Mrs. James W. Hughes
Bishop and Mrs. John Hurst
Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Jackson
Mr. and Mrs. J. Logan Jenkins
Mr. Albert Johnson
Mr. Harry Johnson
Mr. Julius Johnson
Rev. and Mrs. L. Z. Johnson
Mr. Wm. Reverdy Johnson
Mr. C. H. Jones
Mrs. Mamie Jones
Dr. O. D. Jones
Mrs. Elizabeth Keys
Miss Mazie Keys
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lane
Mr. William Langley
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Mrs. Sarah Logan
Rev. Ernest Lyons
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. S. McCard
Mr. Gough McDaniels
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. McMechen
Rev. and Mrs. D. S. Mack
Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Marshall
Miss Annie R. H. Miller
Mrs. Melissa Miner
Mr. S. J. Moseby
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Murphy
Miss Frances Murphy
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Rev. and Mrs. M. J. Naylor
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Mr. John Nelson
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Conference Headquarters

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Cor. Druid Hill Ave., and Dolphin St.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
——FOR THE——
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

1/62/62

...Program...

—OF THE—

SIXTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

at Baltimore

May 3, 4 and 5, 1914

POST CONFERENCE MEETING
in Washington
May 6, 1914

National President
Mr. MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston

Vice-Presidents
Rev. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York
Mr. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York
Mr. ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ, Washington
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Dr. W. E. B. Du BOIS, New York

Attorney
Mr. CHAPIN BRINSMADE, New York

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Presiding: Mr. ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ.

Judge WENDELL PHILLIPS STAFFORD.

United States Senator MOSES E. CLAPP.

Dr. JOEL E. SPINGARN.

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Mr. George Dobbin Penniman
Dr. Frank A. Manny
Bishop John G. Murray
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Mr. E. B. Taylor
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Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur

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Rev. Charles R. Uncles

Conference Headquarters

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Cor. Druid Hill Ave., and Dolphin St.

C. & P. Telephone Madison 435

[NAACP]

HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT
NEW YORK

MAIN HOUSE
265 HENRY STREET

5-20-14

1/63/129

My dear Dr. Du Bois

I am very sorry to have missed the meeting of the Committee on Re-organization on May 28th, I seem, however, to be generally foggy about the legal restrictions upon Boards like ours, and inclined to be reactionary as to the usages, - so it is probably better that I was in Washington.

Yours sincerely
Florence Kelley

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Board Meeting

June 2, 1914.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Regrets from Mr. Bishop, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Loud.

Report of the Chair.

Report of the Secretary. Report of Director of P. & R.

Report of Mr. Villard on his Western trip.

Report of By-Laws Committee on Dr. Du Bois' motion.

Report of the Treasurer.

Report of the Attorney.

Federal Aid.

Reports of Committees. (Discharged)

New Business.

1/62/5?

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

COMMITTEES.

BRANCHES:

Dr. Spingarn, Chairman
Miss Nerney
Mr. Studin

CRISIS:

Dr. Spingarn, Chairman
Miss Ovington
Mr. Kennaday
Dr. Du Bois

FEDERAL AID:

Mr. Milholland, Chairman
Mr. Walling, Vice Chairman
Mr. Studin
Dr. Waller
Dr. Sinclair
Mr. Kennaday
Mrs. Kelley

FINANCE:

Mr. Villard, Chairman
Dr. Waller
Miss Ovington

LEGAL REDRESS & LEGISLATIVE:

Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Chairman
Mr. Studin
Mr. Wherry
Mr. Adams
Mr. Powell
Mr. Webster
Mr. Bennet
Mr. Boston

MEMBERSHIP:

Mr. Studin, Chairman
Dr. Spingarn
Miss Nerney
Mr. Kennaday
Dr. Jones
Mrs. Morgenthau
Mr. Powell
Mr. Webster

MOVING PICTURE SCENARIOS:
Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Chairman,

OFFICE METHODS:

Miss Ovington, Chairman
Mr. Sachs
Mr. Batchelder
Mr. Studin

PAGEANT:

Mrs. Morgenthau, Chairman
(With power to appoint others)

PUBLICATIONS:

Mr. Kennaday, Chairman
(With power to appoint others)

Dr. Weyl
Dr. Du Bois
Dr. Holmes

SPINGARN MEDAL:

Bishop John Hurst, Chairman
Mr. Villard
Mr. Hope
Ex-President Taft
Dr. Dillard

URBAN LEAGUE:

Mr. Arthur Spingarn, Chairman
(With power to appoint others)

Appoint Committee on Drama:

Dr. Underhill, Chairman
(With power to appoint others)

Appoint Committee on Debate:

Mr. Walling, Chairman
(With power to appoint others)

NAACP

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Directors.

June 2, 1914.

--

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 2nd day of June, 1914, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Dr. Waller, Mr. Kennaday, Dr. Du Bois, Mrs. Kelley, Dr. Brooks, Mr. Studin, Miss Ovington, Dr. Jones, Mr. Brinsmade, Miss Moffat, Mr. Villard, Miss Nerney.

Dr. Spingarn presided.

Regrets from Mr. Bishop, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Loud, Dr. Holmes.

Voted to omit the reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

Report of the Secretary, Miss Nerney:

MEMBERSHIP:

Miss Nerney reported that the membership of the Association was over 4,100. Of these 329 new members had been added during the month of May. There are 29 branches, 4 waiting for admission, and about 40 locals ready for organization.

CONFERENCE:

In telling of the Conference at Baltimore the Secretary said an account of the proceedings could be read in the June and July numbers of The Crisis and that there would also be an article in the Survey.

On motion of Miss Nerney, the following resolution was voted:
Resolved that the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People tender a vote of thanks to the Baltimore Branch for their hard work in making the recent conference such an unqualified success. The Directors appreciate the generosity of the Branch in contributing $500 to the expenses of the conference and congratulate its officers and members on the spirit of harmony in which the work was carried on.

BRANCHES:

On motion of Miss Nerney, voted that the constitutions of proposed branches in Shreveport, La., Los Angeles, Cal. and Virginia Union University be referred to the Branch Committee with power to act.

Dr. Du Bois briefly reviewed the work of the first five months of the year stating that the total revenue had been $9,541, and the total expense $8746, showing a net gain of $795.

The liabilities of the Crisis are as follows:

The printer for books and balance due on printing the Crisis, $937; loans, principally for book publishing, $787. In addition to this we owe the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People $169, representing a cash loan, and also about $40 for furniture and fixtures taken over from them, making a total indebtedness of about $210. This indebtedness has been reduced from $500 since February first. We may not be able to pay anything further on it until Fall, but we shall endeavor to.

The next three months will be a trying time for the Crisis. Our accumulated supplus in the winter months has gone in the expense of moving and fitting up the office. This expenditure amounts in all to nearly $1000. We hope not to fall behind during the summer, but we may.

Dr. Du Bois reported ten lectures during the month of April in which he had addressed audiences including 600 white people and 4800 colored people.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the By-Laws Committee:

Dr. Du Bois reported progress in the work of the By-Laws Committee.

Mrs. Kelley reported a shocking condition in Colored juvenile courts of Memphis, an account of which she has written for the Survey.

On motion of Miss Ovington, voted that a committee consisting of Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Brinsmade and Miss Morney make an investigation of the relation of colored children to the juvenile courts and report to the Board.

Mr. Villard reported on the cases of two colored children in Oklahoma whom newspaper accounts describe as being wealthy in oil lands and who are reported as being defrauded and neglected by their white guardians.

Voted that a committee consisting of Dr. Du Bois and Mr. Villard make an investigation and report to the Board.

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Villard, accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Attorney, Mr. Brinsmade:

Mr. Brinsmade reported on eleven civil rights cases. Some of these were not good cases, some are being handled by our branches, and one is being tried by Mr. Brinsmade.

Mr. Brinsmade reported progress in his work on the Harlem shooting case, the Verbank Farm School case, the Louisville segregation matter, the Florida teachers law, and on his investigation of the rumor that civil service applicants would be required to file photographs with their applications. He reported that careful examination of the Rural Credits Bill showed no possibility of discrimination against the colored people.

Report accepted and placed on file.

The Chairman, Dr. Spingarn, called for the report of the Federal Aid Committee which it was voted at the last meeting of the Board the Chairman of the Federal Aid Committee, Mr. Milholland, make to the Board at its next meeting. Mr. Milholland was not present.

[James C. Waters, Jr.]

June 18, 1914.

1/62/53

MEMO FOR DR. DU BOIS FROM MISS NERNEY:

The enclosures are absolutely confidential.

MCN/RR

12 enc.

COPY

[ENC]

JAMES C. WATERS, JR.,
Attorney at Law
and Special Agent.

Washington, D. C, June 12, 1914.

1/62/54

Miss M. C. Nerney,
Secy., N.A.A.C.P.,
70 5th Ave., New York, N.Y.

My dear Miss Nerney:

1. Please note carefully what is said in each paragraph of this communication.

2. Enclosed is my note for $5.00 payable in Sept.1914, to the Treas. N.A.A.C.P., with interest at 6 per cent. Just "salt" the note down until it falls due and then let it be collected thro your bank. Meanwhile, until paid, it will draw interest as stated. Thus I do an act in part performance of a plain duty. For this no credit is due to anyone at all, and especially is none due to J.C.Waters, Jr.

3. Enclosed you will find copies and originals showing correspondence passing between the Indian Office, Miss J. C. Lathrop of the Children's Bureau, the Governor of Oklahoma and myself in re estate of Sarah Rector and the management (or mismanagement, as the case may be), thereof. "THE CRISIS" has had a big part in this correspondence--but can we all be quite sure it has had a wholly honorable part? Please do not take anything herein to mean that I think it has played a part at all dishonorable, but I have in mind the charge that the girl was receiving $15,000 monthly (which does not seem to be the case) and the further charge made by Gov. Cruce that "THE CRISIS" has been guilty of gross exaggeration and misrepresentation. I make the contention and stand squarely upon it that whenever the Negro's case is stated either by colored men or by white men for him, FACTS ALONE MUST BE OFFERED. Therein lies our greatest strength both in offense and defense. Need I say more to enable you to gather my meaning? I think not. I have every copy of "THE CRISIS" save the first one, and I value it as a close, careful record, but if "THE CRISIS" fails to exhaust every honorable means to get THE FACTS before it goes to press, then "THE CRISIS" itself will be guilty of doing more than anyone else to defeat its own ends. I want to feel that I can quote "THE CRISIS" always as an authority.

4. Please lay all the enclosed papers before Dr. Spingarn, Dr. Du Bois and I ask you yourself to note them carefully, but listen:--Please under no circumstances make any publication of anything that is in the enclosed papers until you hear further from me. Miss Lathrop is working on this matter, and I am in hopes that she or some representative of hers will actually go to Taft, Okla., and see just what is the case with Sarah Rector. We have County Attorney Disney's side of the case, and we have Gov. Cruce's side of it. Gov. Cruce is wholly satisfied (you will note his statement to that effect) with the manner in which Sarah Rector's affairs are being managed, but Jim Waters is NOT SATISFIED. I want her out of Oklahoma, and in some school where she can get the educational equipment which she will surely need in the years to come. (Write for the Congressional documents mentioned in the enclosures. There's a reason.) I will, meanwhile, let you hear from me as

soon as I have from Miss Lathrop a memorandum on the results of her inquiry. She promises to give the case her personal attention. My reason for sending this correspondence to you at this time is this:- I want to ask that the N.A.A.C.P. consider what, if any, ground exists for the severe "drubbing" administered by Gov. Cruce, not alone to "THE CRISIS" but to the Eastern newspapers, etc., in general.

5. PLEASE RETURN ALL THE ENCLOSURES (except the note) TO ME.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) James C. Waters, Jr.,
616 17th Street, N.W.

Encls.(as outlined).

COPY [CEK]

MEMORANDUM of enclosures sent to Miss Nerney, Secy., N.A.A.C.P., N.Y.City, N.Y. with letter of J.C.Waters, Jr., dated June 12, 1914.

1/62/156

1 Carbon copy of my letter to Gov. Cruce, dated May 20, 1914.

1 Carbon copy of my letter to Gov. Cruce dated May 29, 1914.

1 Carbon " " " " to Miss J. C. Lathrop, dated May 20, 1914.

1 " " " " " to The Secy. of the Interior, Wash., D. C., dated April 20, 1914.

1 Certified copy of clipping from "THE SUN" of Wash., D. C., of date April 17, 1914.

1 Carbon duplicate of my letter to The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Wash., D. C., dated May 12, 1914.

1 Carbon duplicate of my letter to Miss J. C. Lathrop, dated May 29, 1914.

1 Original letter to me from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated May 11,1914 (Indian Office letter consists of two pages).

1 Original letter (three pages) from Gov. Lee Cruce to me, dated June 2,1914.

1 Original copy (four pages) of County Atty. Disney's letter to Gov. Cruce, dated Muskogee, Okla., May 27, 1914, in re case of Sarah Rector. This is the copy furnished me by Gov. Cruce as enclosure to his letter.

1 Note for $5.00 payable to Treas., N.A.A.C.P.-----

Making 12 enclosures including this memorandum.

All the above mentioned enclosures to be returned to me as soon as the main office of the N.A.A.C.P. shall have finished with them.

(Signed) James C. Waters, Jr.,

616 17th Street, N. W.

COPY

Discrimination

Washington, D. C.,
April 20, 1914.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to invite your attention to the enclosed clipping from the Negro newspaper, "THE SUN", published in this city, of date April 17, 1914, relative to one Sarah Rector, a colored girl, whose estate is said to be under the control of a white man and whose income from that estate is alleged to amount to about $15,000 monthly.

2/3/24

Some weeks ago another Negro newspaper, "The New York Age," published a news item to the same effect as the enclosed, and some time prior to that publication I sa w a picture of a little black girl standing in front of a dirty shanty, which was stated to be the picture of Sarah Rector and the home in which she lived. I have seen it stated that Sarah Rector became entitled to the estate herein referred to by reason of an allotment made by the United States Government, i. e., that it came to her by reason of an allotment made under the laws relating to Indian lands in Indian Territory, now Oklahoma.

I have the honor to ask if you will advise what is the truth in connection with this girl. If she is the owner of lands yielding $15,000 per month---or any large sum at all per month---is it not possible to have her cared for in a decent manner and by people of her own race, instead of by a member of a race which would deny her and her kind the treatment accorded a good cur dog? Why is not this girl in the best school to which her money could purchase entrance for her? Why is it not planned to send her to Europe and give her all the advantages that other wealthy girls usually enjoy? I have heard it stated that none of these things is being done for Sarah Rector. A word from you will be appreciated.

Return of the enclosed clipping is requested.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) James C. Waters, Jr.

614 - 17th Street, N. W.

1 encl.

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Office of Indian Affairs.

MAY 11 1914

Mr. James C. Waters, Jr.,

614 Seventeenth St., N. W.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of April 20, 1914, in which you make certain inquiries concerning the estate of a colored girl named Sarah Rector, residing in Oklahoma.

2/3/59

The records of this Office show that a child named Sarah Rector was enrolled as a Creek freedman opposite roll No. 261 under the Act of March 3, 1905; that she was then three years of age, and that her enrollment was duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

I cannot say that the child so enrolled and the one referred to in your letter are one and the same person, yet I presume such to be the case.

Pursuant to the law applicable in the matter of enrolled citizens of the Creek Nation, including freedmen, they were allotted lands in that tribe or were paid money in lieu of the land to which they were entitled.

The Department of the Interior had jurisdiction over the lands of all Creek citizens, including freedmen, prior to the Act of Congress approved April 21, 1904.

Restrictions were then removed from the surplus lands of all freedmen, except as to minors.

Congress went further in the Act of May 27, 1908, and removed restrictions from all lands of freedmen, both surplus and homestead. This act included minors as well as adults.

The latter Act went into effect in July, 1908. Since then freedmen citizens of the Creek Nation have been entirely relieved from Departmental Supervision in making leases upon their allotments. It follows that freedmen who have leased their land since said act became operative are not subject to the supervision of the Interior Department with respect to the collection of their royalties or investment or conservation of the same.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

2/3/60

COPY

File:
L-F T
43742-14 Probate LI.

Washington, D. C. ,May 12, 1914.

The Commissioner
of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your favor of the 11th inst., received today--file as above, in re my inquiury concerning the little colored girl, Sarah Rector, I have the honor to thank youfor your courtesy in replyeng in such detail, and to express a regret that your office no longer has jurisdiction. My recollection goes back to the time when the legislation cited by you was proposed. Having no interest in the matter at the time I was at no pains to inform myself of the ultimate ends to be served by that legislation. Now, however, there can be little, if any,doubt that such foul play as seems to be part of the conduct of the affairs of this little colored girl was within the contemplation of many, if not all, of those who led the fight which won the legislation in question.

In addition to the above, I have the honor to request that the mounted newspaper clipping enclose with my letter o April 20, 1914, be returned to me.

Very respectfully,

(signed) James C. Waters, Jr.

614 , 17th St.,N. W.

2/3/58

COPY

1/6a1/35

Washington, D. C.
May 20, 1914.

Miss Julia C. Lathrop,
Chief, Children's Bureau,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Lathrop:

Enclosed please find copy of a newspaper clipping relative to one Sarah Rector, a colored girl, about 12 years old, and copies of certain correspondence bearing upon the same subject. You will observe that the treatment being accorded this little Negro girl is referred to by the editor of the " SUN" as a " national scandal".
Other newspaper references to her case have been to the same intent.

I have the honor to ask if you will look into this case and see what, if any, truth there is in the various allegations that are being made from time to time about the manner in which this little colored girl is being neglected out in Oklahoma, while white men have control of her estate and control it NOT for her best interests. This seems to be the case.

When the enclose paper shall have served their purpose I will ask, please, that they be returned to me.

Very respectfully,

3 encls....

616 , 17th St., N. W .

1/63/134

Washington, D. C.
May 29, 1914.

Chief, Children's Bureau,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Lathrop:

Having further reference to your favor of the 22nd inst., in re case of Sarah Rector, Creek freedom allottee (in previous letter I think I incorrectly referred to her as a Cherokee freedman allottee), of Taft, Okla., I have the honor to invite your attention to pages 74 and 76 of the " CRISIS ", for June, 1914, wherein you will find (p. 74) direct reference to this case, to the same intent as other references cited by me. What you will find on page 76, will tend to explain just why there is today just such a case as Sarah Rector's. As I write there lies on my desk a clipping from a Negro newspaper stating that " Life in Oklahoma is Hell." Let page 76, however, tell its own story without comment from me. The copy of the Crisis need not be returned.

In addition to the above, I beg to call your attention to the enclosed document, Sen. Doc. No. 899, 62nd Cong., 2nd Session, pages 1 to 10, inclusive, with particular reference to pages 9 and 10. When this document shall have served its purpose I will ask, please, that it be returned to me. (And I will add just here that"The Crisis " was mailed under separate cover.)

The conditions denounced in the letter of the Department of Charities and Corrections (Miss Kate Barnard's department), of the State of Oklahoma, under date of July 23, 1913, will show you just what Sarah Rector is " up against ".

This Negro girl with an income of 180,000 a year can have only $ 50. 00 for all purposes, while Mrs. Flagler , a person mentally incompetent, is cared for on an annual allowance of $ 40, 324. 00. (See report of Andrew Freedman, committee of the property of Mrs. Ida N. Flagler, filed in Supreme Court, N. Y. City, Nov. 5, 1913). The $ 50.00 for all purposes mentioned above means $ 50.00 per month.

In conclusion, I would refer to Mr. Huson's statement made on page 10 of enclose Sec. Doc. 899, where he speaks of results obtained by the "moral power" of Miss Barnard's department. Your jurisdiction doubtless will not extend beyond an exercise of this same sort of power, but I d o sincerely hope you will not decline to go as far as you can in this matter, for tha the distinguished head of the Children's Bureau can do things has long since been carried beyond the shadow of any doubt.

Very sincerely,

(signed)

James C. Waters, Jr.
616 - 17th St.N.W.

COPY

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Lee Cruce, Governor

Oklahoma City

June 2nd, 1914.

James C. Waters, Jr.,
616 17 St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 29th enclosing to me copy of the June issue of the Crisis has just reached me. I have gone into an investigation of the case of the Rector girl, and enclose herewith copy of letter written by the County Attorney of Muskogee County, where this estate is being administered. This letter goes into detail in answering all of the complaints made in the case as contained in your former letter.

2/3/61

So far as I am informed, this letter correctly states the <u>facts</u> in this case, and is not based upon any sensation, manufactured, irresponsible declarations. I don't know what you think about it, - personally, I think the estate has been exceptionally well managed. I doubt if you could find in the District of Columbia an estate as large as this one that has been handled as advantageously to the ward as has this one. The money has all been invested in good real estate securities on a basis of eight per cent to her. The average safe investment in this and other States will not exceed six per cent.

As Governor of the State I am perfectly satisfied with the management of this estate, as described by the County Attorney, and would be glad to know that the estate of every white ward in Oklahoma is as judiciously attended to.

I have read the article referred to on page 74 of the Crisis, and can see in it only what has so often been printed in the East, - glaring misstatement of facts with reference to Oklahoma which the most superficial examination on the part of those who read them would prove their falsity. The alarming thing to me is that men who set themselves up as leaders and teachers, editors of great newspapers and producers of magazines and other periodicals supposed

to give intelligent information, will permit themselves to be imposed upon by such statements as those contained in the article printed in the Crisis. It seems to be the policy of the Eastern papers to do everything possible to misrepresent and discredit the people of Oklahoma.

To the informed man, whether East or West, the citizenship of this State needs no defense, but in as much as those who should be informed in the East shut their eyes to real conditions and listen only to the false statements of maudlin sentimentalists, I will take this occasion to say that Oklahoma is inhabited by as intelligent, honest, patriotic and conscientious people as are to be found in any State of the American Union, the District of Columbia not excepted., Our people have come from every State in the Union and practically from every civilized country. Its population is made up largely of the best and most enterprising of the younger citizenship of the older States. They have brought here all the ideals of good government taught them in the older States. We have established here a system of State government the equal of that of any other State, and as high a degree of integrity is to be found among our officials as in any other State of the Republic.

With reference the treatment of the negro in Oklahoma, will say that he is as well treated here as in any of the States, possibly better than in the North. Our people are contributing as much per capita in the cities and towns for the education of the negro children as is being contributed for the white children; and I am safely within the facts when I say that more money is being spent in Oklahoma for the education of the negro children than is contributed in taxes for all purposes by the negro population.

It is true that we have a provision in our Constitution which eliminates certain ignorant negroes from the privileges of the ballot. This law was not enacted by our Legislature, but is a Constitutional provision enacted by a very

2/3/62

substantial majority of the voters of the State in which election the negroes participated. This law is being enforced and will continue to be so long as it is a part of our Constitution. In its enforcement, however, absolute fairness is being practised, and no negro who is qualified to vote under the law is denied that right.

You will pardon me for saying that you can serve the negro race much better by acquainting yourself with these real facts and steadfastly maintaining a course that deals only with facts, rather than by lending your influence to misleading and sensational stories that are written about Oklahoma which are manufactured for the sole purpose of inflaming the minds of the uninformed Easterner. Certain it is that giving publicity to such statements as are contained in the Crisis is not calculated to promote or encourage more friendly relations between the two races in Oklahoma.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Lee Cruce,

Governor.

2/3/63

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

National President: Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Vice-Presidents: Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Baltimore.
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, New York.
Director of Publicity and Research: Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York.
Treasurer: Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.
Attorney: Mr. Chapin Brinsmade, New York.
Secretary: Miss May Childs Nerney, New York.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Miss Jane Addams, Chicago.
Mr. Elbridge L. Adams, New York.
Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago.
Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, New York.
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York.
Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven.
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York.
Mr. Thomas Ewing, Jr., New York.
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Dr. V. Morton Jones, Brooklyn.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York.
Mr. Paul Kennaday, New York.
Mr. Joseph Prince Loud, Boston.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., New York.
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn.
Mr. Wilson M. Powell, Jr., New York.
Mr. Charles Edward Russell, New York.
Mr. Walter E. Sachs, New York.
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia.
Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, New York.
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York.
Mr. John G. Underhill, New York.
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Baltimore.
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.

July 3, 1914.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

At Mr. Studin's request I am sending you a copy of the proposed Constitution and By-Laws of the National Association. Mr. Studin adopted your suggestion in Article VI with a slight change.

Copies have been sent to all the members of the Committee with the request that they bring them to the Board meeting Tuesday next.

Sincerely yours,

May Childs Nerney

MCN/RR

Enc.

44-328

44-32-89

CONSTITUTION and BY - LAWS

of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

ARTICLE I.

MEMBERSHIP:- Any person may become and remain a full member of this Association with the consent of the Board of Directors, by accepting membership in writing under and in accordance with these By-Laws and by paying annually in advance a fee of two dollars. Such fee shall entitle the member to receive the Crisis without further charge during the year of such membership. Any person may become an associate member under like conditions by paying annually in advance a fee of one dollar but shall not be entitled thereby to receive the Crisis.

The Board of Directors shall have the power to create such other classes of membership as it deems desirable and may issue appropriate certificates of membership to persons entitled thereto.

Only full members of the Association shall have the right to vote at the elections and meetings thereof.

ARTICLE II.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:- The control and government of the Association shall be vested in the Board of Directors who shall exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the Association, except as otherwise specifically provided.

The present Directors shall continue to serve for the terms for which they were elected, and thereafter ten Directors shall be elected annually by ballot by the Association for a term of three years and until their successors are chosen. Any vacancy

occurring during the year shall be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION:- The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, five Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and Chairman of the Board of Directors. The officers shall be elected by ballot by the Board of Directors as soon after the annual meeting as the new Board can conveniently convene for the purpose. Each of such officers shall serve for the term of one year and until the election of his successor. Any vacancy occurring during the year shall be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE IV.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS:- The President and Vice Presidents of the Association shall perform such functions and exercise such duties as may be voted by the Board of Directors.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:- The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall, between the meetings of the Board or the Executive Committee, have general control and supervision of the Association, subject, however, to the right of the Board of Directors or Executive Committee, to delegate any power or powers to any other officer or agent of the Association. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and shall appoint all committees of the Association, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. He shall be ex officio member of all committees. He shall make an annual report showing the condition of the affairs of the Association and describing its activities for the preceding year.

TREASURER:- The Treasurer shall be the chief financial officer of the Association and shall have general charge of its fiscal affairs. He shall receive regular reports on the finances of the Association from all departments and bureaus thereof and shall inspect

the books and audit the accounts thereof from time to time. He shall render to the Board of Directors at their regular monthly meetings, or whenever they require, an account of his transactions as Treasurer and shall submit a report of the financial condition of the Association at its annual meeting.

SECRETARY:- The Secretary shall have charge of the general secretarial work of the Association and shall exercise such executive functions as may be assigned to him from time to time.

In the absence of any officer, or for any other reason that may be deemed sufficient, the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee may delegate such officer's powers and duties to any other officer or to any director for the time being.

44-3C-92

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:- There shall be an Executive Committee, to consist of as many members as may be determined by the Board of Directors, which shall be created and constituted in such manner as the Board may deem advisable. It shall at its discretion meet at regular periods or on notice to all by any of its members or on notice from its Secretary. It shall have authority to exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors whenever the Board be not in session.

OTHER COMMITTEES:- The Board of Directors may create such Standing or Special Committees in addition to those prescribed herein as it considers advisable to carry out any purpose connected with the work of the Association.

ARTICLE VI.

DEPARTMENTS:- There shall be a Department of Publications and Research which shall have charge of the publications of the Association including THE CRISIS and of a Bureau of Information and Research. The head of this Department shall be the Director of Publications and Research. The Board of Directors shall have power to create from time to time such other departments or bureaus as it may deem advisable to carry out the objects for which the Association was created and shall vest the heads of all departments and bureaus with such authority as may be necessary to fulfil the functions for which the same were created.

ARTICLE VII.

BRANCHES:- The Board of Directors may create branches in such places and under such conditions as it sees fit. Such branches shall be subject to the general control and supervision of this Association. This Association shall not be liable for any indebtedness or financial obligation of any kind whatsoever of any branch without the written consent of the Board of Directors of this Association first obtained in advance.

ARTICLE VIII.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS:- Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held on the first Tuesday of each month unless this be a holiday, in which event the meeting for that month shall be held on the first business day thereafter. Such meetings shall be held at the offices of the Association or such other place as the Board of Directors or Executive Committee may determine.

Six members of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business except to adjourn.

Special Meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by any officer upon the written request of any three members of the Board.

The Secretary shall give the members of the Board days' notice in writing of regular meetings and days' notice in writing of special meetings thereof.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:- A committee known as the Nominating Committee, to consist of three persons and to be appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, shall submit to the Secretary at least days prior to the annual meeting nominations for all vacancies on the Board of Directors to be filled at said meeting, which nominations shall be posted in the rooms of the Association and shall be open to inspection of the members thereof. Independent nominations may be made upon request in writing of at least fifteen members of the Association, by filing the same with the Secretary not less than

_____days before the annual meeting. The names of all persons so nominated for Directors shall be submitted to the full members of the Association at least _____days before the annual meeting. Any ballot containing the name of any person not nominated in accordance with these By-Laws shall be void.

ARTICLE IX.

ANNUAL MEETING:- The annual meeting of the Association shall be held on the day of , at such time and place as the Board of Directors may determine. The presence of fifteen full members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

SPECIAL MEETINGS:- Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time by the Board of Directors upon the written request of not less than ten members of the Association, and the object of such meeting shall be stated in the notice. No business shall be transacted at any special meeting other than that stated in the notice of such special meeting.

Notice of all meetings, regular and special, shall be sent to full members at least days prior to such meetings.

ORDER OF BUSINESS:- Unless altered or suspended at any meeting by a majority vote of the full members present, the following shall be the order of business at meetings of the Association:

Ascertainment of members present.

Reading of minutes of previous meeting.

Reports of officers.
Reports of committees.
Elections.

Unfinished business.

New business.

Rules of procedure as laid down in Cushing's Manual shall govern the Association except as otherwise provided.

ARTICLE X.

AMENDMENTS:- These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of

the Board of Directors by vote of two-thirds of the members present of the Board provided notice shall be given in writing to each member of the proposed amendment at least days prior to the meeting at which the same is to be acted upon.

These By-Laws may also be amended by a majority vote at any meeting of the Association.

In order to have any proposed amendment acted upon at any meeting of the Association, it must be approved in writing by at least twenty full members of the Association and sent to the Secretary who shall submit the same to the full members of the Association at least days before the meeting at which the same is to be acted upon.

32-239

B Y - L A W S.

ARTICLE I.

MEMBERSHIP:----Any person may become and remain a full member of this Association, with the approval of the Board of Directors, by accepting membership in writing under and in accordance with these By-Laws, and by paying annually in advance a fee of $2.00. Such fee shall entitle the member to receive the "Crisis" without further charge during the year of such membership. An appropriate certificate of membership shall be issued by the Board of Directors.

A person may become an associate member under like conditions, by paying annually in advance a fee of $1.00, but shall not be entitled thereby to receive the "Crisis".

The Board of Directors shall have the power to create such other classes of membership as it may deem desirable.

Only full members of the Association shall have the privilege of voting at the elections thereof.

ARTICLE II.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:-The control and government of the Association shall be vested in the Board of Directors, who may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the Association, except as otherwise specifically provided.

The present Directors shall continue to serve for the term for which they were elected, and thereafter, ten Directors shall be elected annually for the term of three years and until their successors are chosen. Vacancies shall be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.-The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, a First Vice-President, etc., a

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Secretary and Treasurer, and Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The officers shall be elected by ballot by the Board of Directors as soon after the annual meeting as the new Board can conveniently convene for the purpose. Each of such officers shall serve for the term of one year and until the election of his successor.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.-The President and Vice-Presidents of the Association shall perform such functions and exercise such duties as may be voted by the Board of Directors from time to time.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.-The Chairman of the Board of Directors ~~shall be the chief Executive officer of the Association and (between the meetings of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee)~~ shall have general control and supervision of the affairs of the Association, subject, however, to the right of the Board of Directors or Executive Committee to delegate any power or powers to any other officer or agent of the Association. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and shall appoint all Committees of the Association, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. He shall be ex-officio a member of all Committees. He shall make an annual report showing the condition of affairs of the Association and describing its activities for the preceding year.

TREASURER:--The Treasurer shall be the chief financial officer of the Association and shall have general charge of its fiscal affairs. He shall receive regular reports on the finances of the Association from all departments, and shall inspect the books from time to time and audit the accounts thereof. He shall render to the Board of Directors at the regular monthly meetings, or whenever they require an accounting of his transactions as Treasurer, and shall submit a report of the financial condition of the Association at its annual meeting.

SECRETARY:--The Secretary shall have charge of the gener-

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shall be assigned to him from time to time and perform such other functions as

al secretarial work of the Association, and shall, among other things, act as Secretary of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee, and shall cause all notices of the Association to be given. He shall, in addition, have general control and supervision over the work of all members of the office staff of the Association.

In the absence of any officer, or for any other reason that may be sufficient, the Board of Directors or Executive Committee may delegate his powers and duties to any other officer or to any Director for the time being.

ARTICLE IV.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS:-Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held on the day of each month at the office of the Association, or such other place as the Board of Directors or Executive Committee may determine.

----- members of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except to adjourn.

Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by any officer or upon the written request of any three members of the Board.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:-There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of as many members as may be determined by the Board of Directors, which shall be created and constituted in such manner as the Board of Directors may deem advisable. It shall, at its discretion, meet at regular periods or on notice to all by any of its members, or on notice from the Secretary. It shall have authority to exercise all the powers of the Board whenever the Board be not in session.

ARTICLE VI.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:-A Committee known as the Nominating Committee, consisting of three members to be appointed by the

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Chairman of the Board of Directors, shall submit to the Secretary at least days prior to the annual meeting nominations for all vacancies on the Board of Directors to be filled at said meeting, which nominations shall be posted in the rooms of the Association and shall be open to the inspection of the members thereof. Independent nominations may be made upon the request in writing of at least members of the Association, by filing the same with the Secretary not less than days before the annual meeting. The names of all persons so nominated for Directors shall be submitted by the Secretary to the members of the Association at least days before the annual meeting, and any ballot containing the name of any person not nominated in accordance with these By-Laws shall be void.

ARTICLE VII.

ANNUAL MEETING:-The Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held on the day of , at such time and place as the Board of Directors may determine. The presence of members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII.

SPECIAL MEETINGS:- Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time by the Board of Directors upon the written request of not less than members of the Association, and the object of such meeting shall be stated in the notice. No business shall be transacted at any special meeting other than that stated in the notice of such special meeting.

Notices of all meetings, regular or special, shall be sent at least days prior to such meeting.

Unless altered or suspended at any meeting by a majority vote of the members present, the following shall be the order of business at meetings of the Association:-

Ascertainment of members present

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Reading of Minutes of previous meeting

Reports of officers

Reports of Committees

Elections

Unfinished business

New business

Rules of Procedure as laid down in Roberts Rules of Order shall govern the Association, except as otherwise provided.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENT:- These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the Board of Directors by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided notice shallbe given in writing to each member of the Board of the proposed amendment at least ten days prior to the meeting at which the same is to be acted upon.

These By-Laws may also be amended by a majority vote at any meeting of the Association, provided notice of the proposed amendment shall have been given to the members of the Association at least days prior to such meeting.

ARTICLE X.

DEPARTMENTS:---The Board of Directors shall have power to create such Departments to carry out the purposes of the Association as it may deem wise from time to time, and shall vest the heads of such departments with such authority as may be necessary to fulfill the functions for which the same are created.

ARTICLE XI.

COMMITTEES:-The Board of Directors may create such standing or special Committees as may be desired for any purpose connected with the work of the Association.

CONSTITUTION and BY - LAWS

of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

ARTICLE I.

MEMBERSHIP:- Any person may become and remain a full member of this Association, with the consent of the Board of Directors, by accepting membership in writing under and in accordance with these By-Laws and by paying annually in advance a fee of two dollars. Such fee shall entitle the member to receive the "Crisis" without further charge during the year of such membership. Any person may become an associate member under like conditions by paying annually in advance a fee of one dollar but shall not be entitled thereby to receive the "Crisis."

The Board of Directors shall have the power to create such other classes of membership as it deems desirable and may issue appropriate certificates of membership to persons entitled thereto.

Only full members of the Association shall have the right to vote at the elections and meetings thereof.

ARTICLE II.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:- The control and government of the Association shall be vested in the Board of Directors who shall exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the Association, except as otherwise specifically provided.

The present Directors shall continue to serve for the terms for which they were elected, and thereafter ten Directors shall be elected annually by ballot by the Association for a term of three years and until their successors are chosen. Any vacancy occurring during the year shall be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION:- The officers of the Association

shall consist of a President, five Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and Chairman of the Board of Directors. The officers shall be elected by ballot by the Board of Directors as soon after the annual meeting as the new Board can conveniently convene for the purpose. Each of such officers shall serve for the term of one year and until the election of his successor. Any vacancy occurring during the year shall be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

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ARTICLE IV.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS:- The President and Vice Presidents of the Association shall perform such functions and exercise such duties as may be voted by the Board of Directors.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:- The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall, between the meetings of the Board or the Executive Committee, have general control and supervision of the Association, subject, however, to the right of the Board of Directors or Executive Committee, to delegate any power or powers to any other officer or agent of the Association. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and shall appoint all committees of the Association, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. He shall be ex officio member of all committees. He shall make an annual report showing the condition of the affairs of the Association and describing its activities for the preceding year.

TREASURER:- The Treasurer shall be the chief financial officer of the Association and shall have general charge of its fiscal affairs. He shall receive regular reports on the finances of the Association from all departments and bureaus thereof and shall inspect the books and audit the accounts thereof from time to time. He shall render to the Board of Directors at their regular monthly meetings, or whenever they require, an account of his transactions as Treasurer and shall submit a report of the financial condition of the Association at its annual meeting.

SECRETARY:- The Secretary shall have charge of the general Secretarial work of the Association and shall exercise such executive functions as may be assigned to him from time to time.

In the absence of any officer, or for any other reason that may be deemed sufficient, the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee may delegate such officer's powers and duties to any other officer or to any Director for the time being.

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ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:- There shall be an Executive Committee, to consist of as many members as may be determined by the Board of Directors, which shall be created and constituted in such manner as the Board may deem advisable. It shall at its discretion meet at regular periods or on notice to all by any of its members or on notice from its Secretary. It shall have authority to exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors whenever the Board be not in session.

OTHER COMMITTEES:- The Board of Directors may create such Standing or Special Committees in addition to those prescribed herein as it considers advisable to carry out any purpose connected with the work of the Association.

ARTICLE VI.

DEPARTMENTS:- There shall be a Department of Publications and Research which shall have charge of the publications of the Association including THE CRISIS and of a Bureau of Information and Research. The head of this Department shall be the Director of Publications and Research. The Board of Directors shall have power to create from time to time such other departments or bureaus as it may deem advisable to carry out the objects for which the Association was created and shall vest the heads of all departments and bureaus with such authority as may be necessary to fulfill the functions for which the same were created.

ARTICLE VII.

BRANCHES:- The Board of Directors may create branches in such

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placed and under such conditions as it sees fit. Such branches shall be subject to the general control and supervision of this Association. This Association shall not be liable for any indebtedness or financial obligation of any kind whatsoever of any branch without the written consent of the Board of Directors of this Association first obtained in advance.

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ARTICLE VIII.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS:- Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held on the first Tuesday of each month unless this be a holiday, in which event the meeting for that month shall be held on the first business day thereafter. Such meetings shall be held at the offices of the Association or such other place as the Board of Directors or Executive Committee may determine.

Six members of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except to adjourn.

Special Meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by any officer upon the written request of any three members of the Board.

The Secretary shall give the members of the Board 7 days' notice in writing of regular meetings and 3 days' notice in writing of special meetings thereof.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:- A committee known as the Nominating Committee, to consist of three persons and to be appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, shall submit to the Secretary at least 30 days prior to the annual meeting nominations for all vacancies on the Board of Directors to be filled at said meeting, which nominations shall be posted in the rooms of the Association and shall be open to inspection of the members thereof. Independent nominations may be made upon request in writing of at least fifteen members of the Association, by filing the same with the Secretary not less than 20 days before the annual meeting. The names of all persons so nominated for Directors shall be submitted to the full members of the Association at least 10 days before the annual meeting. Any

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ballot containing the name of any person not nominated in accordance with these By-Laws shall be void.

ARTICLE IX.

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ANNUAL MEETING:- The annual meeting of the Association shall be held on the 4th Monday of January in each year, at such time and place as the Board of Directors may determine. The presence of fifteen full members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

SPECIAL MEETINGS:- Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time by the Board of Directors upon the written request of not less than ten members of the Association, and the object of such meeting shall be stated in the notice. No business shall be transacted at any special meeting other than that stated in the notice of such special meeting.

Notice of all meetings, regular and special, shall be sent to full members at least 10 days prior to such meetings.

ORDER OF BUSINESS:- Unless altered or suspended at any meeting by a majority vote of the full members present, the following shall be the order of business at meetings of the Association:

Ascertainment of members present.
Reading of minutes of previous meeting.
Reports of officers.
Reports of committees.
Elections.
Unfinished business.
New business.

Rules of procedure as laid down in Cushing's Manual shall govern the Association except as otherwise provided.

ARTICLE X.

AMENDMENTS:- These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the Board of Directors by vote of two-thirds of the members present provided notice shall be given in writing to each member of the

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Board of the proposed amendment at least 7 days prior to the meeting at which the same is to be acted upon.

These By-Laws may also be amended by a majority vote at any meeting of the Association. In order to have any proposed amendment acted upon at any meeting of the Association, it must be approved in writing by at least twenty full members of the Association and sent to the Secretary who shall submit the same to the full members of the Association at least 10 days before the meeting at which the same is to be acted upon.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

July 7, 1914.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 7th day of July, 1914, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Mr. Studin, Dr. Jones, Miss Ovington, Dr. Du Bois, Dr. Sinclair, Dr. Brooks, Mr. Brinsmade, Miss Nerney, Mr. Todd, Mr. Villard, Miss Wald.

Regrets from Mr. Bishop, Mr. Loud, Rev. G. R. Waller.

Miss Ovington presided from 4 to 4.30; Dr. Spingarn from 4.30 to 6.

Voted to invite Mr. Todd to be present at the meeting of the Board.

Voted to omit the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.

Report of the Director of Publicity and Research, Dr. Du Bois:

Dr. Du Bois reported as follows:

Only one lecture has been delivered during the month, at Wilberforce, Ohio, 200 letters were sent to Oklahoma to secure information as to oil land heirs.

The cash income of the Crisis was the same as in May - $1617.50; the expenditures were $1649.40. The balance in the bank May 31 was $153.51, and June 30, $121.97.

The total number of copies published has been curtailed for the summer, being 33,000 for the July and 31,000 for the August editions. Business so far has kept up remarkably well and shows a slight improvement as compared with May, the sales being nearly $200 heavier. We are selling about $100 worth of books each month at a profit of $30 to $40. Advertising shows a gratifying increase of $100.

Compared with the first six months of 1913, our subscription income has been about the same. Our agents' sales have increased nearly $2000 and our advertising revenue has increased $200.

Our debt to the Association is now under $200, but we owe the printer about $800 which is an uncomfortable debt.

Voted that the report be accepted and placed on file.

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Report of the Attorney, Mr. Brinsmade:

Mr. Brinsmade reported as follows:

Nine civil rights cases have received attention during the month.

No further information can be obtained at present in regard to the executive order which it is reported requires applicants for civil service positions to file photographs with their applications.

In the case of the shooting of Alexander Thomas in New York, five affidavits were secured from witnesses to the affair and submitted to Mr. Villard with a statement of the case. Mr. Villard brought the matter to the attention of the Police Commissioner.

The Louisville segregation situation has been investigated by Mr. Brinsmade, personally. While he was there a mass meeting was held at which about $200 was collected for the purpose of retaining local counsel to fight the ordinance, and another mass meeting was arranged for July 5th at which Dr. Spingarn and Prof. Pickens spoke.

The segregation situation in Harlem has received careful attention. Lists of questions were sent to all the prominent lenders of this city, insurance companies, savings banks, etc., to ascertain the reason for their present policy of discriminating against colored people in loaning money on mortgages.

As a result of these investigations Mr. Brinsmade recommended the consideration of the establishment of a mortgage company to deal in mortgages on colored property.

On motion of Miss Nerney, voted to refer this matter to the Legal Committee with the suggestion that they confer with a committee from the Urban League and if practicable, induce the latter organization to undertake the establishment of such a mortgage company.

Mr. Brinsmade also reported briefly on two legal cases which had come to his attention in Indianapolis which he visited on his return from Louisville.

Voted that the report be accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Villard:

Mr. Villard gave a detailed statement of the Association's finances and reported that Mr. Rosenwald had written that he would renew his contribution of $1000.

Voted that the report be accepted and placed on file.

The report of Mr. Milholland, Chairman of the Federal Aid Committee, was called for, and Mr. Milholland's request that a portion of the Federal Aid Fund be sent to ex-Senator Blair to cover the expenses of a vacation was discussed. Voted to lay this and the whole question of Federal Aid on the table until Mr. Milholland could personally present these matters to the Board.

Mr. Villard called attention to the case of a colored man in Mobile, Ala., named Williams, who was sentenced to serve fifty years for stealing fifty cents. After serving twenty years of his sentence, the newspaper reports state that he was pardoned. Voted that Mr. Brinsmade take this up with the state authorities to ascertain the facts.

Report of the Chairman of the By-Laws Committee, Mr. Studin:

Mr. Studin reported that his Committee had drawn up a new form of Constitution and By-Laws for the consideration of the Board of Directors which if approved by them was to be recommended to the entire Association for adoption. Discussion. It was the sense of the meeting that the Constitution and By-Laws drawn up by the Committee be read and passed upon article by article.

ARTICLE I: MEMBERSHIP:- Any person may become and remain a full member of this Association, with the consent of the Board of Directors, by accepting membership in writing under and in accordance with these By-Laws and by paying annually in advance a fee of two dollars. Such fee shall entitle the member to receive The Crisis without further charge during the year of such membership. Any person may become an associate member under like conditions by paying annually in advance a fee of one dollar but shall not be entitled thereby to receive the Crisis.

The Board of Directors shall have the power to create such other classes of membership as it deems desirable and may issue appropriate certificates of membership to persons entitled thereto.

Only full members of the Association shall have the right to vote at the elections and meetings thereof.

After discussion it was voted that furter consideration of ARTICLE I be reserved for another meeting.

ARTICLE II: BOARD OF DIRECTORS: The control and government of the Association shall be vested in the Board of Directors who shall exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the Association, except as otherwise specifically provided.

The present Directors shall continue to serve for the terms for which they were elected, and thereafter ten Directors shall be elected annually by ballot by the Association for a term of three years and until their successors are chosen. Any vacancy occurring during the year shall be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

Voted that ARTICLE II be recommended for adoption.

ARTICLE III: OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION: The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, five Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and Chairman of the Board of Directors. The officers shall be elected by ballot by the Board of Directors as soon after the annual meeting as the new Board can conveniently convene for the purpose. Each of such officers shall serve for the term of one year and until the election of his successor. Any vacancy occurring during the year shall be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

Voted that ARTICLE III be recommended for adoption.

ARTICLE IV and ARTICLE VI were read, and after discussion, Dr. Du Bois moved that the following resolution be adopted:

Resolved that:

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE shall consist of the following officers: The Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Treasurer, the Secretary and the Director of Publication and Research.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE shall meet as often as is required and shall have general supervision over the work and finance of the ASsociation and of all departments thereof. It shall report regularly to the Board of Directors.

The TREASURER shall with the advice and co-operation of the Finance Committee raise funds for the support of the Association.

The SECRETARY shall with the advice and co-operation of the appropriate committees of the Board:

1. Keep the records of the Association
2. Act as member of the Executive Committee and secretary thereof.
3. Have charge of the Branches
4. Have charge of the annual meeting, the annual conferences and such other meetings as the Board may direct
5. Maintain and increase the membership of the Association and collect membership dues
6. Conduct a Press Bureau
7. Have charge of a Lecture Bureau
8. Collect, receive and disburse the general monies of the Association.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATION AND RESEARCH shall with the advice and co-operation of the Publication Committee of the Board:

1. Manage and edit The Crisis
2. Collect, receive and disburse the Crisis Fund and make regular reports thereof to the Treasurer
3. Edit and issue all other publications of the Association
4. Direct a Bureau of Information
5. Direct a Bureau of Research

The ATTORNEY shall with the advice and co-operation of the Legal Committee of the Board have charge of all matters relating to legal redress and legislation.

All existing committees of the Board of Directors shall be abolished.

There shall hereafter be the following standing committees of the Board:

The Executive Committee
The Committee on Branches
The Finance Committee
The Committee on Legal Redress
The Publications Committee
The Committee on Membership

Each committee shall consist of three or more persons of whom at least one shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

Seconded. Discussion.

Voted that the Resolution be amended as follows: Section 3 of the duties of the Secretary to read "Have charge of the work pertaining to Branches".

Voted that Dr. Du Bois' Resolution be adopted with the addition to it of the duties of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and of the Treasurer as defined by ARTICLE IV of the Constitution and By-Laws under consideration, as follows:

ARTICLE IV: DUTIES OF OFFICERS: The President and Vice Presidents of the Association shall perform such functions and exercise such duties as may be voted by the Board of Directors.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS: The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall, between the meetings of the Board or the Executive Committee, have general control and supervision of the Association, subject, however, to the right of the Board of Directors or Executive Committee to delegate any power or powers to any other officer or agent of the Association. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and shall appoint all committees of the Association, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. He shall be ex officio member of all committees. He shall make an annual report showing the condition of the affairs of the Association and describing its activities for the preceding year.

TREASURER: - The Treasurer shall be the chief financial officer of the Association and shall have general charge of its fiscal affairs. He shall receive regular reports on the finances of the Association from all departments and bureaus thereof and shall inspect the books and audit the accounts thereof from time to time. He shall render to the Board of Directors at their regular monthly meetings, or whenever they require, an account of his transactions as Treasurer and shall submit a report of the financial condition of the Association at its annual meeting.

Voted that the Chairman reappoint the former committees on Branches and The Crisis and the work of the branches, temporarily.

Motion made by Mr. Villard that Dr. F. N. Cardozo of Baltimore be elected a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Elbridge L. Adams of New York, resigned. Seconded and voted.

Voted that the proposed revision of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association as submitted to the Board be sent with a copy of the old Constitution and By-Laws to the members of the Board for consideration at their next meeting.

Amendment accepted that this matter be considered at the September meeting. Voted.

Report of the Chairman of the Committee on Juvenile Courts, Dr. Du Bois: Dr. Du Bois reported progress and requested the Chair to ask Miss Nerney, a member of the Committee, to make a more detailed report.

Report of the Secretary, Miss Nerney:

Miss Nerney reported 4300 members and 32 branches, with applications for new branches from Alton, Ill., and Newark, N. J. Voted that the matter of chartering the Alton and Newark branches be referred to the Branch Committee with power.

Miss Nerney stated that the Association had been requested by the Urban League to cooperate with that organization in arousing the

sentiment of the colored people in Richmond and Louisville to fight the local segregation ordinances. As this fitted in with the Association's plan to make a survey of the segregation situation in the entire country, Miss Nerney went to Richmond and Mr. Brinsmade to Louisville. The Richmond cases are awaiting a decision from Judge Wells in the Hustings Court. Until this decision is given it seems unwise to hold a mass meeting in Richmond owing to a rather peculiar local situation. The matter will be pushed in the Fall.

The Secretary visited Virginia Union University and found an enthusiastic chapter of students most anxious to work with the Association.

In Washington the Secretary visited the Children's Bureau and received assurances that the Bureau would do everything possible to investigate the case of Sarah Rector, the little Oklahoma colored girl who is reported to have inherited great wealth in oil lands out of which she is being defrauded by her white guardians.

The Secretary reported on the following branches:

WASHINGTON: As soon as Mr. Grimke heard of the discharge of the colored clerks as a result of the abolishment of the U Street Sub Station Post Office, he took the matter up with higher authorities and succeeded in getting three of these clerks reinstated with permanent appointments.

A young colored girl who stood head on a clerk's list in competitive examination was recently summoned from Chicago to Washington to take a position in the Map Division which required a knowledge of map drawing. The girl was given a fair trial but could not do this work since she had not been trained for it. There was no opening in her own field, that of clerical work, for which she had qualified. She was, therefore, told that there was no work for her. Mr. Grimke took the matter up with the Department and after being convinced that this was not a case of color discrimination, succeeded in having the girl appointed as a clerk for a long enough time to enable her to make her traveling expenses. He also received assurance from the head of the Department that the girl should have the next opening on the clerical list.

The BALTIMORE BRANCH reports a victory in that the indictment against James Jenkins for violating the separate car law by refusing to take a Jim Crow seat in one of the cars of the Washington, Baltimore & Indianapolis Railway was quashed by Judge Elliott of the Criminal Court. Mr. McGuinn and Mr. Hawkins represented the local branch.

The entertainment given by the INDIANAPOLIS BRANCH in April which netted the Association $75 has not been previously reported to the Board.

The KANSAS CITY BRANCH has reorganized its work with encouraging results. Their Publicity Committee sent out during June 480 letters and notices. The Legal Redress Committee has been defending a colored man named Bonner who is being held on a murder charge. In spite of hard work the Branch lost its appeal to the Supreme Court. The Social Service Committee of this Branch is giving attention to the matter of discrimination against colored people in public parks and is able to report a successful fight in securing for colored people Garrison Square. This was built as a social center for Negroes and was about

to be given to Italians when the Branch took the matter up and succeeded in getting the decision reversed.

The balance of the time of the Secretary during the month has been spent in revising the Constitution and By-Laws of Branches, arranging for the Louisville meeting, and securing publicity for the same, arrainging a meeting for Miss Ovington in East Orange and a meeting in connection with the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs at which Miss Brown and Miss Nerney spoke.

Letters of protest have been written to a New York publication known as The Indicator, which advocated Jim Crow cars for New York, and to the Y. M. C. A. of Detroit, which is trying to segregate its colored members.

Considerable time has been spent in investigating the relation of the colored child to the Juvenile Court, To save the time of the Board no report will be made until its next meeting.

Voted that the report be accepted and placed on file.

Miss Ovington reported briefly on the Sagamore Sociological Conference, which she had been invited to attend as a representative of the Association. She said that the Conference was with the Association in its position and that the Association had many friends in its membership.

Report accepted.

Report of the Chairman of the Board, Dr. Spingarn, on the recent meeting in Louisville: Dr. Spingarn reported a most enthusiastic and successful meeting at which he and Mr. Pickens spoke. The colored people are thoroughly organized as a Branch of the Association to fight segregation. The meeting received wide publicity, especially in Louisville papers which carried the matter on their front pages. Some prominent white people attended the meeting, one, the President of the Louisville Federationof Women's Clubs, expressed her sympathy with the colored people in their fight.

Report accepted.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chairman, Board of Directors.

Secretary.

July 7, 1914

RESOLVED -

(a) That the Executive Committee constituted by vote of the Board on July 7, 1914, be and it hereby is discontinued and abolished;

(b) and that Article IV, Section 2, of the proposed Constitution be amended to and By-Laws of the Association shall read as follows: hereafter

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:- (The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall, between meetings of the Board have general control and supervision of the Association with full authority over all officials and employees of the Association.) He shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and shall appoint all committees of the Association subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. He shall be ex officio member of all committees. He shall make an annual report showing the condition of the affairs of the Association and describing its activities for the preceding year.

(c) That Article V of the proposed Constitution and By-Laws shall read as follows:

~~(SECTION I OMITTED)~~

The Board of Directors may create such standing or special committees in addition to those prescribed herein as it considers advisable to carry out any purposes connected with the work of the Association.

(d) That Article VI shall be amended to read as follows:

DEPARTMENTS:- There shall be a Department of Publications and Research which shall have charge of the publications of the Association including the Crisis, and of a Bureau of Information and Research. The head of this Department shall be the Director of Publications and Research. The Board of Directors shall have power to create from time to time such other departments or bureaus as it may deem advisable to carry out the objects for which the Association was created. ~~(REMAINDER OMITTED)~~

(e) That Article VIII, Section 2, shall read as follows:

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:- A committee known as a Nominating Committee, to consist of three persons and to be appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, shall submit to the Secretary at least(sixty (60)) days prior to the annual meeting nominations for all vacancies on the Board of Directors to be filled at said meeting, which nominations shall be posted in the rooms of the Association and shall be open to inspection of the members thereof. Independent nominations may be made upon request in writing of at least fifteen (15) members of the Association by filing the same with the Secretary not less than(sixty (60)) days before the annual meeting. (The names of all persons so nominated for Directors shall be published in the Crisis, the official organ of the Association, at least (thirty (30)) days before the annual meeting.) Any ballot containing the name of any person not nominated in accordance with these By-Laws shall be void.

That Article VIII, Section 1, be amended by striking out the words "executive committee." For amended

That Article IX, Section 2, be amended to read:

SPECIAL MEETINGS:- Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time by the Board of Directors, upon a written request of not less than ten members of the Association, and the object of such meeting shall be stated in the notice. No business shall be transacted at any special meeting other than that stated in the notice of such special meeting. Tabled

Notice of all meetings regular and special, shall be sent to members (or shall be published in the Crisis) ten days prior to such meetings.

That Article X shall read as follows:

AMENDMENTS:- These By-laws may be amended at any meeting of the Board of Directors, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided notice shall be given in writing to each member of the Board of the proposed amendment, at least seven days prior to the meeting at which the same is to be acted upon. Tabled

These By-laws may also be amended by a majority vote at any meeting of the Association. In order to have any proposed amendment acted upon at any meeting of the Association, it must be approved in writing by at least twenty members of the Association and sent to the Secretary, who shall submit the same to the members of the Association (or publish them in the Crisis) at least ten days before the meeting at which the same is to be acted upon.

New matter in curves

93
TELEPHONE 925 CHELSEA
Intended for Negro Race
P "O wad some power the giftie gi'e us
To see oursel's as ithers see us."
HENRY ROMEIKE, Inc.
106-110 Seventh Ave., N. Y. City
CABLE ADDRESS: "ROMEIKE" NEW YORK
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The First Established and Most Complete Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World
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DR. SPINGARN

Est

TO THE EDITOR: The brief account in THE SURVEY for May 30 of the meeting held by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Avery Chapel in Memphis during the sessions of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, is so incomplete that it makes it possible to misunderstand entirely the real spirit of that meeting and the motive of at least one of its speakers, our chairman, Dr. Spingarn.

Dr. Spingarn did not say at Memphis what he has been quoted as saying. At his request an account of the meeting was written in our New York office and released to the press. Since Dr. Spingarn had not prepared a speech, and sent with his request from Memphis no notion of what he would say, some impressions of conversation with him were incorporated in the article by its author.

Dr. Spingarn did not go to Memphis to raise the red flag. It was far from his purpose and from that of our other representatives there to attack any individuals or organizations. They went, as they printed in the announcement of their meeting, to speak out "to all who love the truth and dare to hear it." Their object was neither to offend nor conciliate but to arouse and to encourage,—more especially to arouse and to encourage the radical South, white and black, in the same spirit so eloquently expressed by Mr. Villard in his widely quoted address at our recent conference in Baltimore, when in commenting on our choice of a southern city, he characterized such reactionaries as Blease and Vardaman as traitors to the South and said that the bearers of its new message, the message of the "Human Way," would never have opportunity to come to their fullest expression if an organization like ours was afraid to preach its propaganda where it was most needed.

In justice to Dr. Spingarn and to our association, I should appreciate your printing this letter.

MAY CHILDS NERNEY.

[Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.]
New York.

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

National President: MR. MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston.
Vice-Presidents: REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York.
MR. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York.
MR. ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ, Washington.
REV. GARNETT R. WALLER, Baltimore.
MISS MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Brooklyn.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: DR. JOEL E. SPINGARN, New York.
Director of Publicity and Research: DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, New York.
Treasurer: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
Attorney: MR. CHAPIN BRINSMADE, New York.
Secretary: MISS MAY CHILDS NERNEY, New York.

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Mr. Wilson M. Powell, Jr., New York.
Mr. Charles Edward Russell, New York.
Mr. Walter E. Sachs, New York.
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia.
Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, New York.
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York.
Mr. John G. Underhill, New York.
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Baltimore.
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.

1162/23

July 17, 1914

TO MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Will you kindly send suggestions and criticisms of the enclosed Constitution and By-Laws for BRANCHES to this office in writing by Wednesday, July 22. The Executive Committee will meet on that date and desires to consider all these suggestions then, in order to present them to the Board at its next meeting, August 4th, in such form as will expedite business.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the Association will be considered at the September meeting of the Board. Kindly send suggestions and criticisms of this Constitution in writing as early as possible.

Sincerely,

May Childs Nerney
SECRETARY

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVE.

1/62/62

July 18, 1914.

My dear Doctor Spingarn:

There seems to have been some misunderstanding about the calling together of the By-Laws Committee. I understood that you were going to ask Miss Nerney to send out the notices. Miss Nerney did not understand about it and has not sent out the notices. On the other hand, she has been writing you about the Executive Committee and fears that perhaps you have misunderstood that as the By-Laws Committee. I am very sorry indeed.

I do not want to make any move myself in the matter lest I should be misunderstood but I do very much want the matter settled to the satisfaction of all and particularly to your satisfaction. I had, as I see now, wrongly assumed that through Mr. Studin you knew of the deliberations of the Committee. As it is, I sincerely trust that you will have the Committee and Miss Nerney meet and will come to such conclusions as are satisfactory. I shall be in the West until probably August eighth.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Joel E. Spingarn.

Amenia, New York.

August 1914

How the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Began

By

MARY WHITE OVINGTON

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

MARY DUNLOP MACLEAN MEMORIAL FUND
Publication No. 2

HOW THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE BEGAN

By Mary White Ovington

THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is five years old—old enough, it is believed, to have a history; and I, who am perhaps its first member, have been chosen as the person to recite it. As its work since 1910 has been set forth in its annual reports, I shall make it my task to show how it came into existence and to tell of its first months of work.

In the summer of 1908, the country was shocked by the account of the race riots at Springfield, Illinois. Here, in the home of Abraham Lincoln, a mob, containing many of the town's "best citizens," raged for two days, killed and wounded scores of Negroes, and drove thousands from the city. Articles on the subject appeared in newspapers and magazines. Among them was one in the *Independent* of September 3d, by William English Walling, entitled "Race War in the North." After describing the atrocities committed against the colored people, Mr. Walling declared:

"Either the spirit of the abolitionists, of Lincoln and of Lovejoy must be revived and we must come to treat the Negro on a plane of absolute political and social equality, or Vardaman and Tillman will soon have transferred the race war to the North." And he ended with these words, "Yet who realizes the seriousness of the situation, and what large and powerful body of citizens is ready to come to their aid?"

It so happened that one of Mr. Walling's readers accepted his question and answered it. For four years I had been studying the status of the Negro in New York. I had investigated his housing conditions, his health, his opportunities for work. I had spent many months in the South, and at the time of Mr. Walling's article, I was living in a New York Negro tenement on a Negro street. And my investigations and my surroundings led me to believe with the writer of the article that "the spirit of the abolitionists must be revived."

So I wrote to Mr. Walling, and after some time, for he was in the West, we met in New York in the first week of the year 1909. With us was Dr. Henry Moskowitz, now prominent in the administration of John Purroy Mitchell, Mayor of New York. It was then that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was born.

It was born in a little room of a New York apartment. It is to be regretted that there are no minutes of the first meeting, for they would make interesting if unparliamentary reading. Mr. Walling had spent some years in Russia where his wife, working in the cause of the revolutionists, had suffered imprisonment; and he expressed his belief that the Negro was treated with greater inhumanity in the United States than the Jew was treated in Russia. As Mr. Walling is a Southerner we listened with conviction. I knew something of the Negro's difficulty in securing decent employment in the North and of the insolent treatment awarded him at Northern hotels and restaurants, and I voiced my protest. Dr. Moskowitz, with his broad knowledge of conditions among New York's helpless immigrants, aided us in properly interpreting our facts. And so we talked and talked, voicing our indignation.

Of course, we wanted to do something at once that should move the country. It was January. Why not choose Lincoln's birthday, February 12, to open our campaign? We decided, therefore, that a wise immediate action would be the issuing on Lincoln's birthday of a call for a national conference on the Negro question. At this conference we might discover the beginnings, at least, of that "large and powerful body of citizens" of which Mr. Walling had written.

And so the meeting adjourned. Something definite was determined upon, and our next step was to call others into our councils. We at once turned to Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, president of the N. Y. Evening Post Company. He received our suggestions with enthusiasm, and aided us in securing the cooperation of able and representative men and women. It was he who drafted the Lincoln's birthday call and helped to give it wide publicity. I give the Call in its entirety with the signatures since it expresses, I think, better than anything else we have published, the spirit of those who are active in the Association's cause.

"The celebration of the Centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, widespread and

grateful as it may be, will fail to justify itself if it takes no note of and makes no recognition of the colored men and women for whom the great Emancipator labored to assure freedom. Besides a day of rejoicing, Lincoln's birthday in 1909 should be one of taking stock of the nation's progress since 1865.

"How far has it lived up to the obligations imposed upon it by the Emancipation Proclamation? How far has it gone in assuring to each and every citizen, irrespective of color, the equality of opportunity and equality before the law, which underlie our American institutions and are guaranteed by the Constitution?

"If Mr. Lincoln could revisit this country in the flesh, he would be disheartened and discouraged. He would learn that on January 1, 1909, Georgia had rounded out a new confederacy by disfranchising the Negro, after the manner of all the other Southern States. He would learn that the Supreme Court of the United States, supposedly a bulwark of American liberties, had refused every opportunity to pass squarely upon this disfranchisement of millions, by laws avowedly discriminatory and openly enforced in such manner that the white men may vote and black men be without a vote in their government; he would discover, therefore, that taxation without representation is the lot of millions of wealth-producing American citizens, in whose hands rests the economic progress and welfare of an entire section of the country.

"He would learn that the Supreme Court, according to the official statement of one of its own judges in the Berea College case, has laid down the principle that if an individual State chooses, it may 'make it a crime for white and colored persons to frequent the same market place at the same time, or appear in an assemblage of citizens convened to consider questions of a public or political nature in which all citizens, without regard to race, are equally interested.'

"In many states Lincoln would find justice enforced, if at all, by judges elected by one element in a community to pass upon the liberties and lives of another. He would see the black men and women, for whose freedom a hundred thousand of soldiers gave their lives, set apart in trains, in which they pay first-class fares for third-class service, and segregated in railway stations and in places of entertainment; he would observe that State after State declines to do its elementary duty in preparing the Negro through education for the best exercise of citizenship.

"Added to this, the spread of lawless attacks upon the Negro, North, South, and West—even in the Springfield made famous by Lincoln—often accompanied by revolting brutalities, sparing neither sex nor age nor youth, could but shock the author of the sentiment that 'government of the people, by the people, for the people; shall not perish from the earth.'

"Silence under these conditions means tacit approval. The indifference of the North is already responsible for more than one assault upon democracy, and every such attack reacts as unfavorably upon whites as upon blacks. Discrimination once permitted cannot be bridled; recent history in the South shows that in forging chains for the Negroes the white voters are forging chains for themselves. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand'; this government cannot exist half-slave and half-free any better today than it could in 1861.

"Hence we call upon all the believers in democracy to join in a national conference for the discussion of present evils, the voicing of protests, and the renewal of the struggle for civil and political liberty."

This call was signed by: Jane Addams, Chicago; Samuel Bowles (Springfield *Republican*); Prof. W. L. Bulkley, New York; Harriet Stanton Blatch, New York; Ida Wells Barnett, Chicago; E. H. Clement, Boston; Kate H. Claghorn, New York; Prof. John Dewey, New York; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta; Mary E. Dreier, Brooklyn; Dr. John L. Elliott, New York; Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Boston; Rev. Francis J. Grimké, Washington, D. C.; William Dean Howells, New York; Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago; Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York; Prof. Thomas C. Hall, New York; Hamilton Holt, New York; Florence Kelley, New York; Rev. Frederick Lynch, New York; Helen Marot, New York; John E. Milholland, New York; Mary E. McDowell, Chicago; Prof. J. G. Merrill, Connecticut; Dr. Henry Moskowitz, New York; Leonora O'Reilly, New York; Mary W. Ovington, New York; Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, New York; Louis F. Post, Chicago; Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, New York; Dr. Jane Robbins, New York; Charles Edward Russell, New York; Joseph Smith, Boston; An-

na Garlin Spencer, New York; William M. Salter, Chicago; J. G. Phelps Stokes, New York; Judge Wendell Stafford, Washington; Helen Stokes, Boston; Lincoln Steffens, Boston; President C. F. Thwing, Western Reserve University; Prof. W. I. Thomas, Chicago; Oswald Garrison Villard, New York *Evening Post*; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York; Bishop Alexander Walters, New York; Dr. William H. Ward, New York; Horace White, New York; William English Walling, New York; Lillian D. Wald, New York; Dr. J. Milton Waldron, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Rodman Wharton, Philadelphia; Susan P. Wharton, Philadelphia; President Mary E. Woolley, Mt. Holyoke College; Prof. Charles Zueblin, Boston.

It was thus decided that we should hold a conference, and the next two months were busily spent arranging for it. Among the men and women who attended those first committee meetings were, Bishop Alexander Walters, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, Mr. Alexander Irvine, Dr. Owen M. Waller, Mr. Gaylord S. White, Miss Madeline Z. Doty, Miss Isabel Eaton, besides many of the New York signers of the Call. It was agreed that the conference should be by invitation only, with the one open meeting at Cooper Union. Over a thousand people were invited, the Charity Organization Hall was secured, and, on the evening of May 30th, the conference opened with an informal reception at the Henry Street Settlement, given by Miss Lillian D. Wald, one of the Association's first and oldest friends. The next morning our deliberations began.

We have had five conferences since 1909, but I doubt whether any have been so full of a questioning surprise, amounting swiftly to enthusiasm, on the part of the white people in attendance. These men and women, engaged in religious, social and educational work, for the first time met the Negro who demands, not a pittance, but his full rights in the commonwealth. They received a stimulating shock and one which they enjoyed. They did not want to leave the meetings. We conferred all the time, formally and informally, and the Association gained in those days many of the earnest and uncompromising men and women who have since worked unfalteringly in its cause. Mr. William Hayes Ward, senior editor of the *Independent,* opened the conference, and Mr. Charles Edward Russell, always the friend of those who struggle for opportunity, presided at the stormy session at the close. The full proceedings have been published by the Association.

Out of this conference we formed a committee of forty and secured the services of Miss Frances Blascoer, as secretary. We were greatly hampered by lack of funds. Important national work would present itself which we were unable to handle. But our secretary was an excellent organizer, and at the end of a year we had held four mass meetings, had distributed thousands of pamphlets, and numbered our membership in the hundreds. In May, 1910, we held our second conference in New York, and again our meetings were attended by earnest, interested people. It was then that we organized a permanent body to be known as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Its officers were:

National President, Moorfield Storey, Boston; Chairman of the Executive Committee, William English Walling; Treasurer, John E. Milholland; Disbursing Treasurer, Oswald Garrison Villard; Executive Secretary, Frances Blascoer; Director of Publicity and Research, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

The securing of a sufficient financial support to warrant our calling Dr. DuBois from Atlanta University to an executive office in the Association was the most important work of the second conference.

When Dr. DuBois came to us we were brought closely in touch with an organization of colored people formed in 1905 at Niagara and known as the Niagara Movement. This organization had held important conferences at Niagara, Harpers Ferry, and Boston, and had attempted a work of legal redress along very much the lines upon which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was working. Its platform, as presented in a statement in 1905, ran as follows:

Freedom of speech and criticism.

An unfettered and unsubsidized press.

Manhood suffrage.

The abolition of all caste distinctions based simply on race and color.

The recognition of the principle of human brotherhood as a practical present creed.

The recognition of the highest and best training as the monoply of no class or race.

A belief in the dignity of labor.

United effort to realize these ideals under wise and courageous leadership.

In 1910 it had conducted important civil right's cases and had in its membership some of the ablest colored lawyers in the country, with Mr. W. Ashbie Hawkins, who has since worked with our Association on the Baltimore Segregation acts, as its treasurer.

The Niagara Movement, hampered as it was by lack of funds and by a membership confined to one race only, continued to push slowly on, but when the larger possibilities of this new Association were clear, the members of the Niagara Movement were advised to join, as the platforms were practically identical. Many of the most prominent members of the Niagara Movement thus brought their energy and ability into the service of the Association, and eight are now serving on its Board of Directors.

Our history, after 1910, may be read in our annual reports, and in the numbers of THE CRISIS. We opened two offices in the *Evening Post* Building. With Dr. DuBois came Mr. Frank M. Turner, a Wilberforce graduate, who has shown great efficiency in handling our books. In November of 1910 appeared the first number of THE CRISIS, with Dr. Dubois as editor, and Mary Dunlop Maclean, whose death has been the greatest loss the Association has known, as managing editor. Our propaganda work was put on a national footing, our legal work was well under way, and we are, in truth, a National Association, pledged to a nation-wide work for justice to the Negro race.

As I look back over the past five busy years, I see that we have surmounted many difficulties. We have had to encounter the malicious perversion of our motives by those not in agreement with us, and to defend ourselves against their insincere attacks. We have also been obliged to reaffirm the integrity of our motives to those sincere critics who doubt that a democratic organization of white and colored people is possible. We have had to insist, sometimes to our most ardent enthusiasts, that we demand not faith alone, but works. But throughout our five years we have steadily gained in efficiency, in power, and in national repute.

At our last annual meeting the Chairman of the Board was able to say: "We have more than doubled our membership during the past year, having twenty-four branches and 3,000 members, as against eleven branches and 1,100 members last year. To the Secretary I shall leave the duty of reporting in fuller detail upon our organization, but I must add that at headquarters here at New York we have a staff of fourteen employees. Of these the National Association, as contrasted with THE CRISIS, our magazine, carries its own staff of five—the Secretary, the Attorney, two stenographers and one clerk."

Each year brings us many important questions, and each year we try to give them our wisest, most thoughtful decisions. We are striving to secure the constitutional rights of the colored people, to win "Jim Crow" cases, segregation cases, disfranchisement cases. This brings us in close relation with the courts, the most conservative institution in our commonwealth. At the same time we stand on the audaciously radical platform of the abolition of all caste. Shall we always be the voice of the prophet on the housetop, telling the nation of its sins, or shall we endeavor to practice diplomacy, even in the midst of our agitation? This is a question that may never be satisfactorily answered; but it is interesting to note that the colored people have come to us with their warmest allegiance in proportion to the constructive work we have been able to do. As one of their distinguished scholars wrote me at the close of the Association's first conference:

"I trust that the conference will result in real work, I am beginning to feel that too much time is wasted in talk which issues in no definite action or plan of action. There is an immense amount of work to be done in many lines, and when I say work I do not exclude agitation which is in itself a real work, but needs to be organized just as any successful work needs organization."

I remember the afternoon that THE CRISIS received its name. We were sitting around the conventional table that seems a necessary adjunct to every Board, and were having an informal talk regarding the new magazine. We touched the subject of poetry.

"There is a poem of Lowell's," I said, "that means more to me to-day than any other poem in the world—'The Present Crisis.'"

Mr. Walling looked up. "The Crisis," he said. "There is the name for your magazine, THE CRISIS."

And if we had a creed to which our members, black and white, our branches North and South and East and West, our college societies, our children circles, should all subscribe, it should be the lines of Lowell's noble verse, lines that are as true to-day as when they were written seventy years ago:

32-38-103

"Once to every man and nation comes the
moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood for
the good or evil side;
Some Great cause, God's new Messiah,
offering each the bloom or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the
sheep upon the right,
And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that
darkness and that light.

"Then to side with truth is noble when we
share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and
'tis prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses, while
the coward stands aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord
is crucified,
And the multitude make virtue of the faith
they had denied."

Reprinted from THE CRISIS for August, 1914

have been investigated.

Complaints of four cases of discrimination have been investigated. The proprietors of an apartment house refused to allow a dressmaker to use the front elevator because she was colored. Since the owner of the apartment to which she was going protested, the matter is being taken up with him.

Steps have been taken to procure a conference with Mr. Brandeis in order that he may induce the Interstate Commerce Commission to undertake an investigation of the Jim Crow situation.

An attempt has been made to get information with reference to four lynchings, one in South Carolina and three in Mississippi, which occurred during the month. Two shooting affairs in Mississippi were investigated by letter and also the burning of a colored man by two white men in Maryland, which was referred to the Baltimore Branch.

The threatened passage of a segregation ordinance in Birmingham, Ala., was taken up by letter with a correspondent there and it was ascertained that the matter has been postponed pending the decision of the Baltimore and Louisville cases.

Complaints of residents of Cape May, N. J., of the exclusion of colored people from the beach were personally investigated on the ground, and a memorandum covering the matter has been furnished the people of Cape May. While in Cape May I called on the Mayor and obtained a statement of his position in the matter.

30-27-10

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Villard:

Mr. Villard gave a detailed statement of the Association's finances. He stated that he had wired Mrs. Blaine requesting a renewal of her subscription.

Voted that the report be accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Chairman of the By-Laws Committee, Mr. Studin:

Mr. Studin reported on the proposed Constitution and By-Laws for Branches.

Motion by Mr. Studin that the proposed Constitution and By-Laws as drawn up by his Committee be accepted as the authorized Constitution and By-Laws for the branches. Motion seconded and carried.

Motion made by Miss Ovington that the former Legal Redress Committee be reappointed temporarily. Seconded and carried.

The Chairman reported a suggestion from the Northern California Branch that in connection with the San Francisco Exposition the National Association organize an Inter-racial Congress. Discussion.

Informal discussion of various matters.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn

Chairman.

Alexander Brudno

Temporary Sec

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

September 1, 1914.

1/6/11

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Room 518, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 1st day of September, 1914, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Miss Ovington, Dr. Du Bois, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Jones, Mr. Studin, Dr. Bishop, Mr. Brinsmade, Miss Nerney.

Dr. Spingarn presided.

Regrets from Mr. Loud, Mr. Villard, Dr. Holmes.

Voted to omit the reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

Voted to approve the minutes of the last meeting.

Voted to adjourn the meeting to Room 521.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research, Dr. Du Bois:

Dr. Du Bois reported that the Crisis had not experienced the usual summer "slump," and that the income for the last three months had exceeded $1600 each month. Its present indebtedness was reported as $1267.15.

The name "Crisis Publishing Company," which the Crisis has used for its book and mail order business, is illegal in New York State since the corporation had not been actually formed. Its use has been discontinued.

Dr. Du Bois lectured at Wilberforce and Greenau, Me., and attended the sessions of the National Association of Colored Women. He has made a study of the occupation statistics of the colored people just issued and has it ready for publication. The publication of a new book on Negro Masonry by Mr. G. W. Crawford has been undertaken.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Secretary, Miss Nerney:

Miss Nerney reported 200 new members for July and August and a number of renewals, including the contribution of $1000 from Mrs. Blaine.

Constitutions of the following new branches which had been referred to the Branch Committee, have been approved: Los Angeles, Cal., Alton, Ill., and Portland, Ore.

The Chicago Branch reports a bazaar to raise money to establish permanent headquarters, Mr. Rosenwald offering one dollar for every two raised by the Branch for this purpose.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

October 6, 1914.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 6th day of October, 1914, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Mr. Villard, Dr. Jones, Dr. Brooks, Mrs. Kelley, Miss Ovington, Mr. Russell, Mr. Kennaday, Miss Wald, Mrs. Morgenthau, Dr. Sinclair, Dr. Du Bois, Miss Nerney.

Regrets from Mr. Spingarn, Mr. Studin, Mr. Walling, Mr. Milholland.

Mr. Villard presided from 4 to 5; Mr. Russell from 5 to 6.

Voted to approve the minutes of the last meeting.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research, Dr. Du Bois:
Dr. Du Bois reported as follows:
The month of September has proven as usual the worst of the year, the cash income of the Crisis falling under $1400. There is, however, good reason to expect the usual increase in the Fall trade, and in anticipation of this the October edition was 33,000 copies.
Every effort is being made to curtail expenses and an organized effort for new agents and subscribers has been begun. From these economies and efforts we hope to be able to pay from $50 to $75 on the editor's salary besides paying something on our back debt. Without financial aid in the shape of a one or two year's loan we cannot hope to do more than this.
Two magazine articles have been prepared. One lecture has been delivered in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and a few members of our organization in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago were visited.
Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Secretary, Miss Nerney:
Miss Nerney reported as follows:
The National Association of Colored Women's Clubs in session at Winberforce, O., voted $50 as a contribution to our work.. At the meeting of the Northeastern Federation in New Bedford where a representative of the Association spoke, several memberships were secured and a collection taken for the renewal of the contribution of the Northeastern Federation to the work of this Association.
MEETINGS: Miss Kathryn M. Johnson has been conducting a series of meetings in New York churches followed by a house-to-house canvas for members. She has secured about twenty-five memberships in addition to subscriptions for the Crisis.

Meetings are announced for the month of October and early in November at Newark, Providence, Orange and Trenton, with Mr. Villard, Mrs. Butler Wilson, Mr. Arthur Spingarn, Mr. Studin and others as speakers.

BRANCHES: At the Chicago Tent Festival, which was a great success, about $600 was cleared. Practically every colored organization in the city took part, and all the prominent colored artists donated their services.

Baltimore and Minneapolis report entertainments planned for October and November for the benefit of the Association.

The Philadelphia Branch reported the case of a colored woman whose house was bombarded when she moved into a white neighborhood. The officers of the Branch appealed to the Director of Public Safety who placed a patrol about the house. No further difficulty has been reported.

The Shreveport Branch has held its first [redacted] meeting with Prof. William Pickens as the chief speaker. After the meeting an appeal signed by the officers of the Branch was sent to the Governor to protest against the lynchings in that state, seven in one week, none of which has been investigated.

The Portland and Seattle Branches report enthusiastic meetings. At the latter Mayor Gill and Senator Jones made addresses.

The Tacoma Branch held Coleridge Taylor memorial exercises in one of the largest white churches in the city. On Labor Day the Branch gave a picnic in which the Seattle Branch cooperated.

DISCRIMINATION: The Association was appealed to in regard to the case of Miss Adelaide Cook, a young colored girl, who recently matriculated at Cornell University. Correspondence with the President and professors indicates that Cornell will not countenance segregation in Sage Hall or anywhere in the University.

OFFICE: During the month over 1600 letters and 5,000 pieces of second class mail have been sent out. The response to appeals for contributions and memberships is encouraging. Much time has been consumed in trying to arrange for an entertainment in January in New York for the benefit of the Association and in collecting data for two articles, one of which will be published in the Survey for October 17; also in an attempt to arouse interest in having the Races Congress which was announced for Paris in 1915 transferred to New York.

To define the probable attitude of the next Congress on the race question, questionnaires are being sent by the Association to all candidates in the Republican, Democratic and Progressive Parties asking them their position on Lynching, Segregation, Reduction of Representation, Anti-intermarriage laws, etc. Over 1400 circulars will be sent.

The most important piece of work undertaken during the month has been the attempt to put the Interstate Commerce Commission on record as to their attitude on the Jim Crow Car situation in the South. Mr. Brandeis has advised the Association to petition the Commission for relief, citing definite cases. The Attorney of the Association is now collecting data for that purpose.

The resignations of Mr. Walter E. Sachs and Mr. Wilson M. Powell, Jr., were presented.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Voted to accept the resignations of Mr. Sachs and Mr. Powell with regret.

Voted that the Chairman appoint a nominating committee of three to bring in nominations for vacancies on the Board.

Voted to approve the suggestion of the Minneapolis Branch that the Association designate the Sunday immediately following Christmas as a day on which pastors of all churches, white and colored, be asked to preach a sermon on Racial Justice.

1/5/39

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Villard:

Mr. Villard supplemented his report by an appeal to the members of the Board to make a personal effort to meet the present indebtedness of $850, and also stated the recommendations of the Executive Committee for retrenchment as follows:

1. Dispensing with the services of a paid attorney.
2. Dispensing with the services of a legislative agent.
3. Laying off two clerks, Miss Hill and Miss Brown.
4. Reducing the Association's investment in the Crisis by requesting the latter to carry all of Miss Allison's salary and $100 of Dr. Du Bois'.
5. That the Association should for the present give up any attempt to hold meetings in New York involving expenditure, except the annual meeting in January, and also, if necessary, to give up the annual conference which means an annual outlay of $500.
6. To give up the present plan for circularizing several thousand people for membership which under present financial conditions would be unlikely to bring sufficient results to cover the expense of sending out letters.

It was estimated that this retrenchment would reduce the expenses of the Association for the next six months to $3487. The income for the same period under normal conditions is estimated at $4530, not including the contributions which may come from branches. An allowance of over $600 has thus been made for a probable falling off in memberships.

During the discussion which followed the following members agreed to try to raise $50 each by October 15; Miss Wald, Mrs. Morgenthau, Miss Ovington, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Sinclair and Mr. Russell.

Voted that a letter signed by the Treasurer be sent to all members of the Board not present telling of this action and asking them to cooperate.

Voted that the Treasurer's report be accepted and placed on file.

RESOLUTION offered by Mr. Kennaday that the Board record their appreciation for Mr. Brinsmade's services and the spirit he has shown in the work, and that they accept his resignation with regret.

Report of the Attorney, Mr. Brinsmade:

In Mr. Brinsmade's absence in Washington on the Jim Crow Interstate Commerce Commission matter, Miss Nerney reported as follows:

The Association lost the case of Johnson v. Steiner and Hermann, Inc., Three witnesses, including the plaintiff, told straight stories of the occurrence. The defendants produced only one witness, a waiter who spoke little English, and a colored woman who testified that she had been served at Defendant's restaurant.

Lawson v. Friedman, a restaurant discrimination case, will come on for trial October 15.

Other civil rights cases reported to the Association have been

investigated and found not to come within the Civil Rights Act.

An appeal for advice and assistance from Prof. Lawrence Smith of Chicago who represents persons of Negro descent who claim to be members of certain Indian tribes and to be entitled to shares in property of these tribes, has been received and taken up with Mr. Sniffen, Secretary of the Indian Rights Association, with the House Committee on Indian Affairs, and with an Oklahoma lawyer who has interested himself in the matter.

An anti-lynching bill based on those in force in Ohio, Illinois, Kansas and Indiana, has been drafted and will probably be submitted to the next Pennsylvania Legislature by Mr. Scott, a friend of the Association in Philadelphia.

Report accepted and placed on file.

The By-Laws which have been sent to all members of the Board and which were voted upon in part at the meeting of the Board July 7, were further voted upon as follows:

ARTICLE I, MEMBERSHIP: Article I was amended to read as follows:

> Any person may become and remain a member of this Association with the consent of the Board of Directors by accepting membership in writing under and in accordance with these By-Laws and by paying annually in advance a fee of at least one dollar. Any person paying two dollars or more shall be entitled to receive the Crisis without further charge during the year of such membership. The Board of Directors shall have power to create such other classes of membership as it may deem desirable and may issue appropriate certificates of membership to persons entitled thereto. Members of the Association shall have the right to vote at the elections and meetings thereof.

Voted that Article I be recommended for adoption.

ARTICLE V, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: - After discussion it was voted to table Article V until the next meeting.

ARTICLE VI, DEPARTMENTS: - Voted that Article VI be recommended for adoption.

ARTICLE VII, BRANCHES: - Voted that Article VII be recommended for adoption.

ARTICLE VIII, Section 1, MEETINGS OF THE BOARD: - Voted that Article VIII, Section 1, be recommended for adoption.

ARTICLE VIII, Section 2, NOMINATING COMMITTEE: - Voted that Article VIII, Section 2, be tabled.

ARTICLE IX, Section 1, ANNUAL MEETING: - Voted that Article IX, Section 1, be recommended for adoption.

ARTICLE IX, Section 2, SPECIAL MEETINGS: - Voted that Article IX, Section 2, be tabled until the next meeting.

ARTICLE IX, Section 3, ORDER OF BUSINESS: - Voted that Article IX, Section 3, be recommended for adoption.

ARTICLE X, AMENDMENTS: - Voted that Article X be tabled until the next meeting.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Oswald Garrison Villard
Acting Chairman.

Mary Phelps Nerney
Secretary.

1/62/40

Treasurer's Report of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of OCTOBER 1914

N. A. A. C. P. General Account

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Sept. 30, 191	193 29	Salaries	656 33
Memberships	306 68	Printing	104 25
Contributions	486 00	General Expense	129 43
Literature	55	Furniture and Fixtures	
Miscellaneous		Miscellaneous:	
The Crisis	42 32	Postage	68 77
Pin	1 88	Memberships returned	4 50
Agents	24 40	Traveling Expense	29 50
Questionnaire (contr.)	50 00		
		Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Oct. 31, 191	112 34
	1105 12		1105 12

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on , 191

N. A. A. C. P. Crisis Account

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Sept. 30, 1914	483 00	Salaries	
Agents		Books	
Advertisers		Postage	
Books		Stationery and Supplies	
Subscriptions and Sales		General Expense	
Miscellaneous		Publishing	
		Miscellaneous:	
Receipts	1508 68	Expenditures	1788 07
		Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Oct. 31, 191	203 61
	1991 68		1991 68

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on , 191

N. A. A. C. P. Special Account

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Sept. 30, 191		Legal Redress Fund	
Maclean F.	302 90	Lynching Investigation Fund	
Legal "	3 37		
Federal Aid	250 00		
Legal Redress Fund		Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Oct. 31, 191	
Lynching Investigation Fund		Maclean Fund	302 90
		Legal "	3 37
		Federal Aid	250 00
	556 27		556 27

Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on , 191

Remarks: $358.33 of October Salaries are unpaid.

1/22/38

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

November 4, 1914.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 4th day of November, 1914, at four o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Mr. Studin, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Russell, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Kennaday, Mr. Grimke, Dr. Cardozo, Mr. Bishop, Dr. Underhill, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Walling, Miss Wald, Miss Ovington, Mr. Brinsmade, Miss Nerney.

Regrets from Dr. Jones and Dr. Waller.

Dr. Spingarn presided. Miss Ovington in the chair from 5.30 to 6.

Voted to approve the minutes of the last meeting.

Report of the Director of Publications and Research, Dr. Du Bois:

Dr. Du Bois in his report gave the history of the Crisis illustrating its four years' growth by a series of charts. During this time the annual income of the Crisis has increased from $5200 to $21,300, and the number of magazines distributed from 105,500 to 395,000. The net paid circulation for the entire four years has been considerably over 1,000,000 copies. Dr. Du Bois then stated the present financial difficulties of the Crisis with plans for their solution.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Secretary, Miss Nerney:

Miss Nerney reported over 100 new members for the month of October, a return of $250 on the letter sent to delinquents, and $425 in response to the appeal to branches. The remainder of the Secretary's report - in regard to the questionnaire sent to Congressional candidates, meetings, and the work of branches - is published in the December number of the Crisis.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Attorney, Mr. Brinsmade:

Mr. Brinsmade reported on his work in connection with the questionnaire and on several civil rights cases.

Report accepted.

1/62/23

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Villard:

Mr. Villard gave a detailed report of the finances of the Association calling attention to its indebtedness of $600. He stated that he was in receipt of a letter from Mr. Bowditch of Boston advising him that one of his clients would sell securities to the amount of $2000 as soon as the Stock Exchange opened and donate this sum to the National Association.

Mr. Villard called attention also to the generous contribution of $300 from the District of Columbia Branch, and to the contributions of the Baltimore, Northern California and Seattle Branches; also to the contributions of Mr. Loud, Mr. Russell, Bishop Hurst, Dr. Spingarn and Dr. Underhill.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mr. Grimke:

Mr. Grimke stated that the Nominating Committee unanimously reported the following nominations to fill the present vacancies on the Board of Directors:

Mr. Butler R. Wilson of Boston to take the place of Mr. Wilson M. Powell, Jr., whose term expires in 1916.

Prof. George William Cook of Washington to take the place of Mr. Walter E. Sachs whose term expires in 1915.

On motion of Mr. Walling duly seconded Mr. Butler R. Wilson was elected a member of the Board.

On motion of Dr. Sinclair duly seconded Prof. George William Cook was elected a member of the Board.

On motion duly made and seconded, voted that the candidates nominated for the Board of Directors and to be voted upon at the next annual meeting be published in the January number of the Crisis and bulletined in the offices of the National Association.

The adoption of the following resolution was moved by Mr. Villard and duly seconded:

RESOLVED -

(a) That the Executive Committee constituted by vote of the Board on July 7, 1914, be and it hereby is discontinued and abolished;

(b) and that Article IV, Section 2, of the proposed Constitution and By-Laws of the Association shall be amended to read as follows:

> CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:- The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall hereafter between meetings of the Board have general control and supervision of the Association, with full authority over all officials and employees of the Association. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and shall appoint all committees of the Association subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. He shall be ex officio member of all committees. He shall make an annual report [illegible] ing the condition of the affairs of the Association and describing its activities for the preceding year.

(c) That Article V of the proposed Constitution and By-Laws shall read as follows:

The Board of Directors may create such standing or special committees in addition to those prescribed herein as it considers advisable to carry out any purposes connected with the work of the Association.

(d) That Article VI shall be amended to read as follows:

DEPARTMENTS:- There shall be a Department of Publications and Research which shall have charge of the publications of the Association including the Crisis, and of a Bureau of Information and Research. The head of this Department shall be the Director of Publications and Research. The Board of Directors shall have power to create from time to time such other departments or bureaus as it may deem advisable to carry out the objects for which the Association was created.

(e) That Article VIII, Section 1, be amended by striking out the words "executive committee".

(f) That Article VIII, Section 2, shall read as follows:

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:- A committee known as a Nominating Committee, to consist of three persons and to be appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, shall submit to the Secretary at least sixty (60) days prior to the annual meeting nominations for all vacancies on the Board of Directors to be filled at said meeting, which nominations shall be posted in the rooms of the Association and shall be open to inspection of the members thereof. Independent nominations may be made upon request in writing of at least fifteen (15) members of the Association by filing the same with the Secretary not less than sixty (60) days before the annual meeting. The names of all persons so nominated for Directors shall be published in the Crisis, the official organ of the Association, at least thirty (30) days before the annual meeting. Any ballot containing the name of any person not nominated in accordance with these By-Laws shall be void.

(g) That Article II, Section 2, shall read:

SPECIAL MEETINGS:- Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time by the Board of Directors, upon a written request of not less than ten (10) members of the Association, and the object of such meeting shall be stated in the notice. No business shall be transacted at any special meeting other than that stated in the notice of such special meeting.

Notice of all meetings, regular and special, shall be sent to members or shall be published in the Crisis ten (10) days prior to such meetings.

(h) That Article X shall read as follows:

AMENDMENTS:- These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the Board of Directors, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided notice shall be given in writing to each member of the Board of the proposed amendment, at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting at which the same is to be acted upon.

These By-Laws may also be amended by a majority vote at

1/62/25

any meeting of the Association. In order to have any proposed amendment acted upon at any meeting of the Association, it must be approved in writing by at least twenty (20) members of the Association and sent to the Secretary, who shall submit the same to the members of the Association or publish them in the Crisis at leant ten (10) days before the meeting at which the same is to be acted upon.

The section relating to the duties of the Chairman of the Board was first taken up.

Mr. Walling moved to amend this section by inserting the following clause:

> Except that the Director of Publications and Research shall report directly to the Board of Directors and not to the Chairman of the Board.

Seconded. Discussion.

Mr. Walling's motion was lost.

The motion of Mr. Villard was then voted upon and carried.

Mr. Villard then moved that the entire matter be reconsidered at the next regular meeting of the Board. Voted.

On motion duly made and seconded it was voted that the consideration of this resolution be made the chief order of business at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn
Chairman, Board of Directors.

Mary Childs Nerney
Secretary.

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

National President: MR. MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston.
Vice-Presidents: REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York.
MR. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York.
MR. ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ, Washington.
REV. GARNETT R. WALLER, Springfield.
MISS MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Brooklyn.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: DR. J. E. SPINGARN, New York.
Director of Publications and Research: DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, New York.
Treasurer: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
Secretary: MISS MAY CHILDS NERNEY, New York.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Miss Jane Addams, Chicago.
Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago.
Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, New York.
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York.
Dr. F. N. Cardozo, Baltimore.
Prof. George William Cook, Washington.
Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven.
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York.
Mr. Thomas Ewing, Jr., New York.
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Dr. V. Morton Jones, Brooklyn.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York.
Mr. Paul Kennaday, New York.
Mr. Joseph Prince Loud, Boston.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., New York.
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn.
Mr. Charles Edward Russell, New York.
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York.
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York.
Dr. John G. Underhill, New York.
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.

November 25, 1914.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

All the speakers who have been requested to make addresses at the annual meeting have refused. We do not wish to ask Judge Seabury unless we are sure of a big meeting. He probably is not well enough known to draw a crowd. If we bring him down from Albany and have no larger meeting than that of last year it will hurt us with him and will also hurt the Association generally.

It has been suggested that we ask Mr. Roosevelt to speak. If so, we will have to "unask" Mr. Taft who tentatively promised to be with us on January 5 (instead of the 4th). I do not think he will keep this promise and probably what he might ~~have to~~ say would not be particularly welcome to us. We could write him that as he was unable to state definitely that he could be with us we had been obliged to decide on the earlier date, the 4th, in order to get another speaker.

If Dr. Spingarn will ask Mr. Roosevelt and he consents, we probably should have to have a large hall, possibly Carnegie, which cannot be secured for less than $250.

As we are to present the first Spingarn Medal at this annual meeting we ought to have a public session. Still, unless we are sure of headliners, I suggest that we have only the business session. We shall be handicapped in getting a colored audience as all the churches hold revival services throughout the entire month of January. Dr. Brooks who has graciously placed at our disposal his new parish house seating between 300 and 400 people, suggests that we have the meeting in December. He says that if we have it in January practically no colored people would come to the evening meeting as they would all be in church, but that in December he could fill his parish house to overflowing.

Will you kindly consider this matter and give me your suggestions at the meeting of the Executive Committee on Saturday.

M. Nerney

Secretary.

Treasurer's Report of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of NOVEMBER 1914

1/62/18

N. A. A. C. P. General Account

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Oct. 31, 191	112 34	Salaries	466 05
Memberships	296 83	Printing	339 60
Contributions	206 17	General Expense	64 77
Literature	12	Furniture and Fixtures	16 00
Miscellaneous		Miscellaneous:	
Pins	6 70	Postage	57 25
The Crisis	68 62	Memberships returned	25 50
Mr. Villard (Loan)	339 60	Traveling Expense	37 25
		Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Nov. 30. 191	23 96
	1030 38		1030 38
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on , 191			

N. A. A. C. P. Crisis Account

Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Oct. 31. 191	203 61	Salaries	
Agents		Books	
Advertisers		Postage	
Books		Stationery and Supplies	
Subscriptions and Sales		General Expense	
Miscellaneous		Publishing	
		Miscellaneous:	
Total Receipts	1801 27	Total disbursements	1924 27
		Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on Nov. 30 191	80 61
	2004 88		2004 88
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on , 191			

N. A. A. C. P. Special Account

Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Oct. 31, 191 Maclean	302 90	Legal Redress Fund	
Legal	3 37	Lynching Investigation Fund	
Federal Aid	250 00	Federal Aid	60 00
Legal Redress Fund		Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on Nov. 30, 191 Maclean	302 90
Lynching Investigation Fund		Legal	3 37
		Federal Aid	190 00
	556 27		556 27
Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on , 191			

Remarks: $326.33 in Salaries, $50.00 Rent, $300.00 due Dr. Spingarn and $431.86 in other bills are unpaid.

1/62/14

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Board of Directors

December 1, 1914.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Room 581, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 1st day of December, 1914, at three o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Present: Dr. Spingarn, Mr. Crawford, Dr. Cardozo, Prof. Cook, Mrs. Morgenthau, Mrs. Kelley, Miss Ovington, Mr. Kennaday, Dr. Jones, Mr. Loud, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Grimke, Mr. Bishop, Dr. Brooks, Mr. Villard, Dr. Du Bois, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Studin, Dr. Underhill, Miss Nerney.

Dr. Brooks in the chair from 3 to 3.30; Dr. Spingarn from 3.30 to 6.30.

Regrets from Dr. Holmes and Mr. Walling.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board were read and approved.

The minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee for November 28 were read by the Secretary and the following was presented by the Chair for the consideration of the Board as the majority report of the Committee:

1. That owing to the difficulty in securing speakers there be only one session of the annual meeting, a business session, and that at some future time another session be held at which the Spingarn Medal should be awarded.

2. That the Executive Committee recommends the adoption of its report for retrenchment made to the Board on October 6, 1914. (See minutes for that date).

3. That a resolution which Mr. Kennaday sent to all the members of the Board suggesting certain changes in the organization of the Association, be amended to read as follows, and in that form be adopted by the Board:

"RESOLVED that the Executive Committee is hereby abolished.

"That the Chairman of the Board shall be the executive officer of the Association with full authority over the heads of departments, between the meetings of the Board.

"That all employees of the various departments shall be subject to the authority of the heads of their respective departments, and not to the Chairman of the Board.

"That no head of department shall be employed or discharged without the previous consent of the Board.

"That a Crisis Committee be constituted consisting of the Chairman of the Board and two members elected by the Board.

"That the Director of Publications and Research with the advice of the Crisis Committee shall be responsible for the administering of the Crisis Fund and the formulation of the policy of the Crisis, ranking as a head of department.

"That the heads of departments shall report monthly to the Board of Directors."

1/62/15

Dr. Du Bois submitted as a minority report of the Executive Committee the resolution as originally submitted by Mr. Kennaday, reading as follows:

"RESOLVED that the Executive Committee is hereby abolished.

"That the Chairman of the Board shall be the executive officer of the Association with full authority over the heads of departments between the meetings of the Board, except as noted below.

"That all employees of the various departments shall be subject to the authority of the heads of their respective departments, and not to the Chairman of the Board.

"That no head of department shall be employed or discharged without the previous consent of the Board.

"That a Crisis Committee shall be constituted consisting of the Chairman of the Board and two members elected by the Board.

"That the Director of Publications and Research with the advice and consent of the Crisis Committee shall have power to administer the Crisis Fund and formulate the policy of The Crisis.

"That the Director of Publications and Research shall report monthly to the Board of Directors."

The Board approved the Committee's action in regard to the annual meeting.

Dr. Du Bois requested that the consideration of the second point be deferred until he spoke upon his minority report.

At the suggestion of Mr. Villard Dr. Spingarn left the Chair to state the position of the majority of the Executive Committee. Discussion.

The minority report of the Executive Committee, Mr. Kennaday's original resolution, was then voted upon and lost, those voting for it being Mr. Crawford, Mr. Kennaday, Dr. Jones, Dr. Du Bois.

On motion of Dr. Brooks duly seconded the majority report was then

voted upon and carried, Mr. Kennaday, Mr. Crawford, Dr. Du Bois, Dr. Jones and Miss Ovington voting against it.

Mr. Kennaday then suggested that the adoption of the majority report be made unanimous, stating that he was willing to change his vote. No action was taken on this suggestion.

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Villard:
Mr. Villard in giving a detailed statement of the finances of the Association drew attention to its indebtedness and to the indebtedness of the Crisis, emphasizing the importance of cutting expenses to the lowest point and urging every member of the Board to assist.

Report accepted and placed on file.

Voted that the reading of the reports of other officers be postponed until the next meeting of the Board.

Mr. Studin, Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws, offered the following amendments to the proposed Constitution and By-Laws of the Association:

RESOLVED:

(a) That Article IV, Section 2, of the proposed Constitution and By-Laws of the Association shall be amended to read as follows:

> CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:- The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall hereafter between meetings of the Board have general control and supervision of the Association, with full authority over all officials and employees of the Association, subject to such limitations as the Board may from time to time impose. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors, and shall appoint all committees of the Association subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. He shall be ex officio member of all committees. He shall make an annual report showing the condition of the affairs of the Association and describing its activities for the preceding year.

(b) That Article V of the proposed Constitution and By-Laws shall read as follows:

> The Board of Directors may create such standing or special committees in addition to those prescribed herein as it considers advisable to carry out any purposes connected with the work of the Association.

(c) That Article VI shall be amended to read as follows:

> DEPARTMENTS:- The Board of Directors shall have power to create from time to time such departments or bureaus as it may deem advisable to carry out the objects for which the Association was created.

(d) That Article VIII, Section 1, be amended by striking out the words "executive committee."

1162/7

(e) That Article VIII, Section 2, shall read as follows:

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:- A committee known as a Nominating Committee, to consist of three persons and to be appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, shall submit to the Secretary at least sixty (60) days prior to the annual meeting nominations for all vacancies on the Board of Directors to be filled at said meeting, which nominations shall be posted in the rooms of the Association and shall be open to inspection of the members thereof. Independent nominations may be made upon request in writing of at least fifteen (15) members of the Association by filing the same with the Secretary not less than sixty (60) days before the annual meeting. The names of all persons so nominated for Directors shall be published in the Crisis, the official organ of the Association, at least thirty (30) days before the annual meeting. Any ballot containing the name of any person not nominated in accordance with these By-Laws shall be void.

(f) That Article IX, Section 2, shall read:

SPECIAL MEETINGS:- Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time by the Board of Directors, upon a written request of not less than ten (10) members of the Association, and the object of such meeting shall be stated in the notice. No business shall be transacted at any special meeting other than that stated in the notice of such special meeting.

Notice of all meetings, regular and special, shall be sent to members, or shall be published in the Crisis, ten (10) days prior to such meetings.

(g) That Article X shall read as follows:

AMENDMENTS:- These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the Board of Directors, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided notice shall be given in writing to each member of the Board of the proposed amendment, at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting at which the same is to be acted upon.

These By-Laws may also be amended by a majority vote at any meeting of the Association. In order to have any proposed amendment acted upon at any meeting of the Association, it must be approved in writing by at least twenty (20) members of the Association and sent to the Secretary, who shall submit the same to the members of the Association or publish them in the Crisis at least ten (10) days before the meeting at which the same is to be acted upon.

After discussion it was voted to recommend these for adoption by the Association at the next annual meeting.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

J. E. Spingarn
Chairman Board of Directors.

Mary White Ovington
Secretary.

[NAACP]

J. E. SPINGARN
9 WEST 73RD STREET
NEW YORK

December 18, 1914.

2/3/91

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Complaints have come to me from Boston that in a suffrage speech there you used the recent re-organization of our Board as an illustration of the dangers of usurpation of power. I am certain that you would not reveal our family secrets to outsiders or make use of our family quarrels to illustrate a point on an unrelated matter in public; and I am writing to you, not in any official capacity but as a friend, merely to be able to set this story at rest. Perhaps it were wiser for me to ignore stories of this sort, and yet I am always tempted to take up the cudgels for my friends.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Spingarn

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

National President: MR. MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston.
Vice-Presidents: REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York.
MR. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York.
MR. ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ, Washington.
REV. GARNETT R. WALLER, Springfield.
MISS MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Brooklyn.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: DR. J. E. SPINGARN, New York.
Director of Publications and Research: DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, New York.
Treasurer: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
Secretary: MISS MAY CHILDS NERNEY, New York.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Miss Jane Addams, Chicago.
Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago.
Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, New York.
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York.
Dr. F. N. Cardozo, Baltimore.
Prof. George William Cook, Washington.
Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven.
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York.
Mr. Thomas Ewing, Jr., New York.
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Dr. V. Morton Jones, Brooklyn.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York.
Mr. Paul Kennaday, New York.
Mr. Joseph Prince Loud, Boston.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., New York.
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn.
Mr. Charles Edward Russell, New York.
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York.
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York.
Dr. John G. Underhill, New York.
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.

1162/3

19 December, 1914.

TO OUR MEMBERS:

The Annual Meeting of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE will be held in Room 521, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the afternoon of January 4, 1915, at three o'clock. This will be a purely formal meeting, as required by our constitution but no business will be transacted on that date. The Association will immediately adjourn for all purposes until February 12, 1915.

MEMBERS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND THE MEETING ON FEBRUARY 12 and to ignore the meeting of January 4. On February 12, there will be two sessions, an afternoon session and an evening session. The afternoon session which will be a business session will be held in St. Mark's Parish House, 235-237 West 53rd Street, New York City, beginning at half past two, and will be open to members who have paid their dues. The National President, Mr. Moorfield Storey will preside. There will be reports by officers, delegates from branches and committees. A new form of Constitution and By-Laws recommended by the Board of Directors to the Association for adoption will be voted upon. The following nominations for Directors, their terms to expire in 1918, will also be voted upon:

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, New York	Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston
Dr. V. Morton Jones, Brooklyn	Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York	Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn
Prof. George William Cook, Washington	Mr. William English Walling, New York
Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York	Mr. Archibald H. Grimke, Washington

The evening session will be a public session to which members are invited to bring guests. It will be held in the auditorium of the Meeting House of the Society for Ethical Culture of New York, 2 West 64th Street, at 8 P. M. The chief speakers will be the Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Governor-elect, who will award the Spingarn Medal, and Prof. William Pickens of Wiley University. There will be brief addresses by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mr. Moorfield Storey who will speak on the Supreme Court and the Negro and Mr. Lindon Bates, Jr., who will tell of his studies in South America on the relation of the races. The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association, Dr. J. E. Spingarn, will introduce Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard who will preside.

Sincerely yours

May Childs Nerney

Secretary.

2/3/90

December 21, 1914.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

In my Boston speech there was nothing which could have been interpreted by any fair-minded person as airing our quarrels. I was illustrating the loss of belief in democracy and used two instances: one, where a friend had said that democracy was a beautiful dream but impracticable and another where another friend had said that efficiency in work depended upon the smallness of the committee and if the committee was one person so much the better. My point was that here were philanthrppic men who along with the rest of the world had lost their faith in democratic government and that in the same way the suffrage movement showed signs of similiar lack of faith.

There was not the slightest intimation that these opinions gave rise to differences of opinion in the organization or were the result of any such differences.

Very sincerely yours,

E. Spingarn.

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

National President: MR. MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston.
Vice-Presidents: REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York.
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Chairman of the Board of Directors: DR. J. E. SPINGARN, New York.
Director of Publications and Research: DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, New York.
Treasurer: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
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Dr. F. N. Cardozo, Baltimore.
Prof. George William Cook, Washington.
Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven.
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York.
Mr. Thomas Ewing, Jr., New York.
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Dr. V. Morton Jones, Brooklyn.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York.
Mr. Paul Kennaday, New York.
Mr. Joseph Prince Loud, Boston.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., New York.
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn.
Mr. Charles Edward Russell, New York.
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York.
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York.
Dr. John G. Underhill, New York.
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.

21 December, 1914.

TO OUR MEMBERS:

As the enclosed notice states, the business session of the Annual Meeting will be open only to members who have paid their dues. If you have not paid these, will you kindly send your remittance now? If you have paid them, will you further encourage us by sending a contribution to assist us in the effort we are making to carry our Association through these hard times?

Other causes have many spokesmen - ours but one. This is the only Association in the world where white and colored members work together for the rights of colored people. We are building up an organization which will continue its work years after we are dead - an organization which must shake this country with agitation. In its five years' struggle against race prejudice, the National Association has made a most creditable record. It numbers now almost five thousand, has over thirty branches and publishes a magazine which reaches 150,000 readers. Eighty per cent. of its membership and of the subscribers to the Crisis are colored.

It needs your help NOW. If each member will send a remittance no matter how small, it will materially aid in carrying on the work so well begun. This is your chance. Will you help us?

Sincerely yours,

Oswald Garrison Villard

Treasurer.

Copy of letter sent by J.E.Spingarn

[SPINGARN]
[FILE UNDER NAACP]

December 22, 1914.

My dear --------

You will see from the enclosure that you were mistaken in saying that Dr. Du Bois had aired our family quarrels in his suffrage speech. His allusions may have been obvious to an insider, but I do not see the objection to his quoting anyone so long as he made an effort to shield the person quoted and the meeting at which it was said. To have done otherwise would have been a breach of good manners on his part of which I simply cannot conceive him to be guilty at any time; but even if he were, I do not for a moment consider him responsible to the Association for his manners, any more than for his logic when he confuses efficiency and democracy and maintains that an autocratic committee of four is more "democratic" than an autocratic committee of three or two or one. Alas, alas, what a topsy-turvy world this is, with a man of Mr. Studin's strong democratic leanings wistfully speaking of democracy as a beautiful dream, and a man of Dr. Du Bois's keenly anti-democratic temper preaching a beautiful theory of democracy!

2/3/92

Sincerely yours,

[1914]

Reconstruction and the Ku Klux in South Carolina

Compiled by
Martha Gruening

70 Fifth Avenue, New York

F 272 .G9

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Department of Publications and Research
Bulletin No. 1

Reconstruction and the Ku Klux in South Carolina

At the close of the Civil War, when the Government was in the hands of the whites, a so-called "Black Code" was passed by the Legislature of South Carolina.

The following are excerpts from two discriminatory acts:

An Act to amend the Criminal Law, December 19, 1865.

SEC. 22. "That no person of color shall migrate into and reside in this State, unless, within twenty days after his arrival, he shall enter into a bond, with two freeholders as sureties, to be approved by the judge of the district court or magistrate, in a penalty of one thousand dollars, conditioned for his good behavior, and for his support, if he should become unable to support himself."

An Act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to paupers and vagrancy, December 21, 1865.

"That no person of color shall pursue or practice the art, trade, or business of an artisan, mechanic, or shopkeeper, or any other trade, employment, or business (beside that of husbandry, or that of servant under a contract for service or labor), on his own account and for his own benefit, or in partnership with a white person * * * * until he shall have obtained a license therefor from the judge of the district court, which license shall be good for one year only. This license the judge may grant upon petition of the applicant, and upon being satisfied of his skill and fitness, and of his good moral character, and upon payment by the applicant to the clerk of the district court of one hundred dollars if a shopkeeper or pedlar, to be paid annually, and ten dollars if a mechanic, or artisan."

This Black Code was overridden on Jan. 17, 1866 by Major General Sickles in command of the department of South Carolina in an order that "all laws shall be applicable alike to all inhabitants."

On Nov. 19 and 20, 1867, an election was held for a constitutional convention. Of the delegates chosen, 34 were white and 63 colored. The constitution was adopted and was ratified by the people in April, 1868.

The constitution provided that:

"Distinction on account of race or color, in any case whatever, shall be

prohibited, and all classes of citizens shall enjoy equally all common, public, legal, and political privileges."

"A liberal and uniform system of free public schools shall be established, for all children between six and sixteen, for a term equivalent to twenty-four months at least, facilities to be afforded to all the inhabitants for the free education of their children. School fund established."

"No person shall be imprisoned for debt, except in cases of fraud; and a reasonable amount of property, as a homestead, shall be exempted from seizure or sale for the payment of any debts or liabilities, except for the payment of such obligations as are provided for in this constitution."

The State legislature met in July 1868, 72 white, 85 colored members.

Among the humane and public-spirited acts of this legislature were the following:

An Act to establish a State Orphan Asylum.

An Act to protect laborers and persons working under contract on shares of crops.

An Act to establish a Quarantine Hospital in the Harbor of Charleston.

An Act to punish duelling.

An Act to provide for the temporary organization of the Educational Department of the State.

An Act to provide a lien on buildings and lands to parties furnishing labor and materials thereon.

An Act to incorporate the Longshoremen's Protective Union Association of Charleston.

Special Session of the Legislature of 1868. An Act to establish a Bureau of Agricultural statistics and invite the capital of South Carolina, for the development of the resources of the State.

A bill protecting property of married women from debts contracted by their husbands and to secure to them their separate estates.

THE KU KLUX KLAN

During 1868 and subsequently disorders committed by masked white men, called Ku Klux, were reported in the State, especially in the northwest counties.

These disorders occurred throughout the southern states in such numbers that Congress ordered an investigation. The report of this investigation published in 1871 said of South Carolina: "That in the 9 counties covered by the investigation for a period of approximately 6 months, the Ku Klux Klan lynched and murdered 35 men, whipped 262 men and women, otherwise outraged, shot, mutilated, burned out, etc., 101 persons. It committed 2 cases of sex offenses against Negro women. During this time the Negroes killed 4 men, beat one man, committed 16 other outrages, but no case of torture. No case is found of a white woman seduced or raped by a Negro.

The reasons given for the Ku Klux outrages were that the victims should suffer in revenge for the killing of four men, and for some cases of arson; that they were Republicans; that they were radical, that they had attempted to hold elections; that they were carrying arms, (supplied by the Governor of the State when he organized the Negro militia), that they were "niggers," that they were "damn niggers," that they boasted that they would own land, that they should be made to recant Republican principles, and that they should give desired information.

In conclusion we believe that these facts controvert the propaganda that the Negroes in the Reconstruction Period were vicious and dangerous and that the Ku Klux were engaged in defending the white man's home.

1914

CONSTITUTION and BY-LAWS

of the

_____Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

1. NAME. - This organization shall be known as the _____ branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

2. OBJECT. - Its object shall be to carry out in _____ and vicinity the purposes of the Association in conformity with its Articles of Incorporation, its By-Laws, and as prescribed by its Board of Directors. The Branch shall be subject to the general authority and supervision of the Board of Directors of the National Association.

3. ACTIVITIES. - The activities of the _____ Branch may consist of the following and such other local activities as it may wish to carry on subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of the National Association:

(a) To make the Branch a center of popular education through lectures and courses of study, reading on the race question, the work of the National Association, and other questions of the day.

(b) To create a bureau of information on local conditions.

(c) To provide amusement by entertainments, dramatics, moving pictures, etc.

(d) To lessen race discrimination and to secure civil, political and legal rights to colored citizens and others.

(e) To hold mass meetings, parlor meetings, and memorial exercises.

(f) To interest the local press.

(g) To thoroughly organize the people of the community in the interest of the National Association and to increase the membership of the Branch and the circulation of the Crisis.

4. The Charter of authority received by this Branch upon its admission to the National Association may be revoked by the Board of Directors of the Association whenever the Board shall deem it for the best interest of the Association. Such revocation shall not invalidate the membership of any member of the Branch in the National Association.

5. OFFICERS. - The officers of the Branch shall be a President, a Vice President, a Treasurer and a Secretary. Such officers shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting of the Branch and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected.

The duties of the President shall be:

(a) To preside at meetings of the Branch, at public meetings, to represent the Branch of official occasions, and to act as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

(b) To appoint committees except as otherwise herein provided.

(c) Between meetings of the Branch and of the Executive Committee, and subject to the approval thereof, to exercise general executive authority on behalf of the Branch.

The duties of the Vice President shall be:

(a) To perform the duties of the President whenever he shall be absent or unable to act.

The duties of the Treasurer shall be:

(a) To act as the chief financial officer of the Branch.

(b) To act as Chairman of the Finance Committee.

All monies of the Association shall be transferred to the Treasurer and shall be deposited by him in the name of the Branch in some reponsible bank or trust company. Such monies may be withdrawn upon check of the Treasurer countersigned by the President.

1162/FD

The Treasurer shall promptly remit to the National Association the proportion of the membership fees to which it is entitled as provided by Article 9.

All bills shall be approved before payment by the Finance Committee.

The duties of the Secretary shall be:

(a) To act as Secretary of the Branch.

(b) To act as a member of the Executive Committee and Secretary thereof.

(c) To give receipts for all membership fees received and to turn same over to the Treasurer.

(d) To send lists of all membership fees received to the National office.

(e) To send out notices of all meetings of the Branch and of the Executive Committee.

(f) To forward reports of the activities of the Branch each month to the Secretary of the National Association.

(g) To forward an annual report of the work of the Branch each December to the Secretary of the National Association.

(h) To keep the Secretary of the National Association informed of all events effecting colored people in the vicinity of the Branch.

6. ORGANIZATION. - The Executive power of the Branch shall be vested in an Executive Committee consisting of the President, the Vice President, the Treasurer and the Secretary of the Branch, and in addition not less than three nor more than nine members elected by ballot, of whom one-third shall be chosen for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years, at the first meeting of the permanent organization, and at each annual meeting thereafter one-third for three years.

The Executive Committee shall meet at least once a month

1/62/81

at such times and places as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the President of the Branch or by two members of the Committee on two days' written notice.

The Executive Committee shall appoint Standing Committees on MEMBERSHIP, FINANCE, MEETINGS, PRESS, LEGAL REDRESS AND LEGISLATION, GRIEVANCE and EDUCATION AND AMUSEMENT, at its first meeting and thereafter at each annual meeting. These Committees shall consist of not more than three members, at least one of whom shall be member of the Executive Committee.

Vacancies occurring during the year in any Branch office or in the Executive Committee shall be filled by the Executive Committee until the next annual meeting of the Branch.

The Executive Committee shall report to the Branch at the latter's regular meetings.

7. STANDING COMMITTEES. - Standing Committees shall meet regularly at least once a month at such times and places as they may determine. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by two members on three days' written notice. All standing committees shall report each month to the Executive Committee at its regular meeting.

(a) The MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE shall increase the membership of the Association and the circulation of the Crisis, by distributing the literature of the Association, by personal visits, and by active cooperation with the Committees on Meetings and Publicity.

(b) The FINANCE COMMITTEE which shall consist of the President, the Treasurer and one other member shall have charge of all property and funds of the Branch and of raising funds for the Branch for special local and other purposes within the scope of the organization. It shall audit the books of the Treasurer.

(c) The MEETINGS COMMITTEE shall arrange mass meetings, parlor meetings and memorial exercises, and shall endeavor

through a series of meetings to spread the propaganda of the Association in churches, schools, religious Associations, secret societies, women's clubs, and similar organizations.

(d) The PRESS COMMITTEE shall endeavor to secure publicity in the local press, white and colored, for the work of the Branch, the Association and the race question in general, e.g., statistics on lynching, industrial conditions affecting colored people, discrimination in parks, restaurants, playgrounds, theatres, libraries and other public places, discrimination in educational opportunities, etc.

By personal visits and correspondence it shall attempt to interest editors in local conditions affecting colored people and in the race question in general.

(e) The LEGAL REDRESS AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE shall be comprised largely of lawyers. It shall make a study of local ordinances and laws with the purpose of testing them and working for the repeal of such as discriminate against colored people and of enforcing all that can be used to protect their civil and political rights, and of securing new legislation where necessary.

It shall watch proposed legislation and through its Chairman keep the Executive Committee of the Branch and the National Association promptly informed of all measures affecting colored people.

It shall investigate all cases reported to it for legal redress, advising when necessary with the Attorney of the National Association. It shall undertake, however, only such cases as seem clearly cases of color discrimination.

It shall not give general legal advice.

(f) The GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE shall have charge of all matters of color discrimination not clearly within the province of the Legal Redress and Legislative Committee, e.g., refusal of employment, discrimination in salaries, refusal of admission to educational and religious institutions, and other public places not covered by the Civil Rights Act, refusal of admission to labor unions, etc.

This Committee shall work to improve neighborhoods where colored people live.

(g) The COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND AMUSEMENT shall study local conditions affecting colored people.

It shall conduct a bureau of information on these conditions and on the race question in general.

It shall arrange lectures and study courses, moving pictures and dramatics on the race question and the work of the N.A.A.C.P.; arrange entertainments for the benefit of the Branch and the work of the National Association; and aim to be a center of popular education not only on the race question and the work of the National Association but also on questions of the day.

1/62/63

8. MEMBERSHIP. - Membership in the Branch shall include membership in the National Association. Any person wishing to become a member of the Branch shall submit his application in writing to the Branch Secretary for the approval of the Branch Executive Committee.

9. DUES. - Each member shall pay the fees fixed by the Board of Directors of the National Association. Of the total amount paid in as membership fees fifty cents from each fee shall be retained by the Branch for its local expenses and the balance shall be paid from time to time to the Treasurer of the National Association.

Nothing in this section shall, however, preclude the raising of funds by the Branch for special local or other purposes within the scope of the organization.

No indebtedness or obligation shall be incurred by the Branch or any of its officers or agents in the name or behalf of the National Association, and the National Association shall not be responsible for any indebtedness or obligation incurred by the Branch or by any of its officers or agents.

No indebtedness shall be incurred in the name or behalf of the Branch unless by a vote of the Executive Committee, and no expenditures, except petty cash disbursements, shall be made except by like authority.

Paid-up members of the National Association where local branches are being formed may affiliate with the new Branch without further payment of dues until the expiration of their annual fee. In such cases the National Association does not remit a proportion of the original membership fee to the Branch.

1/6-1/24

10. MEETINGS. - Regular meetings of the Branch shall be held at least quarterly, preferably in November, January, March and May. The Annual Meeting, which may coincide with the regular meeting of the Branch, shall be held during the first ten days of November.

The Secretary shall send a written notice at least seven days in advance of any regular or annual meeting.

Special meetings may be called at any time and place on five days' written notice by direction of the President or any three members of the Executive Committee.

11. QUORUM. - Eleven members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum at all meetings of the Branch, and at least one-half of the Executive Committee shall be necessary to constitute a quorum at all meetings thereof.

12. REPORTS. - The Branch shall send if possible at least one delegate to the Annual Meeting of the National Association in January who shall report on the activities of the Branch. In case no delegate is sent, the Branch shall send a written report at least two weeks prior to the meeting.

The Branch is required to send a monthly report to the National Office to be read at the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors and for publication in the Crisis.

13. AMENDMENTS. - With the written approval of the Board of Directors of the National Association previously obtained, this Constitution and By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the Branch, provided that notice in writing of the proposed amendements shall be given to all members at least seven days prior to the meeting at

which the same is to be acted upon.

Adopted by the _____Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this _____ day of _____, 1914.

_____President.

_____Secretary.

Approved by the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this _____ day of _____, 1914.

_____Secretary.

[NAACP]

Treasurer's Report of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of December, 1914.

Receipts	GENERAL ACCOUNT	Expenditures	
Balance November 30, 1914	23.96	Salaries	748.76
Memberships	500.22	Printing	325.25
Contributions	2575.23	General Expense	179.85
Literature	4.06	Postage	146.80
Pins	32.15	Pins	156.71
Crisis Subscriptions	72.49	Traveling Expense	124.00
Miscellaneous	3.37	Memberships returned to Branches	15.00
		Dr. Spingarn (Payment of Loan)	300.00
		Mr. Villard (Payment of Loan)	339.60
		Balance in bank December 31, 1914.	875.51
	3211.48		3211.48

	SPECIAL FUNDS		
Balances November 30, 1914 -		Expenditures during December -	
Maclean Memorial	302.90	Legal Redress	3.37
Legal Redress	3.37		
Federal Aid	190.00		
Receipts During December -		Balances December 31, 1914 -	
Federal Aid (Interest)	5.63	Maclean Memorial	302.90
		Federal Aid	195.63
	501.90		501.90

	C R I S I S		
Balance November 30, 1914	80.61	Expenditures during December	2005.36
Receipts during December	2040.15	Balance December 31, 1914	115.40
	2120.76		2120.76

2/6/51

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In accordance with my statement of last month I am sending you a report of my activities in producing a pageant of Negro history. I should be glad to have an expression of opinion from such directors as are unable to attend the next meeting of the Board.

Very sincerely,
W. E. B. DU BOIS.

05-39-02

[fragment, 1914?]

*Miss Gertrude Barnum, New York
*Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York
Prof. John Dewey, New York
Miss Maud R. Ingersoll, New York
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York
*Mr. Paul Kennaday, New York.
*Mrs. F. R. Keyser, New York.
Dr. Chas. Lenz, New York.
Mr. Jacob W. Mack, New York.
*Mrs. M. D. MacLean, New York.
*Mr. John E. Milholland, New York
Rev. Horace G. Miller, New York.
Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., New York.
Mr. James F. Morton, Jr., New York.
Mr. Henry Moskowitz, New York.
Miss Leonora O'Reilly, New York.
*Rev. A. Clayton Powell, New York.
*Mr. Charles Edward Russell, New York.
Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, New York.
Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, New York.
*Rev. Joseph Silverman, New York.
Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer , New York.
Mrs. Henry Villard, New York
*Mr. Oswald G. Villard, New York.
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
*Mr. Wm. English Walling, New York.
*Bishop Alexander Walters, New York.
Dr. Stephen S. Wise, New York.
Rev. Jas. E. Haynes, D.D., Brooklyn, N.Y.
*Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Miss M. B. Lyons, Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Miss M. W. Ovington, Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. M. H. Talbert, Buffalo, N. Y.
Hon. Thos. M. Osborne, Auburn, N. Y.
*Mr. W. L. Bulkley, Ridgefield, N. J.
Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven, Ct.
[redacted].
Miss Maria Baldwin, Boston, Mass.
Mr. Francis J. Garrison, Boston, Mass.
Mr. Archibald H. Grimke, Boston, Mass.
*Mr. Albert E. Pillsbury, Boston, Mass.
*Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston, Mass.
Mr. Wm. Munroe Trotter, Boston, Mass.
Dr. Horace Bumstead, Brookline, Mass.
Miss Elizabeth C. Carter, New Bedford, Mass.
Prest. Chas. T. Thwing, Cleveland, O.
Mr. Chas. W. Chesnutt, Cleveland, O.
Prest. W. S. Scarborough, Wilberforce, O.
* Miss Jane Addams, Chicago, Ill.
*Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett, Chicago, Ill.
*Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Sophonisba Breckinridge, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Clarence Darrow, Chicago, Ill.
*Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley, Chicago, ILL.
*Dr. N. F. Mossell, Philadelphia, Pa.
*Dr. Wm. A. Sinclair, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Susan Wharton, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. R. R. Wright, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. W. Justin Carter, Harrisburg, Pa.
Rev. Harvey Johnson, D. D., Baltimore, Md.
Hon Wm. S. Bennett, Washington, D. C.
Mr. L. M. Hershaw, Washington, D. C.
Prof. Kelly Miller, Washington, D. C.
Prof. L. B. Moore, Washington, D. C.
Justice Wendell P. Stafford, Washington, D. C.
*Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C.
*Rev. J. Milton Waldron, Washington, D. C.
Prest. John Hope, Atlanta, Ga.
*Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Leslie P. Hill, Manassas, Va.

30-29-62

* Executive Committee.

OFFICERS. The officers of the organization are

National President: Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston, Mass.

Chairman of the Executive Committee: Mr. Wm. English Walling, New York.

Treasurer: Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.

Disbursing Treasurer: Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.

Director of Publicity and Research: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, New York.

Executive Secretary: Miss Frances Blascoer, New York.

OFFICES: Suite 610, 20 Vesey St., New York.

[1914?]

Voted That the N.A.A.C.P. begin a campaign to purchase national headquarters and that in consideration of the future of the Harlem district as a center of Negro life in religious and social work, business and art, that effort be made to locate the new national headquarters in that district with the idea of helping forward in every way the development of colored people and at the same time of creating in this center of racial life the broadest possible development of contact, education and sympathy between all the racial groups of America.

30.29.70

found with

NAACP

[1914?]

Garrison Hall should be situated between 23rd and 53rd streets and between 8th and 5th avenues.

It should be:

1. An office building with offices and suites for organizations working for the uplift of colored people or of any of the darker races. Some offices might be rented to professional men of high standing.

2. It should have several halls, assembly and committee rooms, and a small theatre suitable for lectures and entertainment. One of the halls should be for small dancing parties.

3. It should have a few stores, and a good restaurant.

4. It should have an African Museum, and a library on race questions and a bureau of employment for all grades of industrial opportunity.

30-27-76

[NAACP] [1914?]

COLORED VOTERS
ATTENTION!

Where Does Your Candidate Stand
ON THE
RACE QUESTION?

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has asked all the Democratic, Progressive and Republican candidates for the United States Senate and House of Representatives how they stand on the following:

Abrogation of the 14th and 15th Amendments
Segregation in the Federal Service
Segregation in the District of Columbia
The Jim Crow Car in the District of Columbia
Anti-Intermarriage Laws
Lynching
Reduction of Representation in the States that disfranchise the Negro

HERE IS WHAT THEY SAY

Candidates who did not reply may be opposed to colored people. Find out how they stand before you vote for them.

NEW YORK

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

First District

F. C. Hicks (Rep.)	Does not answer as to reduction of representation; otherwise satisfactory.

Fourth District

JOHN KISSELL (Rep.)	**ANSWERS ALL SATISFACTORY.**

Fifth District

ALFRED T. HOBLEY (Rep.)	**ANSWERS ALL SATISFACTORY.**

Sixth District

Leroy W. Ross (Dem.)	Thinks making promises violates corrupt practices act; favors segregation in the Federal service; otherwise satisfactory.
J. M. Bacon (Prog.)	Does not answer as to segrega-

NEW YORK—Continued

Twenty-first District

MARTIN C. ANSORGE (Rep. & Prog.)	**ANSWERS ALL SATISFACTORY.**
G. Murray Hulbert (Dem.)	Will vote for a law against intermarriage; otherwise satisfactory.

Twenty-second District

F. L. Kuerzi (Rep. & Prog.)	Generally satisfactory without answering specific questions.

Twenty-third District

Robert L. Niles (Rep. & Prog.)	Answers satisfactory as to his views, although he will not make promises.

Twenty-fourth District

A. E. SMITH (Prog.)	**ANSWERS ALL SATISFACTORY.**

Twenty-fifth District

BENJAMIN TAYLOR (Dem.)	**ANSWERS ALL SATISFACTORY.**

1914 N

Seventh District

Charles F. Willcox (Rep.)	Generally favorable; does not answer specific questions.
Oliver F. Allen (Prog.)	Quotes from Progressive platform: "We favor the enforcement in letter and spirit of the Empire State's laws forbidding discrimination on account of race, creed or color." In favor of a "square deal" for the District of Columbia.

Eighth District

Thomas E. Clark (Rep.)	Does not answer specific questions; generally favorable.

Tenth District

REUBEN T. HASKELL (Rep.)	**ANSWERS ALL SATISFACTORY.**

Eleventh District

WILLIAM W. MILLS (Prog.)	**ANSWERS ALL SATISFACTORY.**

Fifteenth District

OSCAR W. EHRHORN (Rep.)	**ANSWERS ALL SATISFACTORY. HELPED SECURE PASSAGE BY REPUBLICAN CLUB OF RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING SEGREGATION IN DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL SERVICE.**

Sixteenth District

HARRY B. STOWELL (Rep.)	**ANSWERS ALL SATISFACTORY.**

Seventeenth District

L. BATES (Rep. & Prog.)	**ANSWERS ALL SATISFACTORY. IN 1908 URGED ON REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION THE IMMEDIATE ENFORCEMENT OF THE 14TH AND 15TH AMENDMENTS.**
J. F. CAREW (Dem.)	**ANSWERS ALL SATISFACTORY.**

Eighteenth District

G. B. FRANCIS (Rep. & Prog.)	**ANSWERS ALL SATISFACTORY.**

Twentieth District

ISAAC SIEGEL (Rep. & Prog.)	**ANSWERS ALL SATISFACTORY.**

Twenty-sixth District

Edmund Platt (Rep.)	Wants to study residential segregation; otherwise satisfactory.

Twenty-eighth District

ROLLIN B. SANFORD (Rep.)	**ANSWERS ALL SATISFACTORY.**
Peter G. Ten Eyck (Dem.)	Does not answer questionnaire.

Thirty-first District

H. B. HADLEY (Prog.)	**ANSWERS ALL SATISFACTORY.**

Thirty-second District

L. W. MOTT (Rep. & Prog.)	**ANSWERS ALL SATISFACTORY.**

Thirty-third District

Homer P. Sneider (Rep.)	Does not answer as to law against intermarriage; otherwise satisfactory.

Thirty-fifth District

Walter W. McGee (Rep.)	Will not make promises because of corrupt practices law. Believes in equality before the law for all men.

Thirty-eighth District

GEORGE P. DECKER (Dem.)	**SAYS HE HAS DECLINED TO JOIN AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION BECAUSE IT DISCRIMINATES AGAINST NEGROES.**

Progressive candidate not circularized. Address could not be ascertained.

Thirty-ninth District

H. G. DANFORTH (Rep.)	**ANSWERS ALL SATISFACTORY.**
D. M. Anthony (Prog.)	Does not answer as to reduction of representation; otherwise satisfactory.

Fortieth District

S. W. Dempsey (Rep.)	Wants full information before answering how he will vote.
F. C. FERGUSON (Prog.)	**ANSWERS ALL SATISFACTORY.**

Forty-first District

Progressive candidate not circularized. Address could not be ascertained.

Forty-second District

J. J SMITH (Rep. & Prog.)	**ANSWERS ALL SATISFACTORY.**

Forty-third District

Walter L. Remwick (Prog.)	Does not answer as to reduction of representation; otherwise satisfactory.

ONLY THE ABOVE REPLIED. IS YOUR CANDIDATE'S NAME HERE? IF NOT, FIND OUT WHERE HE STANDS.

30-30-53

[OKLAHOMA - COUNTY COURT]

THOS. W. LEAHY, County Judge
CHAS. H. SHAFFER, Clerk

TERMS COURT
FIRST MONDAY { JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

COUNTY COURT

MUSKOGEE COUNTY
MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA

1/63/57.

June 11th, 1914.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o "The Crisis", #26 Vesey St.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your favor of June 6th, 1914, advising that the National Association for the advancement of colored people is going to carefully look into cases of Sarah Rector, Adam Doyle and others, and you state that you want to first of all get the facts and request that I write you immediately and inform you all that I know of these and similar cases, and tell you where to get more information. You state that you will hold my letter in the strictest confidence.

Replying to the above, beg to advise that you may use this letter for any purpose that you see fit as I have no desire for it to be treated confidential.

As to the estate of Sarah Rector, you are advised that the writer is County Judge of this County; I have jurisdiction over this estate, and further appreciate the fact that your magazine has given the supposed condition of the estate of Sarah Rector considerable space.

Sarah Rector is now slightly over eleven years of age, and lives about eight miles southwest of Muskogee;

1/63/52

she has about ninety acres of land, abutting on the Cimmeron River in Tulsa County, covered by a producing oil and gas mining lease, and a surface lease paying $200.00 per annum; the first royalties from production having been paid to the Guardian on October 18th, 1913, the following royalties having been paid to date:

October 18th,	1913,	P. O. & G. Co.....	$11,567.29
November 5th,	"	" " " "	6,130.15
December 3rd,	"	" " " "	14,427.99
January 9th,	1914,	" " " "	10,547.14
February 5th,	"	" " " "	5,076.82
March 7th,	"	Chanute Ref. Co.....	552.17
March 25th,	"	P. O. & G. Co.....	2,394.14
April 13th,	"	Chanute Ref. Co.....	2,613.94
April 23rd,	"	P. O. & G. Co.....	9.07
May 8th,	"	Chanute Ref. Co.....	1,171.51
		TOTAL ROYALTIES TO DATE.....	$54,490.22

Up to the time of this production, the family consisting of father and mother and six children, the oldest named Rebecca, twelve years of age, and the other four, all younger than Sarah, lived in a small shack upon a portion of the allotment of the mother, consisting of sixty acres, which was mortgaged for some Fourteen Hundred Dollars; the rooms were very small and they had but one bed in the house.

As is my practice with these larger estates, I went to the Rector home on a Sunday, and as soon as oil was discovered, not finding time to go there through the week, and in the presence of the parents, the Guardian and his attorney, took up and discussed the entire situation, etc., and

1/63/53

agreed upon certain changes looking towards the betterment of conditions for Sarah and the entire family. I first arranged to have additional furniture purchased, and then disposed of the matter of building a suitable house for the family to live in. I made an agreement with Rosa Rector, the mother of Sarah, and a fairly intelligent woman, to sell to Sarah twenty acres of her land for a fair market price. I had the property appraised by three disinterested appraisers, who fixed the value thereon at $900.00. I wanted the title to this twenty acres in the minor in order that I might spend some of her money in building a house upon lands that neither of the parents could dispose of, nor a deed be forged thereon. The $1400.00 mortgage on this land was about to be foreclosed, and the attorney for the Guardian and I personally saw that this mortgage was paid off, using the $900.00, above mentioned purchase price, and loaning the mother the balance from the estate of Sarah at eight per cent interest, taking a three year note and first mortgage therefor. A five-room cottage was then built, under the direct supervision of the Guardian, which, with a well, out-buildings and other improvements, cost about $1700.00.

Sarah and two other children of this family attend school at Taft, two miles distant, and in my conversation with the father of this ward, I learned that he owned five horses, two good work teams, and the fifth horse, too old to work. I proposed to the father that as this horse was perfectly gentle and safe for these children to drive, that he furnish the

horse, and the estate of Sarah would furnish a buggy and harness to take these children to and from school. I urged upon the parents the advisability of immediately sending Sarah away to school, having, prior to my visit to their home, taken up with Hon. Dana H. Kelsey, United States Indian Superintendent here, such matter, and selecting, with his co-operation, two or three of the best schools in the United States to send her. The parents strenuously objected to her leaving home at that time, she being but ten years of age, but promised me that they would make no objection to her being sent to a school selected by me this coming Fall. On account of her immature years and her school advantages at Taft, which are fair, I decided that this was the best plan to pursue.

Since October 18th, 1913, there has been loaned out of the $54,490.22 received, the sum of $41,375.00 on first mortgage real estate loans, bearing interest at eight per cent net to the minor; these loans running from three to five years, with the exception of a $1700.00 loan, made for six months, the loans being made upon a basis of from thirty to fifty per cent of the appraised value, the appraisements being made by men appointed by myself, and in whose honesty and ability, I have the utmost confidence. There is in bank today the sum of $8,653.97, leaving a balance expended since October, 1913, in addition to the above, the sum of $4,464.25. This money has been disbursed in the following manner: $900.00 for the twenty acres of land, above mentioned, and $1700.00, approximately, for the house and out-buildings

1/13/5-5

thereon; about $600.00 allowed the ward for support; $900.00 as Guardian's fees, the balance having been expended for furniture, mortgage taxes, bond premiums, the buggy and harness, phonograph for the ward, and other incidentals. As to the Guardian's fee, you will note that it is less than two per cent of the amount of money received by the Guardian.

As to this ward having a white Guardian, this is true. The parents themselves selected him, his name being T. J. Porter, a cattleman and neighbor of this family, who has been their benefactor for years and long before there was any probability of their ever having any money, and as far as I know, he never has been Guardian of any persons other than three of these Rector children.

As to the allowance of but $600.00 to this ward for support, permit me to say in this connection that it is my honest opinion that Sarah Rector has got as much benefit in every way from this allowance as if it had of been three times this amount. The parents and the other children of the family have had their share of this money, no doubt, they all living together, and I would unhesitatingly increase this allowance if Sarah Rector were to receive the benefits, but I do not believe that her money should be spent and other members of the family and neighbors get the benefits just because she has it. Possibly my judgment is wrong about this, but I have based this conclusion after thirteen years of close association in the Government service, as a practicing attorney and as Judge of this Court, among these people.

1/63/56

(W. E. B. DuBois, #6).

As to the Adam Doyle case, I have to advise that upon petition I placed Adam Doyle under Guardianship as an incompetent. A decision of the Supreme Court of this State being very broad as to what constitutes an incompetent, going further, I believe, for the protection of the citizenship of this country in this manner than any other State in the Union. After the Letters of Guardianship had been issued, suits were instituted by his Guardian in the Superior Court of this County, Judge McCain presiding, to set aside conveyances and leases made on his land, and some one hundred witnesses were examined as to his competency, most of the witnesses for the plaintiff testifying as to some weakness of mind some thirty or forty years ago, and all of the deeds to the land, which the suit was brought to set aside, were made within the past six or seven years at which time as many as thirty or forty witnesses testified that he was competent and knew how to transact his own business and was of sound mind, and no contention was made that he had not been paid an adequate price for his land.

The fact is that the proof showed he received full value for his land, and in each case, when the money was paid over to him, his two sons were present. The land, however, som years after the conveyance and execution of the leases and within the past twelve months has become valuable as a prospect. A jury trial was had and the jury found Adam Doyle to be of unsound mind, but capable of some understanding, there being no allegation of undue influence or inadequacy of consideration.

1/6-2/5-7

(W. E. B. DuBois, #7).

This was a special finding of fact by the Jury and only advisory to the Court, and Judge McCain thereafter rendered his decision holding that the deeds were good and in accordance with the weight of authority. (See Maas -vs- Dunmyer, 24 Okla., 434 and Paultner -vs- Manuel, 25 Okla., 59). I am further informed that none of Adam's land has ever been drilled, and is simply at this time an oil prospect, and from present indications does not look like a certainty, but of course may pan out well.

If you desire further information with reference to these cases, I suggest that you write to the United States Indian Superintendent here.

Respectfully,

T. W. Lackey

County Judge.

TWL-HER.

JOHN EVERETT
SECRETARY
11 PINE STREET
NEW YORK

1914 ?

TELEPHONE: RECTOR 1270

PLEIADES CLUB

2/3/6

DEAR SIR:

We are taking the liberty of enclosing herewith, a concise history of the Pleiades Club; and with it a card entitling you to the courtesies of the club for one month.

It may be that you are well acquainted with the club, and you may have been a visitor or perhaps a member in times past.

At any rate, we who know well of you are desirous of better acquaintance. So, this courtesy is extended in the hope that you may come to know us and like us--and it carries no obligation.

Any of our members will be pleased to see personally to your comfort and, should the date prove inconvenient we will be glad to make it conform to your desires upon request.

May we not hope to have you with us to make merry at the Pleiades?

Respectfully,

JOHN EVERETT

Secretary.

HENRY GAINES HAWN

President.

[ENC]

At the request of a member

The President and Board of Governors of the

Pleiades Club

extend the privileges of their Sunday Night Entertainments at Hotel Brevoort, Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street, to

Mr. William E. B. Du Bois

for the period of one month from date

Henry Gaines Hawn
President

John Everett
Secretary

New York City

2/3/5

No one will be admitted to the dining rooms after the dinner except members and talent.

Dinner service ceases at nine o'clock. Programme commences at nine thirty.

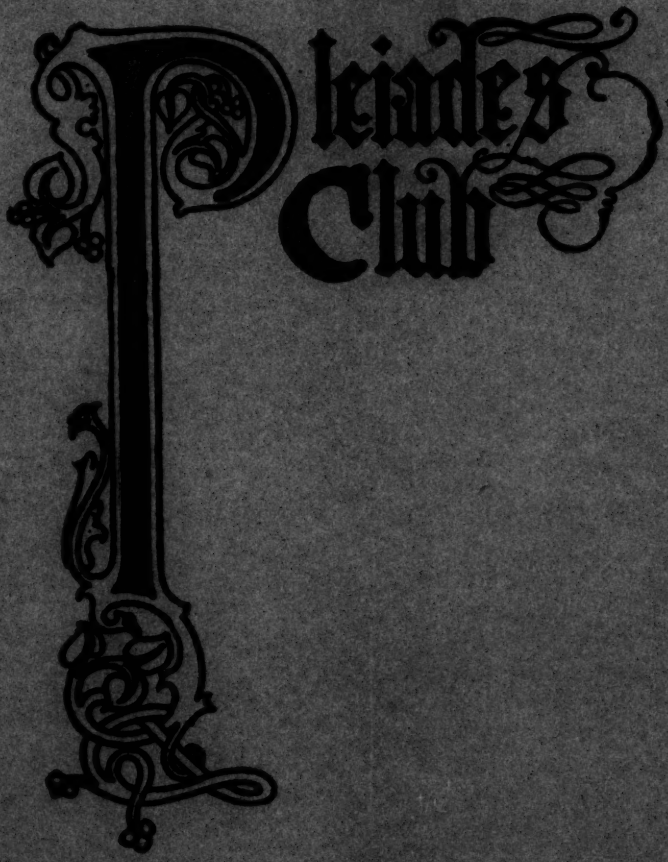
Dinner tickets should be obtained at the cashier's desk before entering the dining room. $1.25 each.

To insure seating accommodations, reservations should be made not later than noon of the day preceding the dinner.

Applications should be made to the Chairman of the House Committee, Edward F. Foley, 383 Fifth Avenue, Telephone, Murray Hill 1783.

The Committee can assure seats only to those reserved in accordance with the above recommendations.

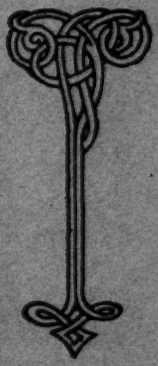
[illegible]



2/3/8

BOHEMIA! the land of hearts and honor; where heart throbs are the ticks of time, and friendship's glow the coloring of the setting sun; the land where the chink of coin is never heard, and where kindness is the currency that pays all debts; the land where the wintry blasts are tempered by the mountain tops of hope, and where the gentle dews of expectation diamond-deck the verdure of to-day; the land where the flowers of goodly acts bloom big, and where the broken limbs of misfortune are buried deep beneath the falling leaves of forgetfulness; the land of material poverty and mental wealth, and where right and might walk hand in hand; the land whose inhabitants are the children of circumstance, upon whose biers ever rest the garlands of the world's advancement.

Howard S. Neiman.



Reminiscent

IT was about the year 1890 that Maria del Prato, who was then conducting a modest little restaurant in MacDougal Street, finding that success was nesting upon her door-step, took counsel of her friends, and, seeking more commodious quarters, located in the three-story building in West Twelfth Street.

Maria's possessed an atmosphere which rendered it at once unique as well as popular, and it soon became the rendezvous for the leaders of the Bohemian element of the city.

Here were to be found nightly, the men and women whose names lent distinction to the artistic circles of the great metropolis; the skilled craftsmen with pen, pencil and brush, the weaver of songs, and the teller of tales—creative people who cared more for brains than for the conventions—met upon a common footing, and always was the coffee flavored with song, anecdotes and story, thus engendering

"the promotion of interchange of ideas among its members, the making of dining an occasion of Bohemian good fellowship."

Among this congenial assemblage might be observed Amos Cummings, Colonel William Gilder, George Luks, Ripley Osgood Anthony, Paul Du Chaillu, Clara Louise Kellogg, Colonel Patton, Valerian Gribayedoff, William Garrison, Mortimer MacMichael, 3rd., Signor Tagliapietra, "Billy" Fales, Cleveland Moffett, Stephen Crane, "Billy" Walsh, Henry Tyrrell, Sam Chamberlain and Ernest Jarrold, each of

whom was wont to contribute to the evening's merriment.

Saturday night was then the gala night at Maria's; the unique and impromptu entertainments that occurred there had been heralded abroad, and many there were who came to see; the reputation of the place became widespread and it soon became necessary to enlarge the quarters, although its plebeian character remained unchanged.

It was about this time that the men who had

created this condition, becoming weary of entertaining the general public who were but curiosity seekers, conceived the idea of organizing a club wherein privacy for themselves might be conserved. This idea rapidly assumed definite shape; officers were elected and rules adopted and the Fall of 1896 witnessed the genesis of the organization which now bears the name of the Pleiades Club.

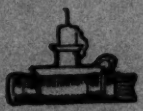
At first weekly meetings were held on Saturday nights, but popular demand soon caused this to be changed to Sunday nights.

For several seasons the Club met at Maria's; as it became more widely known, its prosperity increased until finally it became necessary to seek larger quarters; a move was then made, first to the Black Cat (up town) and then to Hungaria.

In the summer of 1901 a few of the active members, realizing the possibilities of the or-

held more than three hundred meetings, and, that they have been successful in the highest artistic sense, is evidenced by those whom it has entertained as guests of honor, among whom are the following:

Mark Twain, Richard Le Gallienne, Chas. G. D. Roberts, Bliss Carman, Edwin Markham, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Garrett P. Serviss, Wallace Irwin, W. C. de Mille, Acton Davies, Cleveland Moffett, James Metcalf, Richard Watson Gilder, F. Hopkinson Smith, Rupert Hughes, Mabel Herbert Urner, J. I. C. Clarke,



W. E. S. Fales, John Temple Graves, Will S. Harben, Philip Verrill Mighels, Dorothy Dix, Will Carleton, Roy McCardell, Don C. Seitz, Arthur Brisbane, Ernest Seton Thompson, James Clarence Harvey, Hon. William McAdoo.

Wilton Lackaye, Donald Robertson, Pilar-Morin, Laurence Irving, Laura Burt, Beverly Sitgreaves, Mildred Holland, Ada Lewis, Amelia Bingham, Thomas Wise, George Arliss, Robert Hilliard, Harry Lauder, Minnie

REMINISCENT

Dupree, David Warfield, Rose Coghlan, John Mason, Robert Mantell, May Robson, Blanche Bates, Edmund Breese, Elsie Janis, Edwin Milton Royle, Richard Carle, J. E. Dodson, Clifford Walker, Vesta Victoria, Amelia Summerville, Lucille La Verne, John E. Hazzard, John P. Wade, Viola Dana, Helen Ware, Mary Nash, Warner Oland, Geo. Beban, Grace Griswold, Ian MacLaren, Marie Tempest, Olive Wyndham, Hedwig Reicher, Eleanor Gates, Amy Grant, Jane Grey, Emmet Corrigan, Otto Hauerbach, Fannie Ward, Iris Hawkins, George Grossmith, Tom Lewis, H. V. Esmond, Montagu Love.

R. F. Zogbaum, Nell Brinkley, Jean Paleologue, Homer Davenport, Richard Outcault, Archie Gunn, F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, Hy. Mayer, Alphonse Mucha, Sir. Caspar Purdon Clarke, Dan Smith, C. R. Macauley, Maurice Ketten, Geo. McManus, Winsor McCay, Wm. Funk.

been watched with loving care by those chosen to preside over its destinies, and its various Boards of Governors have conducted its affairs with a disinterestedness of purpose, and an eye single to its best interest, so that it stands to-day as the best exponent of clean, right-minded Bohemianism in the city. It is a place which caters to the bon vivant, and ministers to the mind intellectual and artistic; it is a place where men and women mingle in social intercourse, where the difference between liberty and license is recognized — and sharply insisted upon; it is a place where poverty and riches, success and failure, rub shoulders without offense; a place where "what have you done?" not "how much have you got?" prevails.

The humble restaurant of Twelfth Street, with its low ceiling and sawdust floor, has vanished; but the spirit which gave it birth and caused it to flourish has been perpetuated in the Pleiades Club. Its principal object as defined in the constitution is: "The promotion of interchange of ideas among its members, the making of dining an occasion of Bohemiam good fellowship."

Were this all, the *raison d'etre* of the Pleiades Club would be firmly established.

But it does not stop here. It seeks to emancipate men and women from the narrowness of mind and the cynicism which the delirium of a great metropolis produces. It stands for an honest heart and a clean mind, and it upholds Bohemianism in its broad, catholic sense. Bohemianism, of which it has been said that

It is the soul manifesting itself in the infinite varieties of genius, finding expression here in rhythmic lines, there in melodious song; here in words that burn, there in harmonies that exalt; here in the living canvas, there in the breathing marble. Its magician's wand is alike the pen or pencil, the brush or baton. Its heritage genius, its life blood is appreciation, its daily food is good companionship. . . . The Club must never forget the beggar at its gates, nor bow down before the seats of the mighty. It must always cultivate the simplicity of childhood, the faith of womanhood, the strength of manhood. It must ever prize books and pictures, songs and symphonies more than gold or precious stones.

Membership Card

Mr. .....

PLEIADES CLUB

1914-1915

Secretary .....

Please present this card when requested

PLEIADES CLUB

DINNER AND ENTERTAINMENT

HOTEL BREVOORT

Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street

NEW YORK CITY

1914	Sunday Evenings				1915
November	1,	8,	15,	22,	29
December	6,	13,	20,	27,	
January	3,	10,	17,	24,	31
February	7,	14,	21,	28,	
March	7,	14,	21,	28,	
April	4,	11,	18,	25,	

Dinner will be served at seven o'clock promptly.

Reservations for tables should be made not later than noon of the Saturday preceding the Dinner.

Application for tables should be made to Mr. Edward F. Foley, Chairman of House Committee, No. 383 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Phone Murray Hill 1783.

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2/3/17

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DR. W. N. SEDGWICK
PAUL N. TURNER

1/63/08

November 27th 1914.

My dear Sir:

I have your invitation to visit the Pleiades Club.

Would you mind telling me at whose suggestion I was invited. I should like to be sure that I am really wanted.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. John Everett,
11 Pine Street,
New York City.

[Podestad]

3 RUE OLCHANSKI (XVI[e])

Paris
17 Nov

My dear Mr Du Bois,

We have lived through days of storm
so am - Who has
not - run in Paris can
imagine what - we
can [illegible] through.

My [illegible] engagement,
was cancelled & there
is nothing for this

to do at present
in the musical line.
Times are hard
for everyone, but
especially for artists.
In my distress I
thought of you —
& that perhaps if
Proctor Jones might let
Etc.
Me a Weekly

for a paper
on Paris fashions
& the usual chit-chat
of French life - If I
could only make a
small sum monthly, $15
or $20 - I would be very
glad to do so - I write this
while watching beside
my son - Who is very ill

he has 40% of fever
- & I feel I must
try & do something
to make him do
[illegible] as the necessary
comforts & can —
I have thought also I
might be a help
for as American Nurse
& am writing to their
Physician — & could say
writing to you — but
I trust — that for Dr
Mc-Leans sake, you

3/16/23

December 18, 1914.

My dear Madame:

I am very glad indeed to have your letter of the seventeenth of last month and am extremely sorry to hear of the illness of your son. I am afraid I have not much encouragement to give you. The Association which was so near the heart of our lost friend is having a very difficult struggle to keep alive. All the philanthropy of America is going to Belgium and the bread lines of the poor and hungry are the longest ever known. The newspapers particularly are feeling the pinch and practically every paper in New York is losing money. I very much doubt, therefore, if they would take anything in the line of letters from abroad that did not have to do especially with the field of action. I shall, however, make inquiries and if I see the slightest chance I will let you know.

I shall always be glad to hear from you when you can write.

I am, dear madame,

Very sincerely yours,

The Marquise de Podestad,
3 Rue Olchanski (XVIe),
Paris, France.

[PROPERTY OWNERS IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION]

MASS MEETING!!

To All Who Are Interested in the Future of Harlem as Regards Business and Real Estate

¶ A meeting will be held in the Auditorium of the Harlem Y.M.C.A., No. 5 West 125th Street, at 8 o'clock, on

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, 1914

¶ There will be a full discussion of the plan outlined in enclosed letter. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. It will be to your interest to attend this meeting.

COMMITTEE OF THIRTY
RANSOM E. WILCOX, Chairman

1/63/52

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS
OF THE
SUBSCRIPTION COMMITTEE
OF
PROPERTY OWNERS IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION
[TO BE INCORPORATED]

HENRY D. COCHRANE
ROBERT LEVERS
MARTIN UNGRICH

FRANK A. SHAW, CHAIRMAN
1 WEST 125TH STREET
NEW YORK

JOHN A. GOODWIN
E. J. WELLING
A. S. NICHOLS

WHEREAS, a number of property owners propose to form a corporation known as "PROPERTY OWNERS IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION" or such name as may hereafter be agreed upon, for the purpose of improving the condition of property owners and their tenants in general in the section located from 110th Street north to the Harlem River between Park and Morningside Avenues, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, in consideration of the premises and of the incorporation of a company to be called "PROPERTY OWNERS IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION" do hereby agree with each other and with the several signers of any papers similar to this, to subscribe to the number of shares of stock in said corporation to be formed, to an amount equal to one-half of one per cent of the assessed valuation (1914) of our properties as hereunder enumerated; and we hereby agree to pay for our said subscriptions as follows: 25% of the same upon demand after at least $100,000 has been subscribed for to the capital stock of said corporation; and the balance we agree to pay to said corporation in three equal payments every three months thereafter for all amounts subscribed for; capital stock in said corporation shall be delivered to us or to our assigns upon payment of our full subscriptions therefor.

It is understood that this agreement shall be null and void if subscriptions of at least $100,000, are not made for the capital stock of said corporation within four months from date.

Dated, New York, December 30, 1913.

NAME	PROPERTY	ASSESSED VALUE	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION

1/6 3/151

COMMITTEE OF THIRTY

PROPERTY OWNERS IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION

(TO BE INCORPORATED)

COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

RANSOM E. WILCOX,
Chairman, 2107 Seventh Ave.
FRANK G. BANNISTER
5 West 125th St.
LOUIS F. BIRNHOLZ
232 West 132d St.
HARRY BIERHOFF
343 Lenox Ave.
Rev. ROBT. B. CLARK
2 West 129th St.
HENRY D. COCHRANE
2 West 125th St.
EDW. J. DOWLING
141 West 131st St.
SAM'L B. DOWNES
148 West 130th St.
THOMAS C. EDMONDS
1826 Park Ave.
CHAS. H. FULLER
290 Lenox Ave.
JOHN A. GOODWIN
260 Lenox Ave.
JAMES M. HORTON
112 West 126th St.
MEYER JARMULOWSKY
165 East Broadway
E. VON DER HORST KOCH
132 West 125th St.
ROBT. LEVERS
376 Lenox Ave.
JOHN H. LOOS
256 West 131st St.
Rev. D. J. McMILLAN
226 West 130th St.
ADELBERT S. NICHOLS
Park Ave. and 129th St.
THOMAS O'REILLY
103 Park Ave.
GEORGE SCHAEFER
366 Lenox Ave.
JOHN H. SCULLY
109 West 126th St.
THOMAS F. SCULLY
57 East 125th St.
FRANK A. SHAW
1 West 125th St.
WILLIAM A. SHELTON
2107 Seventh Ave.
GEORGE W. SHORT
157 West 125th St.
Dr. J. GARDNER SMITH
21 West 122d St.
MARTIN UNGRICH
57 St. Nicholas Place
SAMUEL WALLACH
124 West 118th St.
SIGMUND WECHSLER
233 Broadway
EDWARD J. WELLING
234 West 127th St.

Every owner of property and mortgagee in Harlem will be glad to learn that at last a practical plan for the conservation of real estate values has been formed.

Several large meetings of property owners have been held and after considering the situation from every aspect, a resolution was passed authorizing a committee to organize a

PROPERTY OWNERS IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION.

The object is, "TO IMPROVE AND ADVANCE THE INTERESTS OF PROPERTY OWNERS AND THEIR TENANTS IN GENERAL".

The work of the Corporation will be in the district bounded by 110th Street on the south, and the Harlem River on the north, Park Avenue on the east, and Morningside, St. Nicholas and Bradhurst Avenues on the west.

The capital will be $500,000 to be issued in shares of a par value of $5.00 each.

Owners are expected to take stock on the basis of one-half of one per cent. on the assessed values of their Real Estate for 1914, as provided for in subscription agreement.

It is also expected that other business interests will lend assistance to this movement.

The management of this Corporation will be in the hands of the stockholders (which means you) who will elect their own directors, and they will have full control of all funds.

The movement has the support of many owners, the Real Estate brokers and local organizations, who will assist in every way possible.

The proposed plan is as follows, viz :-

FIRST. To arrange with the property owners to rent their properties to white tenants. This could be done section by section, thereby not causing an over supply of vacant apartments and houses at any one time. The united energetic efforts of all will facilitate the procuring of new tenants.

SECOND. To assist owners who are unable financially to do the necessary renovating to their properties, on a proper business basis, as follows :—viz,

(a) Make a mortgage loan for the purpose, or (b) Take a lease of the property.

THIRD. The Corporation to lend its assistance in arranging new and the extension of old mortgages for owners who will co-operate.

FOURTH. To co-operate in organizing a movement for the improvement of the social conditions of the negroes with the following objects, viz :—

(a) To create a proper environment in the vicinity of 135th Street and Lenox Avenue, for the purpose of making the section attractive. (b) To prevent lawlessness and vice. (c) To stimulate the construction of modern buildings that will be best suited for their requirements. (d) To aid in promoting the welfare of the negroes generally.

It is believed that by showing good faith in this matter, the co-operation of the negro leaders will be obtained.

Every known difficulty has been considered, and ways and means of surmounting such have been provided.

This movement has received the endorsement of many of the large institutions that make mortgage loans, who believe that it is practical and feasible, and merits the support of every owner.

With the mortgage market in such condition that owners could not procure or continue mortgages, it would be disastrous to the interests of any owner to work against the movement.

The success of this plan will re-establish confidence in Harlem real estate, cure the mortgage situation and enhance values, thereby benefitting every one.

The active co-operation of owners, merchants, mortgage holders and other interests for mutual benefit will insure success.

Up to this time you have suffered by reason of shrinkage in the value of your real estate, and a further loss is staring you in the face unless definite concerted action is taken at once.

Your support is of the utmost importance to YOU, if you value your investment. Immediate action is imperative.

It will be to your interest to sign agreement herewith enclosed and return to Frank A. Shaw, Chairman of Subscription Committee.

SUBSCRIPTION COMMITTEE

FRANK A. SHAW, Chairman.
1 West 125th Street

A. S. NICHOLS Park Ave. & 129th St.	HENRY D. COCHRANE 2 West 125th St.	J. A. GOODWIN 260 Lenox Ave.
EDWARD J. WELLING 243 West 127th St.	ROBERT LEVERS 376 Lenox Ave.	MARTIN UNGRICH 57 St. Nicholas Pl.

(RACES CONGRESS)

IIE CONGRÈS DES RACES

PARIS 1915

Président : M. D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT
Président du Comité Exécutif : le PRINCE ROLAND BONAPARTE

Secrétaire Général : JULES RAIS
2, RUE OBEUF, BELLEVUE (S.-&-O.)
Adresse Télégraphique : Rais Bellevue
Téléphone : 105

Bellevue, le 25 Mai 1914

Monsieur et très honoré collègue,

242/2

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer sous ce pli le programme adopté par la commission d'organisation du 2ème Congrès des Races qui aura lieu à Paris, en 1915, sous la présidence de M. d'Estournelles de Constant.

La Commission s'est attachée à rester fidèle à l'oeuvre du 1er Congrès de Londres en poursuivant tout à la fois l'étude des problèmes d'ordre scientifique et celle des questions d'ordre pratique.

Le Comité exécutif du Congrès vous serait reconnaissant de bien vouloir faire connaitre à vos collègues le programme dont vous recevrez, d'autre part, un certain nombre d'exemplaires. Il attache le plus grand prix aux suggestions que vous voudrez bien recueillir et m'adresser le plus tôt possible.

Il serait heureux de vous voir organiser dès à présent une section nationale qui entrerait aussitôt en contact avec lui pour assurer la propagande et la suite méthodique des travaux du Congrès.

La prochaine séance de la Commission d'organisation aura lieu le 17 Juin prochain au Musée Guimet, à Paris, (place d'Iéna) Vous recevrez prochainement une convocation pour cette réunion avec l'ordre du jour de la séance. Cette réunion sera précédée, le 16 Juin, d'un banquet, qui aura pour but d'assurer le contact entre les principaux collaborateurs du Congrès. "Monsieur le Président espère que vous voudrez bien accepter l'invitation qui vous sera adressée très prochainement". Je vous serais obligé de retenir dès à présent cette date s'il vous est possible, comme nous le souhaitons, de venir à Paris.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur et très honoré collègue, l'assurance de ma haute considération, et de mon dévouement.

Le secrétaire général.

Jules Rais

avec tous mes regrets que cette convocation arrivée à tous les secrétariats nationaux vous parvienne trop tard pour que nous puissions après vous répondre cette fois.

70 FIFTH AVE.

June 12, 1914.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for the proofs of the program of the Races Congress in 1915. If possible I shall be present but this is by no means certain.

I shall try and spread the notice of this meeting as far as possible. I think it would be well to set the exact date of the meeting as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

M. Jules Rais,
2, Rue Obeuf, Bellevue (S.-O.)
Paris, France.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVE.

2/3/15

June 27th 1914.

My dear Renee:

Wednesday, Mrs. Havelock Ellis was good enough to lunch with Mrs. DuBois, myself and little girl. I hasten to write you word especially as Mrs. Ellis said that you did not receive my previous letter. I am sorry indeed, because to you more than to anyone else I owe the pleasure of that delightful summer of 1911.

Since then, I have been working away on my great problems and especially on the magazine, The Crisis, of which you knew something. It had when I was in England a circulation of about thirteen thousand. The circulation now is about thirty-five thousand. We hope to get to fifty thousand within six months.

You will, I am sure, be glad to hear that my daughter, Yolande, who is thirteen, accompanied by her mother, is coming to England this fall arriving about September seventh. Yolande will attend school at Bedales near PetersField, Hampshire, and Mrs. DuBois will stay in London or Petersfield so as to be near. I am hoping in this way to give her a good

secondary training. I hope Mrs. DuBois may have the pleasure of seeing you sometime during her stay.

I should be very glad to have a word from you at any time and to know that you are in good health and still interested in the great movements of men.

I am, dear madam,

Very respectfully yours,

Her Highness,
The Ranee of Sarawak,
Greyfriars, Ascot, England.

2/3/16

REVUE ÉCONOMIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

TÉLÉPHONE A. 5835

BRUXELLES, le 15 Janvier 19 14
129, RUE DE LA VICTOIRE

1/63/23

Monsieur et cher collaborateur,

Nous serons heureux de recevoir l'article que vous nous proposez et espérons qu'il ne dépassera pas 20 à 25 pages d'impression.

Dans l'attente, agréez Monsieur, mes salutations distinguées.

Le Secrétaire,

M. Barbanson

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
The Crisis
twenty-six, Vesey. street, New-York

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVE.

February 18th 1914.

Mr. M. Barbranson,
Revue Economique, Internationale,
Bruxelles, le,
129 Rue De La Victoire,
Paris, France.

1/63/20

My dear Sir:

I beg to say that I am at work on the article which I promised to send you and I hope to mail it to you on Saturday, February twenty-first.

Very sincerely yours,

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVE.

March 2nd 1914.

1143/51

Mr. M. Barbranson,
Revue Economique, Internationale,
Bruxelles, Ie,
129 Rue De La Victoire,
Paris, France.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed is the promised article. If it is too long there is much of detail that can be omitted.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

J. W. SANFORD, PRESIDENT
T. H. HAYES, VICE PRESIDENT
J. C. MARTIN, VICE PRESIDENT

BERT M. RODDY, CASHIER
A. P. BENTLEY, ASST. CASHIER
J. T. SETTLE, ATTORNEY

SOLVENT SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO.

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390 BEALE AVENUE
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Please Return

JUNE
SIXTEENTH
FOURTEEN.

49-12-144

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.,

My Dear Dr. Dubois;-

Your letter of June 5th. received on the 8th., and I have been trying to gather sufficient data to reply intellegently.

The local committee were making preparations for the entertainment of the Southern Sociological Congress, I refer to the White committee, saw fit to recognize a committee appointed by the members of the Colored associated charities of this city, to cooperate with them in entertaining the said Southern Sociological Congress.

These committees did not meet jointly, but when the colored committee would hold a meeting, the secretary or assistant secretary from the white meeting would meet with them and outline the plans of the white committee.

Our committee meetings were usually held at the colored churches. At these meetings we would discuss the entertaining of the ~~committee of the~~ delegates to town members of our race. and we appointed an entertainment committee of one hundred colored citizens. This committee furnished funds to bear the expenses of entertaining the colored delegates, independent of the funds set aside by the Business Men's Club (white) of this city. After we had succeeded in getting all these matters arranged, we were notified that the meeting would be held at the Orpheum Theatre, a building on the Main street.

It is the custom here, as in most Southern cities, for the colored people to sit in, what is commonly called the "peanut gallery". In Memphis, I am glad to say that the better element of colored people boycott such palyhouses, refuse to go to the theatre in which they are forced to walk up three or four flights of stairs, entered from the alleys or side streets and in some cases thay have to ascend the fire escapes. Realizing these conditions, when our committee found out where the session was to be held, naturally the question of seating accomidations for colored people presented itself and it was demanded of all members of the

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

colored committee that they would not attend these meetings, or take part in entertaining delegates to the meeting if they had to occupy seats in the "peanut gallery" as when witnessing a theatrical performance.

These facts were made know to the white committee, and that committee, after much discussion finally decided to allow the colored people to occupy, what is called the second balcony. To gain enterance to this balcony it is necessary that you enter through the front door.

The President and Secretary of the Southern Socilogical Congress met the white local committee and contended that the delegates to their congress, white or black should occupy seats on the Orchestra floor of the building, stating if this could not be done, they would have to change the place of meeting from the Orpheum Theatre to some local church.

After two or three meetings the local committee consented to let the colored delegates occupy the first floor on the south side, and that colored ushers woould be allowed to show them to their seats. At the first two days session the members of the local committee and delegates occupied seats on the first floor, but at the afternoon session at which Dr. Washington spoke, there were quite a few colored people in attendance, and the entire south side of the first floor and a large portion of the balcony was filled.

On this day, one of the colored ushers was apporached by a white gentleman, accompianed by two ladies and asked to be shown seats. He walked down the aisle with them and arranged seats in the middle section provide for them and walked back to his station.

Some of the members of the local white committee saw this incident and a meeting was held, at which they rescended the former action of the committee to allow colored people to occupy seats on the first floor. This action was reported to the officers of the Southern Sociological Congress and the following morning a few of the delegates and members of our committee met together in the vestry of the Central Baptist Church, where all of the morning sessions were being held.

They notified us of the action taken by the local white committee. The members of our committee told them we would not attend the meetings further and would advise

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

W.E.B.D. 3.

friends to absent themselves

After this action was taken by the local committee the officers of the Souther Socilogical Congress refused to hold any meetings at the Orpheum theatre and the last sessions were held at the First Methodist Church (white), at this church we were all treated like men and citizens .

It is not my desire that you should use my name in connection with this matter, as I do not wish any unnecessary amount of publicity.

I am enclosing a clipping of an open letter which I wrote and sent to the News Scimitar and Commercial Appeal, two papers of this city under the caption of PARKS AND COLORED PEOPLE. You can glean from this letter how I feel concerning the treatment given my people in this section. By reading it carefully you can doubtless glean the fact that I know the truth and am not afraid to state it openly to all the people among whom I am working.

If you see fit, I would be glad to have you reedit this letter at some time in the "Crisis", as we have quite a few readers of that magazine and it might help to organize a branch of the association here.

Hoping that I have furnished the desired information, I remain

Very truly yours,

B. M. Roddy

BMR SGK

P.S. The first page of this letter you will notice a few corrections. The hour is growing late and I will not ask the stenographer to recopy.

BMR.

49-12-145

J. W. SANFORD, PRESIDENT
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MEMPHIS, TENN.

Please Return

JUNE
TWENTYSIXTH
FOURTEEN.

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.,

My Dear Mr. Dubois:-

In reply to your letter of the 22nd., will state after the adjournment of the Southern Sociological Congress, I attended no further meetings, and know very little of the sessions held by the conference of Charities and Correction.

They did not meet or cooperate with the Colored committee and the Colored people took very little interest in the meetings after they drew the line at the Orpheum Theatre.

There were only two delegates, Prof. Cook and a lady, who, I think had the accomodations desired.

I have been unable to find out anything further in connection with the meeting.

Wishing you very much success in your good work, I remain

Very truly yours,

B. M. Roddy

BMR SGK

49-12-142

6603. Aug 25. 10.23 10.43

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "AQUILÆ, LONDON."
TELEPHONE NO. 2389 GERRARD.

ROYAL SOCIETIES CLUB.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

63, ST. JAMES'S STREET,
S.W.

31. July 1914

2/3/14

Dear Sir,

I beg to remind you that your Annual Subscription to the Club, £ 2 : 2 : 0 *became renewable on* 24th June *last.*

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

D. Lewis. Poole.

Hon. Secretary.

To M. E. D. Du Bois Esq.

No. 3804

Royal Societies Club.

ST. JAMES'S STREET, S.W.

Reg. No. 6603

7 Sept 1914

Received of Dr. R. E. B. Du Bois

the sum of Two Guineas, being the amount of Annual Subscription as a **FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MEMBER**, for the year ending the 24th day of June 1915

£2 : 2 : 0

D. Lewis Poole

Hon. Sec.

2/3/17

(ENC?)

With the Honorary Secretary's Compliments
and Thanks.

2/3/18

(7)

HENRY SACHS

STOCKS AND BONDS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

ESTABLISHED 1900

MEMBER
COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 6, 1914.

Mr. W. E. D. Du Bois, Editor,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:-

As a subscriber to the "Crisis" I ask the privilage of your columns in a matter which has interested me for sometime concerning your people.

At a meeting of the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church held at Kansas City in May 1912, it was voted to maintain a home at Colorado Springs for superannuated ministers. Subsequently, the Finance Committee voted not to carry out the vote of the General Conference, claiming that the members would personally be liable for such expenditures on the ground that the land on which the home is erected was not deeded outright but simply deeded to the home for its perpetual use as such. After the action of the Conference, some of the ministers were admitted to the home, now provided for and managed by the Reverend J. W. Braxton. In order to maintain the home, he was obliged to advance several thousand dollars of his own funds and had to mortgage his home and also had to go throughout the district raising funds. Quite a number of the ministers are anxiously waiting to be taken into the home, some of whom are now in their respective County Poor homes as a result of the refusal of the Finance Committee to carry out the vote of the General Conference.

The General Conference does not meet again for about two years, meanwhile there are aged ministers throughout the country waiting admittance and the present burden of expense remains uncared for.

There must be something wrong, sufficeintly wrong to justify every self-respecting member of this church to lend his moral support to an investigation, as to the real cause why the Finance Committee refuses to act on the vote of the General Conference.

These aged ministers have a very strong right to expect the protection provided for in their declining years by the General Conference.

I have taken some little interest in this home since it was instituted and I should like very much to see the stress of the waiting ones relieved.

Very truly yours,

Henry Sachs

S/C

2/3/21

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 /FIFTH AVE.

Sept. 12, 1914.

Mr. Henry Sachs,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

My dear Mr. Sachs:

I have gone into the matter of the superannuated ministers home concerning which you wrote me August sixth.

The records of the General Conference are as follows: The report of the Committee on Benevolent Institutions recommended the support of the home and making appropriations for it was presented to the General Conference. The record then says: Rev. F. R. Sims moved to adopt. Prof. J. R. Hawkins moved as an amendment that the part of the report referring to the Home for Superannuated Ministers be referred to the Financial Department. The amendment prevailed, and the report was adopted as amended.

You will see by this official record which I have from the bishops that the Financial Board has absolute discretion in the matter. Their judgment may be wrong but so far as I see their action is not illegal. I have not, therefore, said anything in The Crisis about the matter as yet but may be able to later.

Very sincerely yours,

2/3/19

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
130 EAST 22ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY

November 17, 1914.

1/63/113

Mr. William D. Du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue, City.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your favor of November 13, I am enclosing your questionnaire with the answers inserted. I regret that I do not see what further information I can give you that will be valuable.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Glenn

enc.

General Director.

[ENCLOSURE]

1/63/114

1. What are the officers of your association.

Board of Trustees.

2. In whose hands does the chief executive power lie.

General Director.

3. To whom is this officer, or these officers, responsible?

To Trustees of Foundation

4. If you publish an organ what is the relation of that organ to the organization?

No organ.

5. Where does the financial responsibility for the organ rest?

6. What would you suggest as a better method than the one you employ so far as the distribution of executive power is concerned?

No suggestion.

P 7 ll

2/3/22

May 21st 1914.

My dear Mr. & Mrs. Sanford:

I have just reached home and I want to tell you how much I enjoyed your very kind hospitality while I was in Memphis.

Mrs. DuBois and the little girl join me in regard.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Louag Sanford,
682 S. Landerdale Street,
Memphis, Tennessee.

297

October 9, 1914.

My dear Mr. Schanz:

I have your circular letter concerning Germany and the war.

I regret to say that I believe Germany is responsible for the war and I should like to call your attention to the recent circular signed by leading German scientists who gratuitously insulted 250,000,000 "Mongrels and Niggers." I sincerely hope that your country will be thoroughly whipped.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Moritz Schanz

Chemnitz, Germany.

D9-12-140

21-5-110

4491 W. Pine Bl.

St. Louis, 5-23-14.

Dear Prof. Mr. Du Bois,

I have just read Souls of Black Folks, and across the color line I extend to you a hand of sympathy and profound appreciation.

It must be that hundreds of white people have been moved by this book even as I am. And all the same heavy, despairing pain over our

individual inability to
contribute even a mite
toward the removal of
a mountain of ignorance,
injustice and folly. It
would ease my impotent
pain to know that in
my race I am not
suffering alone. Assure me
if you can. And tell
me whether the outlook
has not brightened since
the book was written.

By what amounts almost
to divination, the negroes must
learn to recognize their friends
in the white race, for friends
they must have, though my
limited experience has hardly
revealed any to me — friends of
the negro's cause. Assuming
that such friends exist,
they cannot, like you,
give open voice to their ideals.
Yet much were gained by
a tacit recognition of
interest and good will.

XXXXX

What more have you written? What has Keller written? Kindly let me know when "The Present Crisis" is published.

Pardon the seeming intrusion. Know that not all of the anguish and the despair is on your side of the color line.

Sincerely yours,
(Miss) Pauline Schneider.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVE.

21-5-11

June 2, 1914.

My dear Miss Schneider:

I appreciate your letter of May twenty-third.

Since the publication of "The Souls of Black Folk," the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been formed and I regard this as a great step forward. There are also signs in the South of persons like you who will not consent to keep silent longer. At the same time, there is no doubt but that race prejudice against Negroes has steadily increased in the last twenty years and is increasing. The internal development of the colored people has been extraordinary, thus we have two movements which have in them elements of future danger.

I am sending you herewith some sample copies of The Crisis, of which I am editor. The other works which I have written and which you might be interested in are "John Brown," publish by Jacobs, Philadelphia, and a novel, "The Quest of the Silver Fleece," published by McClurg.

Kelly Miller has published

two books of essaysby the Neale Co., of New York, one "Race Adjustment," and the o other, "Out of the House of Bondage."

Again thanking you for your interest and kind words, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

21-5-112

Miss Pauline Schneider,
4491 West Pine Blvd.,
St. Louis, Mo.

P. KA ISAKA SEME, B.A.,
SOLICITOR.

P. O. Box 4700

TELEPHONE No. 3402.

COURT CHAMBERS,
RISSIK STREET,

C 97/14

JOHANNESBURG, 28th January 1914

Professor W.E.B. du Bois (Grit),

Atlanta University,

Georgia.

2/3/23

Dear Sir,

Please accept my compliments and best wishes for a happy New Year.

Yours faithfully,

P. Ka I. Seme

Fort Worth Liberia Jan. 6 1914

Dr W. E. B Du Bois

Dear Sir

A few weeks ago I sent, by mail, one dollar towards 2/3/24
2 years subscription to the Crisis. I have enjoyed it so much and have been glad to have accurate information of the progress and hindrances of the Colored people (of which race I am one) But I don't feel that I can well get along without it. I did not have enough money at the time to renew my subscription for the whole years, that is why I sent only one dollar.

I have always prayed that just such

might come into existance
and now. that it exists. I am
more than anxious to join it.
Some day I will tell you the
reason I have not now the
money to give for that purpose.
I send a leopard skin. hoping
some one may wish to purchase
it and pay the money to the
association for my membership
fee or to use in any other
way the association may care
to use it. You see Dr DuBois
there is in europeon countries
and in some parts of America.
for African curios. hence my
hope that the Leopard skin
(quite rare now) might bring
a sum that could be of some
service in your magnificent
work. I wish I could say all
I feel about it. though I am

busy and have but little time to write. I must say a word in regard to the cover design of your Christmas number of The Crisis. I have never yet seen a Madonna face that did not seem material to me, except one, till I saw your cover design. Now I do not take any stock in what seems to me the silly discussion as to whether or Jesus was white or black. It is enough for me to know that He is what He is the Saviour of the world.

2/3/25

But naturally I have been interested in the pictures of "Mother and Child" as the great artists conceived them. Now your cover design is the most beautiful because the most spiritual. One I ever saw except one by the artist Bordenhauser. The babe too is beautiful and now Dr DuBois. I hope you will be able to make

use of the Corporal Ship.
Let me know if at any time
I can be of service to the
Association in the Great
Grand work it is doing. It is
Gods work.

With the highest
Regards. I am most Respectfully
J. L. D. Thorp
Int Office via Monrovia
Liberia West Africa

XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
O FIFTH AVENUE.

February 16th 1914.

2/3/24

Mr. J. E. D. Sharp,
Mt. Coffee, Liberia.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very heartily for your letter of January sixth.

I am sending to the customs house for the leopard skin to-day and will let you know what it brings.

If I mistake not I have already heard of your work through some English friends of yours although the name escapes me just now. I am glad that you like The Crisis and the December cover design. I should be glad to hear from you at any time and to have any items of interest from West Africa.

Very sincerely yours,

GRAND BOULE

OF THE

SIGMA PI PHI FRATERNITY

2/6/82

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Zeta Boule, No. 6

City of New York

State of New York

For the year beginning 1914

A newly instituted Boule will make its first report to the Grand Grammateus at the beginning of the term next following its being set apart.

The Annual Report must be made out by the Grammateus and signed by the Sire Archon and Grammateus and sent to the Grand Grammateus not later than 60 days after Tax becomes due. Tax must be paid on all members---$1.00 per member in advance.

Duplicate to be Kept by Boule—

ROSTER

1. James Anderson
2. Richard Birnie
3. John Brown
4. Charles Burroughs
5. George Crawford
6. W.E.B. DuBois
7. Edward Goins
8. Eugene Gregory
9. S. M. Gregory
10. W. A. Hunton
11. Roland Johnson
12. J. G. Trimble
13. Owen M. Waller
14. D. Macon Webster
15.
16.
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21/28/12

NEW MEMBERS †

Date of Initiation	Name	Degrees and Date Issued *	College
Address			
Address			
Address			
Address			
Address			

ADMITTED BY TRANSFER

Date of Transfer	Name	Boule from which transferred	Date of G. G. Notice

* When degree is only professional, write word "Professional" after degree.

† The name of each New Member and $2.00 for the same, mus be sent at once after initiation, to the Grand Grammateus.

WITHDRAWN BY TRANSFER

Date	Name	Boule to which transfer is made

REJECTED MEMBERS

Date	

DECEASED MEMBERS

Date	

REMARKS

Paid to G. G. for Initiation $_____

Paid to G. G. for Transfer $_____

Paid for Membership $_____

Total paid with this Report $_____

OFFICERS

Date of beginning Service

Sire Archon W. A. Hunton

Address 407 Carlton Ave, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Grammateus W. E. B. DuBois

Address 70 Fifth Ave, New York City

Thesauristes Eugene Gregory

Address 172 N. 11th St, Newark, N.J.

Agogos Archon Charles Burroughs

Address 839 E. 219th St. Williamsbridge, N.Y.

Rhetoricos Archon John Brown

Address 47 W. 66th St, New York City

Representatives to the Grand Boule

for the year 1913

Hunton

DuBois

W. A. Hunton (per W.E.B.D.) *

Sire Archon

W. E. B. DuBois

Grammateus

* Ill

Give number of meetings held during the year. 1913 - sup

Remarks :

Date of forwarding this Report

7/el 5 1913

Grammateus

Do. Not
Type
This

A Collection of the Literature of Socialism

Upton Sinclair wishes to announce that he is making a collection of the literature of Socialism. He has every reason to feel certain that the book will be given a large circulation, and he therefore desires to do everything possible to make it representative of the best the movement has produced. It should be explained that the word Socialism is to be understood *in the broadest possible sense;* that is, the spirit of social protest, the hunger for economic righteousness, as it has manifested itself in the past and is manifesting itself at present. Purely didactic prose or matter of merely historic interest is not desired; what is desired is poetry and short prose passages which may be regarded as literature; which, because of eloquence of language and elevation of sentiment, are representative of Socialism at its best.

21-5

Those who are working for this movement have less reason than others to hesitate in asking for help. If the proposed collection were limited to what one man has read or can find, it would be far from adequate. Those interested in Socialism are respectfully invited to assist in any of the following ways which may appeal to them:

By lending scrap-books or clippings. All such will be carefully handled and promptly returned.

By mentioning the matter to others who may have made such collections, or who may be interested in the project.

By suggesting selections that are especially recommended, also the names of authors, living or dead, which might otherwise be overlooked.

By pointing out passages from your own writings which you consider most worthy of inclusion. This last is especially urged upon those men and women who are making the literature of social progress in our time.

It is believed that a collection of the best that has been thought and felt about the Socialist movement by its best minds will prove to be a tremendous weapon for progress. Therefore it is hoped that you will pardon this trespass upon your time and attention.

UPTON SINCLAIR.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK,
July, 1914.

UPTON SINCLAIR
CROTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: CROTON 85

August 8, 1914

21-5-113

Prof. W. E. B. du Bois
University of Atlanta
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Comrade:

Permit me to ask your attention to the enclosed statement. Anything that you can do in the way of advising me will be greatly appreciated.

Fraternally,

Upton Sinclair

UPTON SINCLAIR
CROTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: CROTON 85

21-5-114

Sept. 8, 1914

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
New York City;

Dear Comrade:

Clement Wood tells me that he wrote you about a poem of yours for my anthology. I hope you will send a copy of it to him or me. I enclose announcement of the anthology, in which you may be interested.

I have just read the "Souls of Black Folk" for the first time, with great interest and admiration. I have taken a couple of passages from it. I wish you would help me by sending me suggestions about your own work other than this.

My purpose in writing this, however, is to ask you if you can be of assistance to me in getting together a few passages from genuine negro slave songs, which embody protest against social injustice. I am trying to get specimens from all ancient and primitive writings. I do not mean necessarily things that are definitely socialistic, but things that have an economic implication.

Fraternally,

Upton Sinclair

UPTON SINCLAIR
CROTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: CROTON 85

21-5-115

Oct. 2, 1914

Dear Comrade DuBois:

I forgot to mention to you the other night a matter about which I wrote you, but I am not sure if you got the letter, as you did not speak of it. I want to get for my anthology one or two genuine slave songs, which contain the note of protest against social injustice. I am sure that you are the man to help me to do this. Or if you are too busy, will you give me the name of some one who can spare the time.

Fraternally,

Upton Sinclair

October 19, 1914.

My dear Mr. Sinclair:

I hope you will pardon my long delay in answering your request.

The slave song that best expresses the revolt of the Negro slave is "Oh! Freedom," the words being:

"Oh! Freedom, Oh! Freedom,
Oh! Freedom, Over me, ~~ever me~~,
And before I'll be a slave,
I'll be buried in my grave,
And go home to my God
And be free."

Another is "Fighting On" with these words:

"Fighting on, hallelujah,
We're almost down to the shore,
Fighting on, fighting on,
We're almost down to the shore."

A third is "We'll Die in the Field."

"Oh what do you say seekers,
Oh what do you say seekers,
Oh what do you say seekers
About the gospel war?

21-5-110

21-5-117

And I will die in the field.
I will die in the field,
Will die in the field on my journey home."

Another:

"Oh stand the storm,
It won't be long,
We'll anchor bye and bye,
My ship is on the ocean,
We'll anchor bye and bye."

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Upton Sinclair,
Croton-On-Hudson, N.Y.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVE.

2/3/30

July 14,'14.

My dear Mr. Smith:

It was kind of you to send me an invitation for Mrs. DuBois and Yolande.

I regret to say that they are landing at Southampton which is nearer the school and they will not be in your vicinity. If, however, they later can come to Leeds I am sure they would be very glad to stop at your house.

I remember you with great pleasure.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. S. Priestley Smith,
59 Woodhouse Lane,
Leeds, England.

[South Hampstead High Sch.]
[1914]
S. 5, 6, 7
S. Hampstead

Girls' Public Day School Trust, Limited.

(FOUNDED 1872.)

Patroness:

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

PRESIDENT:

THE MARQUESS OF CREWE, K.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

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THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G., G.C.M.G.
WILLIAM LATHAM, Esq., K.C.
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.
THE LORD REAY, G.C.S.I., &c.

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SOUTH HAMPSTEAD HIGH SCHOOL,

MARESFIELD GARDENS, FITZJOHN'S AVENUE, SOUTH HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

[*The School is near Finchley Road Station (Metropolitan). The approach from Finchley Road is opposite Hampstead Baths.*]

HEAD MISTRESS - - MISS BENTON.

THIS School is one of those governed by the Council of the Girls' Public Day School Trust, which founded and developed the High School System, and is the largest organization for providing higher education for Girls.

The Schools of the Trust are designed to supply education of the highest class, and to occupy for Girls the position taken in the education of Boys by the great Public Schools.

Continuous efforts are made to maintain efficiency by the adoption of the best and most modern methods of instruction.

The School is a Day School, but the Head Mistress can recommend a suitable Boarding House for Girls. This is not under the control of the Council.

C.P.H. 250 IV.13.

The School course includes Religious Instruction, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, English Grammar, Composition and Literature, History, Geography, French, German, Latin, Greek, the Elements of Physical Science, Drawing, Class Singing and Harmony, Physical Exercises, and Needlework; or such of the above-named or other subjects as the Council, with due regard to particular circumstances, may determine.

Particular stress is laid on the formation of character by moral and religious training, and on fitting Girls for the practical business and duties of life.

If desired, arrangements may be made for giving separate Religious Instruction to Pupils of different denominations.

The School is examined annually by the Joint Board of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (whose Higher Certificates give some exemptions from preliminary examinations at those Universities). Girls are also prepared for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London and for University Scholarships.

The Council and Head Mistress have the advantage of advice from educational experts of the highest class, who visit and report upon the School at the Council's request.

Terminal examinations are also held by the Head Mistress, and reports upon the progress of Pupils are sent to parents.

Forms showing the proper time to be spent on work at home are sent for parents' signature, and their co-operation is invited in regulating home study.

The Staff of the School is composed chiefly of ladies who have taken Degrees or Honours at a University.

Certain subjects, such as Pianoforte, Violin, Advanced Drawing, Painting, Gymnastics with Apparatus, and Dancing are extras. These are systematically taught by experienced and able Teachers, and, where possible, outside Students are admitted for them. Full details as to the extra subjects and the Teachers of them can be obtained from the Head Mistress.

Drawing and Design are inspected by the members of the Art Advisory Board, whose names appear on the front page. Certificates signed by the members of the Board are awarded by the Council to pupils who attain a certain standard of efficiency.

Music is inspected by the members of the Music Advisory Board, whose names also appear on the front page.

Pupils are prepared for the Examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and of the Royal College of Music.

Great attention is paid to the maintenance of health by means of Physical Exercises and Games, and a Playground is attached to the School, with Fives Courts and a Tennis Court.

Priority of admission will be given to nominees of Shareholders, in accordance with the Articles of Association, subject to the Regulations of the Council for the time being in force.

All admissions are subject to an Entrance Examination graduated according to age.

The School is governed in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association and of the Regulations for the time being of the Trust, copies of which documents may be seen or purchased at the Office of the Trust.

THE SCHOOL YEAR

Is divided into Three Terms, each of about Thirteen Weeks.

THE HOURS OF ATTENDANCE

are from 9 to 1 every day but Saturday (which is a whole holiday), except in the three lowest Forms, where they are:—Morning, 9 to 12.15; and (optional for Pupils under Nine Years of age) Afternoon, 2.30 to 4, four days in the week: Afternoon Play Day, 9 to 1 only. Regular and punctual attendance is required. The Pupils can attend between 2.30 and 4 to be assisted by the Teachers to prepare their Lessons. Lessons in Music and Special Drawing Lessons are given in the Afternoon.

VACATIONS.

About three weeks at Easter; about seven weeks at Midsummer; and about four weeks at Christmas. There is a whole holiday in the middle of each Term.

FEES (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Entrance Fee (for Pupils over Seven Years of age)—£1 1*s*.

Term Fees.

For Pupils under Ten Years of age	£4 15*s*. a Term.
For Pupils from Ten to Fourteen Years of age	£5 15*s*. „
For Pupils over Fourteen Years of age who entered when under Ten	£5 15*s*. „
For Pupils over Fourteen Years of age who entered when between Ten and Twelve	£6 5*s*. „
For Pupils over Fourteen Years of age who entered when over Twelve	£6 15*s*. „

When three or more Pupils attend at the same time from the same family, ten shillings a Term less than the above Scale will be charged for each such Pupil above the number of two.

The above Fees are inclusive for the ordinary course, but do not comprise payments for Books, New Music, and Drawing and Needlework Materials.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two TRUST SCHOLARSHIPS of £15 and £6 per annum, each tenable for two years, are awarded annually. Particulars can be obtained from the Head Mistress.

Pupils who wish to dine at the School, in the middle of the day, can do so at a moderate charge.

The Council reserve the right of requiring the withdrawal of a Pupil for any cause which they, in their discretion, shall deem reasonable.

No Pupil will be allowed to return to the School on recovery from an infectious or contagious disease, or to attend the School from a house in which there is, or has been, any such disease, without a certificate from a medical man that she can do so without risk to her schoolfellows.

Notice of the intention to remove a Pupil, or to discontinue an extra Subject, at the end of a Term, must be given to the Head Mistress before the Half-Term immediately preceding, or payment for the next Term will be required.

All Fees are required to be paid at some Branch of the London County and Westminster Bank. As early as possible in every Term an account of the Fees due will be sent to the Parent or Guardian of each Pupil, on receipt of which immediate payment is requested.

The Head Mistress will be glad to receive Parents who may wish to see her during Term time between the hours of 2.30 and 4.30 on Monday Afternoons; at other times by appointment.

If it shall appear necessary to the Council at any time hereafter to make any alteration in the above-stated Fees, at least one full Term's notice will be given of such alteration to the Parent or Guardian of each Pupil.

Further particulars and Printed Forms (to be filled up before admission to the School) may be obtained at the School, or from the undersigned.

A. MACLEAN, SECRETARY.

Office of the Girls' Public Day School Trust, Limited,
Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W., May, 1913.

The next Term will begin Thursday, Jan 15th 1914. **Applications for admission for that Term should be sent to the Head Mistress not later than** .....

THE FOLLOWING IS A COMPLETE LIST OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE

Girls' Public Day School Trust, Limited.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	HEAD MISTRESS.
BATH HIGH SCHOOL	4, 5, & 6 Portland Place, Bath	Miss E. Nicol, M.A. (Math. Trip., Newnham Coll., Camb.).
BIRKENHEAD HIGH SCHOOL	22 Devonshire Place, Birkenhead	Miss K. M. Baines, M.A. (Lond.).
*BLACKHEATH HIGH SCHOOL	Wemyss Road, Blackheath, S.E.	Miss F. M. A. Gadesden, M.A. (Hist. Trip., Girton Coll., Camb.).
*BRIGHTON AND HOVE HIGH SCHOOL	68 Montpelier Road, Brighton	Miss A. C. P. Lunn (Class. Trip., Girton Coll., Camb.).
BROMLEY HIGH SCHOOL ...	30 Elmfield Road, Bromley, Kent	Miss M. A. Hodge, M.A. (Math. Trip., Girton Coll., Camb.).
*CLAPHAM HIGH SCHOOL ...	63 South Side, Clapham Common, S.W. ...	Miss A. S. Paul, M.A. (Lond.) (Fellow of University Coll., Lond.).
CROYDON HIGH SCHOOL ... PURLEY Branch of Do.	36 Wellesley Road, Croydon ... ... Down Court, Godstone Road, Purley.	Miss E. M. Leahy, M.A. (Math. Trip., Girton Coll., Camb.).
DULWICH HIGH SCHOOL ...	70 Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.	Miss S. M. M. Furness (Class. Trip., Girton Coll., Camb.).
*IPSWICH HIGH SCHOOL ...	Westerfield Road, Ipswich	Miss M. Gale (Fin. Hon. Mod. Lang., Oxford).
KENSINGTON HIGH SCHOOL	St. Alban's Road, Kensington Court, W....	Miss E. Home (Math. Trip., Newnham Coll., Camb.).
*LIVERPOOL (BELVEDERE) SCHOOL	17 Belvidere Road, Prince's Park, Liverpool	Miss I. L. Rhys, M.A. (Fin. Hon. Mod. Hist., Somerville Coll., Oxf.).
*NEWCASTLE (CENTRAL) HIGH SCHOOL	Eskdale Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	Miss D. F. P. Hiley (Fin. Hon. Mod. Hist., Somerville College, Oxford).
*NORWICH HIGH SCHOOL ...	Theatre Street, Norwich	Miss G. M. Wise (Nat. Sc. Trip., Newnham Coll., Camb.).
NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL	9 Arboretum Street, Nottingham	Miss C. C. Clark.
*NOTTING HILL AND BAYSWATER HIGH SCHOOL ...	53 Norland Square, Notting Hill, W. ...	Miss M. M. Berryman, M.A. (Lond.).
*OXFORD HIGH SCHOOL ...	21 Banbury Road, Oxford	Miss R. M. Haig Brown, M.A. (Math. Trip. and Med. and Mod. Lang. Trip., Girton Coll., Camb.).
*PORTSMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL	Kent Road, Southsea	Miss A. F. Cossey, M.A. (Math. Trip., Newnham Coll., Camb.).
EAST PUTNEY HIGH SCHOOL	18 Carlton Road, Putney, S.W., and 37 Putney Hill, S.W.	Miss R. E. Hewetson, M.A. (Class. Hon. Mods., Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford).
*SHEFFIELD HIGH SCHOOL ...	10 Rutland Park, Clarkehouse Road, Sheffield	Miss A. E. Escott.
*SHREWSBURY HIGH SCHOOL	Murivance, Shrewsbury	Miss D. Gale (Fin. Hon. Mod. Lang., Oxford).
SOUTH HAMPSTEAD HIGH SCHOOL	3 Maresfield Gardens, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.	Miss M. S. Benton.
STREATHAM HILL AND BRIXTON HIGH SCHOOL	Wavertree Road, Streatham Hill, S.W. ...	Miss R. Oldham, M.A. (R.U.I. Honours).
SUTTON HIGH SCHOOL ...	Cheam Road, Sutton, Surrey	Miss M. K. Bell, B.A. (Lond.).
SYDENHAM HIGH SCHOOL...	72 & 74 West Hill, Sydenham, S.E. ...	Miss H. M. Sheldon, M.A. (Math. Trip., Girton Coll., Camb.).
*TUNBRIDGE WELLS HIGH SCHOOL	Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells	Miss A. F. E. Sanders, M.A. (Class. Trip., Girton Coll., Camb.).
WIMBLEDON HILL SCHOOL...	Mansel Road, Wimbledon	Miss E. Gavin, M.A. (Class. Trip., Girton Coll., Camb.).

Preparatory Departments for Children under Seven are open at all the Schools.

* Licensed Boarding Houses are attached to Schools marked thus.

41/15D/3

49-12-147

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY

NIGHT LETTERGRAM

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED) TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THIS NIGHT LETTERGRAM SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK OF THIS BLANK.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

RECEIVED AT 253 BROADWAY

DELIVERY NUMBER 64

INDEPENDENT COMPETITIVE PROGRESSIVE

4-383

a53ch le 94 NL. 2exa,

Chicago Ills Jany 11-14

Dr W E B Dubois,

26 Vesey St, NewYork,

I let myself go about Washington tonight, and Roger Baldwin was so much disturbed that he said he would not allow me to speak at StLouis city Club if I did not promise silence on that subject. I said I would withdraw my acceptance rather than promise silence on any subject. I know the value of Tact in such a place, but I cannot permit my freedom of speech to be curtailed

49-12-149

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY

NIGHT LETTERGRAM

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

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DELIVERY NUMBER

INDEPENDENT COMPETITIVE PROGRESSIVE

4-383 2/a53ch 1e 94 NL 2exa Chgo Dr W E B Dubois 26 Vesey St NY

-2-

in any way. Have you any suggestions ? I leave Chicago Monday afternoon at five. Baldwin has already gone to StLouis.

J. E. Spingarn,
Hotel Blackstone,
335am,

SAINT LOUIS
LYMAN T. HAY, MANAGER

Jan: 18, 1914

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your message. You will be glad to know that the Art Club of St. Louis has withdrawn from its Earlier position, and while making suggestions in regard to the local situation, it asks & has received no promises of any kind in regard to the speech which I am to deliver at its luncheon to-morrow.

2/3/80

[3]

more than ready for another kind of leadership than that which teaches them only thrift and humility.

Faithfully yours,

J. S. Spunyarn

My meetings have been very encouraging indeed. I spoke at the Lit Club of Chicago, and had a two hours talk later with Mr. Graves, Mr. Rosenwald's "secretary of ~~pub~~ philanthrophy". The people of Chicago have been looking forward to my being able to "convert" him, and he certainly seemed most sympathetic. But the fine thing, after all, has been the response from men's hearts; and I shall bring back with me to the East a message of hope & courage. The best men & women of the colored race are aroused, & are

[SPINGARN]

ROBERT E. SIMON
30 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK

1/31/49

January twenty-sixth,
Nineteen fourteen.

Professor J. E. Spingarn,
No. 9 West 73rd Street,
New York City.

Dear Professor:-

I thought the enclosed might interest you. Since our talk I have taken no further interest in the matter.

With kindest regards to you and Mrs. Spingarn, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Robert Simon

Dict-RES/P

enclosure.

Dear Dr. Du Bois: The enclosure describes the latest attempt of the white real estate people in Harlem to oust colored residents. You will see that I have been the means of keeping one of the largest firms out of the deal, but I do not know what will come of it all.

Yours sincerely, J. E. Spingarn

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Form 1864

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT BELVIDERE BROOKS, VICE-PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT 2120 Broadway, Corner 74th Street, New York

110NYJA 22 COLLECT..S.K.

R.M. BOSTON MASS NOVEMBER 17TH 1914.,

J.E. SPINGARN.,

9 WEST 73RD STREET NEWYORKCITY.

UNTRUE MUCH SEGREGATION DISAPPEARED; UNTRUE NO SEGREGATION LUNCH; HELPS WILSON; LEAGUE NAME OMITTED; CIRCUMAR APPEARS ASSOCIATEION FORESTALLING R LEAGUE; ADVISE, RECALL..

W.M. TROTTER.

706PM

S/Spingarn

9/E/2

PAGE (s)

I assume my punctuation is correct.
Please pass this (second) telegram on
to Dr. DuBois.

J. E. S.

69 5th Ave. New York

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

No. 2382 C

1/5/11

INSURANCE ON THE LIFE OF

W E B DuBOIS

NEW YORK

AMOUNT $ 2000 00

ANNUAL PREMIUM $ 68 00

SEMI-ANNUAL $ 35 40

QUARTERLY $ 18 00

DATE OF POLICY OCT 16-14

FORM NO. 1

PREMIUMS CONTINUOUS THROUGHOUT LIFE

WHOLE LIFE POLICY NON-PARTICIPATING

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

AGE 47 AMOUNT 2000 00

ANNUAL PREMIUM 68 00

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 2382 C

Promises to pay the sum of TWO THOUSAND Dollars, at its Home Office, in Atlanta, Georgia, to NINA GOMER DuBOIS WIFE OF THE INSURED the beneficiary, upon receipt of due proof of the death of WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DuBOIS the Insured.

The Consideration for the above promise is the application therefor of the Insured, a copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof, and the annual premium of $ 68 00, payable on delivery hereof and on the SIXTEENTH day of OCTOBER in each and every year, at the Company's Home Office or to an authorized agent, in exchange for receipts signed by the President or Secretary, during the continuance of this policy. This policy will not take effect unless the first premium or an agreed installment thereof shall have been paid during the lifetime of the Insured. The Company will accept in lieu of the annual payment, semi-annual payments of $ 35 40 each, to be paid on or before the SIXTEENTH day of OCTOBER AND APRIL, or quarterly payments of $ 18 00 each, on or before the SIXTEENTH day of OCTOBER JANUARY APRIL AND JULY in each year.

INCONTESTABILITY—This policy shall be incontestable except for non-payment of premiums and for violation of the conditions relating to Military or Naval Service in time of war, after two years from its date of issue.

AGE—If the age of the Insured has been misstated, the amount payable hereunder shall be such as the premium paid would have purchased at the correct age.

PREMIUMS—All premiums hereunder are payable in advance.

This policy is issued and accepted subject to all Conditions, Benefits and Privileges contained on the subsequent pages, which are made a part hereof, and together with the application, a copy of which is attached hereto, constitutes the entire contract between the parties hereto.

In Witness Whereof, the Company has caused this policy to be executed at Atlanta, Georgia, this 16TH day of OCTOBER 1914.

Ex. by R.B.H.
Ck. by A.M.C.

Herman E. Perry
President.

Whole Life Policy. **Premiums continuous throughout life.** **Non-Participating.**

EDITION JUNE 1917

CONDITIONS, BENEFITS AND PRIVILEGES (Referred to on the first page and made a part of the Policy.)

GRACE IN PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

A grace of one month (not less than thirty days) will be allowed in the payment of premiums, after the first, subject to an interest charge at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and during such grace the policy will remain in full force.

LOANS

The Company at any time after three full years' premiums have been paid and while this policy is in force, will loan, on proper assignment or pledge thereof, and on the sole security of the policy, a sum not greater than that set forth in the subjoined table against the number of years that full premiums have actually been paid. There will be deducted from such loan all existing indebtedness, including any unpaid balance of the premium for the then current policy year, and interest to the end of the policy year then current, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. All or any part of such loan may be repaid at any time. Failure to pay any such loan or the interest thereon shall not avoid this policy, unless the total indebtedness to the Company shall equal or exceed the Cash Surrender Value at the time of such failure nor until one month (not less than thirty days) after notice shall have been mailed by the Company to the last known address of the Insured and of the Assignee, if any.

OPTIONS OF SURRENDER OR LAPSE

After three full years' premiums have been paid, this policy may be surrendered by the owner at any time prior to default in a premium payment, or within the aforesaid period of grace, and upon such surrender the owner may elect (if there is no indebtedness outstanding against the policy) under the appended table and the number of full years' premiums and fractional parts thereof actually paid, either (1) To continue the insurance in force for its face amount to the end of the term of extended insurance; or (2) To purchase paid up insurance, payable at the same time and on the same conditions as obtain in this policy, to the amount of paid up value; or (3) To receive a cash surrender value as set down in the column of cash values and not less than the value of either of the preceding options. If any indebtedness exists hereunder, such indebtedness shall be deducted prior to settlement, and the amount of paid up insurance, or of extended insurance for the term laid down in said table, shall be adjusted to the actual net value remaining after the deduction of said indebtedness.

If no such election is made by the owner within the specified time, the policy will be continued automatically under option (2) above.

Table of Loan and Surrender Values

After Policy has been in force	Cash or Loan Value	Paid-Up Insurance	EXTENDED INSURANCE	
			Years	Months
1	$	$		
2	$	$		
3	$ 82	$ 160	3	2
4	$ 124	$ 238	4	1
5	$ 168	$ 318	5	8
6	$ 216	$ 390	6	6
7	$ 262	$ 462	7	4
8	$ 308	$ 534	8	0
9	$ 356	$ 606	8	7
10	$ 404	$ 678	9	2
11	$ 450	$ 738	9	4
12	$ 498	$ 798	9	6
13	$ 546	$ 858	9	8
14	$ 594	$ 918	9	11
15	$ 642	$ 978	10	2
16	$ 690	$ 1028	10	3
17	$ 736	$ 1078	10	2
18	$ 784	$ 1128	10	0
19	$ 832	$ 1180	10	0
20	$ 878	$ 1230	10	0
Years	$	$		

Values for later years will be computed on the basis of the full reserve in accordance with the standard specified below, and will be furnished upon request.

BASIS OF VALUATION

The Reserve upon this policy shall be accumulated and maintained upon the basis of the American Experience Table, with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and under the method of valuation as provided by the existing statutes of the State of Illinois. All paid-up and extended insurance and cash and loan values are based on said reserve, the deduction from which in no case exceeds 2½ per cent. of the sum insured hereunder.

RE-INSTATEMENT OF POLICY

In case of default, unless the cash value has been paid, or the extension period is expired, this policy may be reinstated at any time upon evidence satisfactory to the Company of the insurability of the Insured, by payment of arrearages of premium, and of any indebtedness that may have existed at the date of the default, with interest on both at the rate of six per cent. per annum payable annually.

CHANGE OF BENEFICIARY

If this policy has not been assigned, the Insured may at any time, and from time to time, during its continuance, change the beneficiary by complying with the rules of the Company in such case provided; but such change shall not take effect until it has been endorsed hereon at the Home Office of the Company, whereupon all rights of the former beneficiary shall cease. The interest of any beneficiary, who shall die prior to the death of the Insured, shall thereafter vest in the Insured.

PRIVILEGES OF CHANGE TO OTHER FORMS OF POLICIES

At any time while this policy is in full force, it may be changed without medical re-examination for a policy of the same amount upon any plan issued by the Company and having a higher rate of premium. Such change shall be effected upon payment of the sum equal to the difference between the premiums on the new policy and premiums paid on this policy, with compound interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the due date of each payment, to the date when the change is made and upon the surrender of this policy. The new policy will take effect as of the date of this policy, and the premium will be based upon the same age as this policy.

MODIFICATIONS

No alteration or discharge of this policy, or extension of time for the payment of premiums, or waiver, alteration, or variation of any condition contained herein, shall be effective, except the same be in writing and signed by the President or Secretary, whose authority shall not be delegated.

NON-PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

If any premium is not paid on or before the due date, or within the grace period, the liability of the Company from and after default shall be only as herein specifically provided.

ASSIGNMENT

No assignment hereof shall be binding upon the Company unless its consent to the same is endorsed by the Company upon this policy. The Company assumes no responsibility as to the validity of any assignment.

NON-PAYMENT OF NOTES

Upon failure to pay promptly at its maturity any promissory note given for any premium that may become due on this policy, the Company may declare the policy forfeited, except as provided herein.

INDEBTEDNESS

All Benefits, Options, and Values referred to in this policy are based upon the assumption that there is no indebtedness against the same. If any indebtedness exists, it will be deducted in any settlement hereunder, and any premium or portion of any premium due and unpaid at the time of the death of the Insured, including balance for current policy year in which death occurs, shall be treated as an indebtedness.

SUICIDE AND MILITARY SERVICE

In case of death due to Military or Naval service in time of war, the amount of indemnity payable shall be the sum of the gross premiums paid hereon. With the Company's consent, however, the Insured may, without prejudice, engage in Military or Naval Service.

In case of death due to self-destruction within one year of the date of this policy, whether sane or insane, the amount of indemnity payable shall be the sum of the gross premiums paid hereon.

REPRESENTATIONS

In the absence of fraud, all statements made by the insured shall be deemed representations and not warranties, and no such statement shall avoid this policy or be used in defense to a claim unless it is contained in the written application and a copy of such application to be attached hereto when issued.

INSTALLMENT OPTIONS

The proceeds of this policy, if not less than $1,000.00, at the option of the Insured, may be converted into their equivalent, payable to the beneficiaries as (1) an annual income or in equivalent semi-annual, quarterly or monthly payments limited to a number of years, or (2) an annual life income, according to the following tables:

TABLE OF INSTALLMENTS FOR EACH $1,000

TABLE (2)
Limited Income: any one of the number of Installments may be selected

Number of Annual Installments	Amount of Each Annual Installment	Number of Annual Installments	Amount of Each Annual Installment
2	$507.39	14	$85.94
3	343.23	15	81.32
4	261.19	16	77.29
5	211.99	17	73.74
6	179.22	18	70.59
7	155 83	19	67.78
8	138.30	20	65.25
9	124.69	21	62.98
10	113.81	22	60.91
11	104.92	23	59.04
12	97.53	24	57.32
13	91.29	25	55.75

TABLE (3)
Life Income: To be paid for at least 20 years, but to continue during the entire lifetime.

Age of Beneficiary at Death of Insured	Amount of Each Annual Installment	Age of Beneficiary at Death of Insured	Amount of Each Annual Installment	Age of Beneficiary at Death of Insured	Amount of Each Annual Installment
0	$42.48	25	$43.16	49	$55.89
1	40.17	26	43.49	50	56.60
2	39.38	27	43.84	51	57.29
3	39.06	28	44.20	52	57.98
4	38.93	29	44.58	53	58.66
5	38.91	30	44.98	54	59.32
6	38.96	31	45.39	55	59.96
7	39.05	32	45.82	56	60.58
8	39.19	33	46.27	57	61.16
9	39.35	34	46.73	58	61.72
10	39.52	35	47.22	59	62.23
11	39.70	36	47.73	60	62.71
12	39.88	37	48.25	61	63.15
13	40.08	38	48.79	62	63.54
14	40.28	39	49.36	63	63.89
15	40.49	40	49.94	64	64.20
16	40.71	41	50.54	65	64.45
17	40.94	42	51.17	66	64.67
18	41.18	43	51.80	67	64.85
19	41.42	44	52.45	68	64.98
20	41.68	45	53.12	69	65.09
21	41.95	46	53.80	70	65.16
22	42.24	47	54.49	71	65.21
23	42.53	48	55.19	72	65.23
24	42.84				

If the Insured shall fail to exercise either of the options above, the beneficiary, after the Insured's death, may, by written notice to the Company at its Home Office, make the proceeds of this policy payable under either of the options above, or the following option:

Option (3): The proceeds of the policy or any part thereof, may be left with the Company subject to withdrawal, in whole or in part, at any time on demand, in sums of not less than twenty-five dollars. The Company shall pay interest on the proceeds so left with it at such rate as it may each year declare on such funds, at a rate, however, not less than 3½ per centum per annum, such interest to be credited annually.

DISABILITY BENEFIT

If the Insured, after one full year from date hereof, and before default in payment of any subsequent premium, shall furnish satisfactory proof to the Company at its Home Office, that he has become, prior to attaining the age 60, while said policy is in full force, wholly disabled by bodily injuries or disease, and will be permanently, continuously and wholly prevented thereby, for life, from engaging in any and all occupations whatsoever for compensation, gain or profit, excepting where disability arises from bodily injury due wholly to accidental causes, the Company will, by an endorsement in writing upon said policy, agree to pay for the Insured the premiums that shall thereafter become payable during the continuance of such disability. In any such case, the premiums so paid shall not be a lien on said policy, and the cash loans and other values under said policy, scheduled thereon, shall increase in the same manner as if the premiums were being paid by the Insured. If, however, the Insured shall recover, so as to be able to engage in any occupation whatsoever for compensation, gain or profit, the Company's obligation to pay the premiums shall cease, and the Insured shall resume payment of premiums, in accordance with the provisions of said policy, from and after the first premium due date following such recovery.

The said Company further agrees and promises that, if the Insured shall furnish satisfactory evidence of total and permanent disability, occurring after he shall have attained the age of 60 years, said Company will, without further action on the part of the Insured, allow the subsequent premiums to accumulate, as an indebtedness on said policy, deductable without interest from any settlement subsequently made thereunder. In any such case, the cash loans and other values of said policy, scheduled therein, shall increase in the same manner as if the premiums were being paid by the Insured.

Without prejudice to any other cause of disability, the entire and irrecoverable loss of the sight of both eyes, or the severance of both hands above the wrists, or of both feet above the ankles, or of one entire hand and entire foot, will be considered as total permanent physical disability within the meaning of this agreement.

If the aforesaid policy shall at any time cease and determine on account of failure to pay any premium or fractional part of a premium which falls due, according to the terms thereof, then this agreement shall at once become null and void.

SEP 26 1924

I William Edward Burghardt Dubois of [illegible] State of N.Y.

hereby make the following statement as the basis of, and as an APPLICATION FOR LIFE INSURANCE in the STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ATLANTA, GA., under the terms and conditions in the policy, if any, that shall issue hereon:

1. I was born at Great Barrington State of Mass.
Feby 23 1868 and my age at nearest birthday is 49 years.

2. I am — married.

3. My occupation is that of Editor of Books

4. My residence is No. 248 W. 144th St N.Y.
My business address is No. 70 5th Ave
Premium notices are to be sent to my Office as above

5. I have — been vaccinated; I have not had smallpox.
I have — had the ordinary diseases of childhood.

6. The only illness I have had within the last five years are none
and the duration of each was

7. I have never been an inmate of, or treated in a hospital excepting
the length of time was

8. I have never suffered from amputation, surgical operation, or severe injury, excepting
and I have fully recovered, excepting

9. I do — use alcoholic stimulants to the following extent
About 1 Bottle per week

10. I am now in good health, and free from any condition having a tendency to shorten life, excepting

11. The only instances of consumption, scrofula, cancer, insanity, rheumatism, or hereditary diseases among my parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts, brothers or sisters, were, (give full particulars and relation of person affected) none

12. The amount of insurance for which application is authorized is Two Thousand Dollars on the Whole Life plan, with premium payable Annually I have deposited to be applied on account of the first premium, under conditions named the sum of Dollars

13. If a policy is issued, it is to be for the benefit of Nina Gomer Du Bois of N.Y. State of N.Y. whose relationship to me is that of Wife

14. I am now insured in the following Companies, Societies or Associations

Penn. Mutual $3000.00 1902

15. No proposal has been made for insuring my life in any Company, Society or Association under which a policy or certificate for the amount and on plan requested has not been granted excepting

16. No physician has given any unfavorable opinion directly or indirectly upon my life with reference to life insurance excepting

I HEREBY DECLARE that the statements I have made are true in every particular and that any contract issued by the STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY shall be conditional upon the truthfulness of each and every one of the representations as above recorded, the same having been read by me after they were set down and found to be correct. I further agree that any payment made by me to the agent at the time of signing of this application is a deposit on account of premiums to become due in case a policy issues hereunder and carries with it no liability against said Company (except for the return of such deposit in case of my prior death or the rejection of this application, and not otherwise) until the authorized officers of said Company have duly accepted and approved this application and a policy has been issued hereon and been delivered during my lifetime, in which case such deposit, treated as a premium payment, shall continue the insurance in force for the term of days from its date, as the amount thereof will permit the Company's scale of premiums under the particular plan and amount of insurance. I further agree and declare that no statements, representations, promises or estimates have been made to me, prior to my signing this agreement and application which are in any way binding upon said company, unless the same appear above my signature hereto, and that I have given to the said Company or any representative thereof no information or statements which are to be relied upon by myself or any other party interested in or who may become interested hereafter in any insurance issued by reason of this application, save as the same are set down in writing above my signature to this application or to the medical examination which is hereby made a part hereof.

Witness to Signature [illegible] Solicitor

Dated at New York N.Y. this 22nd day of Oct. 1914

W. E. B. Du Bois
Signature of Applicant

Signature of Beneficiary

Memorandum for

Cruel Stone Wants with

grateful Yours cordial

Wm Howard Taft

Hotel Belmont
New York

U.S.S.C.

Chicago Tribune

Oct Public archives

Oct 22 1914

Commercial Cable-

Washington

[STORE 4]

Have just

returned from the meeting

of the American Bar Ass'n

at Washington. Have certainly

Exceeded everybody's expectation. I

succeeded in getting the

resolution passed at Mal-

Wm Howard Taft

Columbia Law attitude

138 - 13 - 619

Members two years ago (which declared that it [illegible] was contemplated that colored men should be admitted) rescinded.

In its place a resolution was passed that applications for membership should state the race and sex of the applicant. and such other fact as the Executive Committee should require. I stated that I did not object to this. for if I were a colored man I should say so in the application. "I am not ashamed of my race. but am proud of it as you are of yours. I come as a colored man seek admission" and that I did not want entire

colored man or woman admitted out of any institution. This was accomplished by a substantially unanimous vote. The bar to negro membership is thus removed. and when a mixed executive committee is elected and mixed colored candidates present themselves they will be elected. This may not be for some years but it will

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.
NATIONAL COUNCIL

ROBERT W. DE FOREST, NEW YORK, CHAIRMAN
JANE ADDAMS . . . . CHICAGO
ERNEST P. BICKNELL . WASHINGTON
ROBERT S. BREWSTER . NEW YORK
CHARLES M. CABOT . . BOSTON
O. K. CUSHING . . SAN FRANCISCO
EDWARD T. DEVINE . . NEW YORK
ARTHUR F. ESTABROOK . BOSTON
LEE K. FRANKEL . . . NEW YORK
JOHN M. GLENN . . . NEW YORK
WILLIAM GUGGENHEIM . NEW YORK
WILLIAM E. HARMON . . NEW YORK
WILLIAM J. KERBY . . WASHINGTON
JOSEPH LEE . . . . BOSTON
V. EVERIT MACY . . . NEW YORK
JULIAN W. MACK . . WASHINGTON
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TELEPHONE 4066 GRAMERCY

1/23/20

January 26, 1914.

Dr. W. E. B. du Bois,
26 Vesey Street,
New York City.

My dear Dr. du Bois:

The first statement in your postscript was entirely correct. Your second is so incomplete as to be sheerly misleading.

We were publishing a symposium setting forth resolutions for 1914 from those in a position to act as spokesmen for organized social movements.

In your manuscript, by its last paragraph (not published in The Crisis) and also by its position in this symposium, you committed the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People to a position which they had not taken, and did not want ascribed to them. You, for your part, did not want personally to sign any program that left that position out.

In fairness to the Association we left your manuscript out of the symposium--where, even with the omission of the last paragraph, we felt it would involve them; in justice to you we offered to publish your own position as an independent piece of writing in another issue.

All of which is considerably wide of the impression conveyed by your second statement. I scarcely see how we could have acted more fairly to all concerned.

Sincerely,

Paul U. Kellogg

PUK-s

PRESIDENT'S ROOM
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
ADELBERT COLLEGE
CLEVELAND

5 December 1914

My dear Doctor Dubois:

I am very glad you are to be in Cleveland, and I want to see and hear you. I am hoping to form one of your grateful audience, the evening of next Monday, but I am in a certain degree of doubt about my ability. Mr. Nasmythe, of the Peace Foundation, is coming to Cleveland for a conference, and he has a mortgage upon my time.

If you are able,
I wish you might drop into
my office, or home, while
here.

Believe me

Ever yours,

Charles D. Thinney

Doctor Dubois.

2/3/45

December 12, 1914.

My dear President Thwing:

I was very sorry indeed not to be able to call on you while in Cleveland. The combination of late rising and lack of overshoes for the new fallen snow made it impracticable.

I trust I may have the pleasure at some later time.

Sincerely yours,

President Thwing,
Western Reserve University,
Cleveland, Ohio.

UNION DES ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES

OFFICE CENTRAL

BRUXELLES
3BIS, RUE DE LA RÉGENCE

Le 22 mai 1914.

MONSIEUR W.E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS
PROFESSEUR A "THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY"
N E W Y O R K .

Monsieur le Professeur,

Nous avons l'honneur de vous envoyer une publication dans laquelle nous avons exposé, en anglais, le programme, l'organisation et les travaux de l'Union des Associations Internationales dont vous avez bien voulu accepter de faire partie du Comité de patronage.

Nous espérons que cette publication rencontrera votre pleine adhésion.

Nous saisissons cette occasion pour vous demander de bien vouloir faire connaître autour de vous l'action que nous poursuivons, en particulier pour obtenir la collaboration des forces de votre pays.

2/2/3

Une demande officielle de coopération et d'aide de votre Gouvernement a été introduite par la voie diplomatique. Nous serions heureux de vous la voir appuyer par quelque démarche personnelle.

Nous enverrons cette publication à toute personne qu'il vous plairait nous signaler comme pouvant y prendre elle-même un intérêt.

Nous vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur le Professeur, l'assurance de notre considération la plus distinguée,

Le Secrétaire Général,

Paul Otlet

(Copy)

LUS - Bureau of Census

Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

April 15, 1914.

The Secretary of Commerce:

I am in receipt of your communication of April 13th, inclosing a letter from Oswald Garrison Villard, with accompanying letters from Dr. DuBois and Mr. Sweet, Acting Secretary. You will perhaps remember that several months ago I had some correspondence with several prominent negroes in the United States concerning matters relative to the statistics of their race. It had been my intention all along to have Dr. Willcox, of Cornell University, who was in charge of the preparation of the previous bulletin on the subject, take charge of the bulletin we expect to issue some time before the close of the present year. At a recent conference with Dr. Willcox, he stated that on account of the pressure of other work, he found it impossible to give any of his attention at this time to the preparation of our negro bulletin, and suggested that the bulletin be prepared in the office.

Our funds for employing expert special agents have become very limited, and I have decided to accept the advice of Dr. Willcox in this matter. Dr. Joseph A. Hill, of New Hampshire, a graduate of Harvard University, will have charge of the preparation of the bulletin on negroes. He will have the assistance of other statisticians in the Bureau along certain lines of the work. On account of the request of a number of negro leaders and the further request of several negro clerks in this Bureau, I have also decided to give these clerks

11/23/48

the opportunity to work on a publication in which their people are so greatly interested. At this time there is certain preliminary work to be done, to which I have already assigned three high-grade negro clerks. These clerks, now doing this preliminary work, who will give their time and personal attention to the preparation of the bulletin until its completion, are all college graduates and have been employed in the Bureau of the Census for twelve or fourteen years, and have always rendered satisfactory service. At the first opportunity I will discuss this matter with you personally.

(Signed) William J. Harris,

Director.

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

8—4417
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

1/63/44

December 15, 1914.

Dear Sir:

Your attention is respectfully called to the inclosed blanks, upon which you are requested to make a report for the Federal Census of Manufactures for 1914. The census includes statistics for establishments where publishing is carried on independently of printing as well as those which do both printing and publishing. The law under which this census is taken is referred to on the title-page of the schedule.

The information will be considered as confidential, and will be used exclusively for the statistical purposes for which it is furnished. The data will show the totals for the manufacturing industries in the different states and cities and their condition during 1914 as compared with previous census years.

It is hoped that by making the request at this time it will be possible for you to give the preparation of your report the consideration its importance deserves. I trust that you will find it convenient to forward the completed report in the inclosed official envelope by not later than January 15, and thus avoid the necessity of a special agent calling upon you.

Your prompt attention to this matter will greatly aid in the completion of a very important statistical work, and enable me to publish the totals for the United States in time to be of value to those interested in our industrial development.

Very respectfully,

19110

Wm. J. Harris
Director of the Census.

Inclosures

C 11—5334

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVE.

Nina G. DuBois

September 24, 1914.

Sir:

My wife, Nina G. DuBois, and thirteen year old daughter sailed from New York on the "St. Paul" September twenty-third. Their passports which had been issued by the Department of State miscarried in the mailes and we were too late to get duplicates before sailing.

I am enclosing the telegram received from the Chief of the Bureau of Citizenship. The New York office advised that we send this telegram to you in the hopes that it might reach you before the "St. Paul" landed.

I shall appreciate any services you can render Mrs. DuBois.

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.

United States Consul,
Liverpool, England.

[United States Consul]

No. 2160.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

LIVERPOOL, England, October 6, 1914.

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Editorial Rooms of the Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York, N, Y.,
United States of America.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge your letter of Sept., 24th., but you have doubtless some time since learned that Mrs. and Miss Dubois landed without any difficulty in Liverpool, the Aliens Inspector having been notified prior to their arrival, and they were also met by one of the Deputy Consuls from this post, instructions having been received from the American Embassy in London to facilitate the landing of these ladies in all respects.

Very respectfully yours,

Horace Le Hunt Wright

American Consul.

310
H.W.

October 19, 1914.

My dear Sir:

Referring to your letter #2160 I beg to thank you very much for your kindness to Mrs. DuBois and daughter.

Very sincerely yours,

Z/3/55

Mr. Horace Lee Washington,
American Consular Service,
Liverpool, England.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVE.

Nina G. DuBois

September 24, 1914.

1/63/12

Sir:

On September sixteenth I sent a properly signed and attested application to the Bureau of Citizenship requesting a passport for my wife, Nina G. DuBois and my thirteen year old daughter, Yolande. The application was registered and I received the enclosed registry card.

I then waited expecting to hear within a day or so but not knowing just how long a time was required particularly under the present conditions.

The passage of my family was booked for the "St. Paul" leaving New York Wednesday, September twenty-third, at noon. Finding the passport had not come by the morning of the twenty-second I telegraphed the Bureau of Citizenship but received no answer. I then called them up by long distance 'phone and was told that the passport had been mailed September sixteenth but that a duplicate could be issued. The passport was not received at the office, 70 Fifth Avenue where I asked that it be sent. Our mail is handled by one responsible person and there does not seem to be any possibility of mistake here. I then inquired at the Post Office but could

nothing. I then telegraphed again at two thirty o'clock September twenty-second, to Washington asking that a duplicate be mailed that afternoon. The next morning the enclosed telegram was received. It was sent as you see not to 70 Fifth Avenue where it could have been acted upon immediately but ten miles away to my residence in the Bronx where everybody had left for the boat. The message reached the boat at eleven thirty. I immediately sent my secretary to 2 Rector Street but was there told that no duplicate could be issued unless Mrs. DuBois presented herself in person. This, of course, was physically impossible. She therefore sailed without her passport.

It seems to me that the missending of this telegram together with other features of the case points to serious carelessness in the Bureau of Citizenship. I write to ask for investigation and I also wish to ask that the Department of State notify the American Ambassador in London and the Consul at Liverpool that Mrs. DuBois' passport has been issued. As I am acquainted with Mr. Page he can easily identify Mrs. DuBois.

It seems to me that this action on the part of your office would be the least that could be done to remedy the reprehensible error on the part of someone.

Will you kindly let me know what action you will take in this matter at your earliest convenience?

Very sincerely yours,

The Honorable William J. Bryan,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1914.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Sir:

2/3/34

The Department has received your letter of September 24 concerning your wife, Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois, who sailed for Liverpool on September 23 without a passport.

In compliance with your request the Department has this day telegraphed the Ambassador at London concerning this matter and instructed him to obtain permission from the appropriate British authorities to enable Mrs. Du Bois to enter England.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert Lansing

Acting Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

UNITED STATES STATUTES CONCERNING THE REGISTRATION OF

TRADE-MARKS

WITH

THE RULES OF THE PATENT OFFICE RELATING THERETO

32-36-30

REVISED MARCH 1, 1913

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1914

First edition, April 1, 1905.

First reprint, April 20, 1905, under which rules 17, 30, 34, and 62, and Forms 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 were amended and an appendix was added containing Circular of the Treasury Department relating to trade-marks, and an extract from the "Red Cross" act.

First revised edition, December 1, 1905, under which sections (*a*) and (*e*) of rule 11 were canceled and the remaining sections relettered to correspond therewith; rule 17 was amended; original rule 44 was canceled and a new rule 44 substituted therefor; new rules 45 to 48, inclusive, were inserted, and the numbering of original rules 45 to 69, inclusive, was changed to correspond therewith.

Second revised edition, August 1, 1906, under which section 1 of the act of February 20, 1905, was amended in accordance with the act of May 4, 1906, and the act of May 4, 1906, was added; rule 17 was canceled and new rules 17 and 18 were substituted therefor; rule 18 was amended and renumbered as rule 19; rules 19 and 20 were renumbered as rules 20 and 21; rule 21 was renumbered as rule 22, and sections (*b*) and (*c*) were amended; rule 22 was renumbered as rule 23; rule 23 was amended and renumbered as rule 24; rules 24 to 28, inclusive, were renumbered as rules 25 to 29, inclusive; a new rule 30 was inserted; rule 29 was amended and renumbered as rule 31; rule 30 was renumbered as rule 32; rule 31 was amended and renumbered as rule 33; rules 32 to 65, inclusive, were renumbered as rules 34 to 67, inclusive; rule 66 was canceled and a new rule 68 was substituted therefor; and rules 67 to 73, inclusive, were renumbered as rules 69 to 75, inclusive.

Third revised edition, April 26, 1909, under which the act of February 20, 1905, is amended as provided by the acts of March 2, 1907, and February 18, 1909; rules 11 and 14 are canceled and new rules 11 and 14 substituted therefor; rules 16 and 19 are amended; rule 22 is canceled and new rule 22 substituted therefor; rules 31, 34, and 40 are amended; rules 47 and 48 are canceled and new rules 47 and 48 substituted therefor; rules 49, 51, and 56 are amended; rules 69 and 70 are canceled and new rules 69 and 70 substituted therefor; and rule 71 is amended.

Fourth revised edition, November 1, 1911, under which the act of February 20, 1905, is amended as provided by the act of February 18, 1911; section 5 (*b*) is amended; rules 20 to 32 are amended; rules 45a to 45d are added; rule 56 is amended; rules 57a and 57d are added; Form 8 is amended; section 4 of the act to incorporate the American National Red Cross is amended and section 8 is added; the Circular of the Treasury Department relating to trade-marks is amended.

Fifth revised edition, March 1, 1913, under which the act of February 20, 1905, is amended as provided by the act of January 8, 1913, section 5 (*b*) is amended.

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REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

TRADE-MARK LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 20, 1905 (AS AMENDED).

AN ACT To authorize the registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or with Indian tribes, and to protect the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the owner of a trade-mark used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the territory of the United States, or resides in or is located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, may obtain registration for such trade-mark by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the Patent Office an application therefor, in writing, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location, and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used; a description of the trade-mark itself shall be included, if desired by the applicant or required by the commissioner, provided such description is of a character to meet the approval of the commissioner. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant, or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark as actually used as may be required by the Commissioner of Patents. Second, by paying into the Treasury of the United States the sum of ten dollars, and otherwise complying with the requirements of this act and such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

As amended by act of Feb. 18, 1909.

SEC. 2. That the application prescribed in the foregoing section, in order to create any right whatever in favor of the party filing it, must be accompanied by a written declaration verified by the applicant, or by a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation or association applying, to the effect that the applicant believes himself or the firm, corporation, or association in whose behalf he makes the application to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief, has the right to use such trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, or with Indian tribes, and that the description and drawing presented truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered. If the applicant resides or is located in a foreign country, the statement required shall, in addition to the

As amended by act of Feb. 18, 1909.

foregoing, set forth that the trade-mark has been registered by the applicant, or that an application for the registration thereof has been filed by him in the foreign country in which he resides or is located, and shall give the date of such registration, or the application therefor, as the case may be, except that in the application in such cases it shall not be necessary to state that the mark has been used in commerce with the United States or among the States thereof. The verification required by this section may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, chargé d'affaires, consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, judge, or magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in the foreign country in which the applicant may be whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States.

SEC. 3. That every applicant for registration of a trade-mark, or for renewal of registration of a trade-mark, who is not domiciled within the United States, shall, before the issuance of the certificate of registration, as hereinafter provided for, designate, by a notice in writing, filed in the Patent Office, some person residing within the United States on whom process or notice of proceedings affecting the right of ownership of the trade-mark of which such applicant may claim to be the owner, brought under the provisions of this act or under other laws of the United States, may be served, with the same force and effect as if served upon the applicant or registrant in person. For the purposes of this act it shall be deemed sufficient to serve such notice upon such applicant, registrant, or representative by leaving a copy of such process or notice addressed to him at the last address of which the Commissioner of Patents has been notified.

SEC. 4. That an application for registration of a trade-mark filed in this country by any person who has previously regularly filed in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States an application for registration of the same trade-mark shall be accorded the same force and effect as would be accorded to the same application if filed in this country on the date on which application for registration of the same trade-mark was first filed in such foreign country: *Provided*, That such application is filed in this country within four months from the date on which the application was first filed in such foreign country: *And provided*, That certificate of registration shall not be issued for any mark for registration of which application has been filed by an applicant located in a foreign country until such mark has been actually registered by the applicant in the country in which he is located.

SEC. 5. That no mark by which the goods of the owner of the mark may be distinguished from other goods of the same class shall be refused registration as a trade-mark on account of the nature of such mark unless such mark—

(*a*) Consists of or comprises immoral or scandalous matter.

(*b*) Consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States or any simulation thereof, or of any State or municipality or of any foreign nation, or of any design or picture that has been or may hereafter be adopted by any fraternal society as its emblem, *or of any name, distinguishing mark, char-*

acter, emblem, colors, flag, or banner adopted by any institution, organization, club, or society which was incorporated in any State in the United States prior to the date of the adoption and use by the applicant: Provided, That said name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag, or banner was adopted and publicly used by said institution, organization, club, or society prior to the date of adoption and use by the applicant: Provided, That trade-marks which are identical with a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties, or which so nearly resemble a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the mind of the public or to deceive purchasers shall not be registered: *Provided,* That no mark which consists merely in the name of an individual, firm, corporation, or association not written, printed, impressed, or woven in some particular or distinctive manner, or in association with a portrait of the individual, or merely in words or devices which are descriptive of the goods with which they are used, or of the character or quality of such goods, or merely a geographical name or term, shall be registered under the terms of this Act: *Provided further,* That no portrait of a living individual may be registered as a trade-mark except by the consent of such individual, evidenced by an instrument in writing: *And provided further,* That nothing herein shall prevent the registration of any mark used by the applicant or his predecessors, or by those from whom title to the mark is derived, in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or with Indian tribes which was in actual and exclusive use as a trade-mark of the applicant, or his predecessors from whom he derived title, for ten years next preceding February twentieth, nineteen hundred and five: *Provided further,* That nothing herein shall prevent the registration of a trade-mark otherwise registrable because of its being the name of the applicant or a portion thereof.

As amended by act of Jan. 8, 1913.

32-36-33

SEC. 6. That on the filing of an application for registration of a trade-mark which complies with the requirements of this act, and the payment of the fees herein provided for, the Commissioner of Patents shall cause an examination thereof to be made; and if on such examination it shall appear that the applicant is entitled to have his trade-mark registered under the provisions of this act, the commissioner shall cause the mark to be published at least once in the Official Gazette of the Patent Office. Any person who believes he would be damaged by the registration of a mark may oppose the same by filing notice of opposition, stating the grounds therefor, in the Patent Office within thirty days after the publication of the mark sought to be registered, which said notice of opposition shall be verified by the person filing the same before one of the officers mentioned in section two of this act. An opposition may be filed by a duly authorized attorney, but such opposition shall be null and void unless verified by the opposer within a reasonable time after such filing. If no notice of opposition is filed within said time, the commissioner shall issue a certificate of registration therefor, as hereinafter provided for. If on examination an application is refused, the commissioner shall notify the applicant, giving him his reasons therefor.

As amended by act of Mar. 2, 1907.

may, at the option of the applicant, be proceeded with and registered under the provisions of this act without the payment of further fee.

On filing each application for renewal of the registration of a trade-mark, ten dollars.

On filing notice of opposition to the registration of a trade-mark, ten dollars.

On an appeal from the examiner in charge of trade-marks to the Commissioner of Patents, fifteen dollars.

On an appeal from the decision of the examiner in charge of interferences, awarding ownership of a trade-mark or canceling the registration of a trade-mark, to the Commissioner of Patents, fifteen dollars.

For certified and uncertified copies of certificates of registration and other papers, and for recording transfers and other papers, the same fees as required by law for such copies of patents and for recording assignments and other papers relating to patents.

SEC. 15. That sections forty-nine hundred and thirty-five and forty-nine hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes, relating to the payment of patent fees and to the repayment of fees paid by mistake, are hereby made applicable to trade-mark fees.

SEC. 16. That the registration of a trade-mark under the provisions of this act shall be prima facie evidence of ownership. Any person who shall, without the consent of the owner thereof, reproduce, counterfeit, copy, or colorably imitate any such trade-mark and affix the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in the registration, or to labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, or receptacles intended to be used upon or in connection with the sale of merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in such registration, and shall use, or shall have used, such reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation in commerce among the several States, or with a foreign nation, or with the Indian tribes, shall be liable to an action for damages therefor at the suit of the owner thereof; and whenever in any such action a verdict is rendered for the plaintiff, the court may enter judgment therein for any sum above the amount found by the verdict as the actual damages, according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, together with the costs.

SEC. 17. That the circuit and territorial courts of the United States and the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall have original jurisdiction, and the circuit courts of appeal of the United States and the court of appeals of the District of Columbia shall have appellate jurisdiction of all suits at law or in equity respecting trade-marks registered in accordance with the provisions of this act, arising under the present act, without regard to the amount in controversy.

SEC. 18. That writs of certiorari may be granted by the Supreme Court of the United States for the review of cases arising under this act in the same manner as provided for patent cases by the act creating the circuit court of appeals.

SEC. 19. That the several courts vested with jurisdiction of cases arising under the present act shall have power to grant injunctions, according to the course and principles of equity, to prevent the violation of any right of the owner of a trade-mark registered under this act, on such terms as the court may deem reasonable; and upon a

decree being rendered in any such case for wrongful use of a trade-mark the complainant shall be entitled to recover, in addition to the profits to be accounted for by the defendant, the damages the complainant has sustained thereby, and the court shall assess the same or cause the same to be assessed under its direction. The court shall have the same power to increase such damages, in its discretion, as is given by section sixteen of this act for increasing damages found by verdict in actions of law; and in assessing profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove defendant's sales only; defendant must prove all elements of cost which are claimed.

SEC. 20. That in any case involving the right to a trade-mark registered in accordance with the provisions of this act, in which the verdict has been found for the plaintiff, or an injunction issued, the court may order that all labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, or receptacles in the possession of the defendant, bearing the trade-mark of the plaintiff or complainant, or any reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation thereof, shall be delivered up and destroyed. Any injunction that may be granted upon hearing, after notice to the defendant, to prevent the violation of any right of the owner of a trade-mark registered in accordance with the provisions of this act, by any circuit court of the United States, or by a judge thereof, may be served on the parties against whom such injunction may be granted anywhere in the United States where they may be found, and shall be operative, and may be enforced by proceedings to punish for contempt, or otherwise, by the court by which such injunction was granted, or by any other circuit court, or judge thereof, in the United States, or by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, or a judge thereof. The said courts, or judges thereof, shall have jurisdiction to enforce said injunction, as herein provided, as fully as if the injunction had been granted by the circuit court in which it is sought to be enforced. The clerk of the court or judge granting the injunction shall, when required to do so by the court before which application to enforce said injunction is made, transfer without delay to said court a certified copy of all the papers on which the said injunction was granted that are on file in his office.

SEC. 21. That no action or suit shall be maintained under the provisions of this act in any case when the trade-mark is used in unlawful business, or upon any article injurious in itself, or which mark has been used with the design of deceiving the public in the purchase of merchandise, or has been abandoned, or upon any certificate of registration fraudulently obtained.

SEC. 22. That whenever there are interfering registered trade-marks, any person interested in any one of them may have relief against the interfering registrant, and all persons interested under him, by suit in equity against the said registrant; and the court, on notice to adverse parties and other due proceedings had according to the course of equity, may adjudge and declare either of the registrations void in whole or in part according to the interest of the parties in the trade-mark, and may order the certificate of registration to be delivered up to the Commissioner of Patents for cancellation.

SEC. 23. That nothing in this act shall prevent, lessen, impeach, or avoid any remedy at law or in equity which any party aggrieved by any wrongful use of any trade-mark might have had if the provisions of this act had not been passed.

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SEC. 24. That all applications for registration pending in the office of the Commissioner of Patents at the time of the passage of this act may be amended with a view to bringing them, and the certificate issued upon such applications, under its provisions, and the prosecution of such applications may be proceeded with under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 25. That any person who shall procure registration of a trade-mark, or entry thereof, in the office of the Commissioner of Patents by a false or fraudulent declaration or representation, oral or in writing, or by any false means, shall be liable to pay any damages sustained in consequence thereof to the injured party, to be recovered by an action on the case.

SEC. 26. That the Commissioner of Patents is authorized to make rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the conduct of proceedings in reference to the registration of trade-marks provided for by this act.

SEC. 27. That no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name of any domestic manufacture, or manufacturer or trader, or of any manufacturer or trader located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention, or law affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States, or which shall copy or simulate a trade-mark registered in accordance with the provisions of this act or shall bear a name or mark calculated to induce the public to believe that the article is manufactured in the United States, or that it is manufactured in any foreign country or locality other than the country or locality in which it is in fact manufactured, shall be admitted to entry at any customhouse of the United States; and, in order to aid the officers of the customs in enforcing this prohibition, any domestic manufacturer or trader, and any foreign manufacturer or trader, who is entitled under the provisions of a treaty, convention, declaration, or agreement between the United States and any foreign country to the advantages afforded by law to citizens of the United States in respect to trade-marks and commercial names, may require his name and residence, and the name of the locality in which his goods are manufactured, and a copy of the certificate of registration of his trade-mark, issued in accordance with the provisions of this act, to be recorded in books which shall be kept for this purpose in the Department of the Treasury, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the department facsimiles of his name, the name of the locality in which his goods are manufactured, or of his registered trade-mark; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of customs.

SEC. 28. That it shall be the duty of the registrant to give notice to the public that a trade-mark is registered, either by affixing thereon the words "Registered in U. S. Patent Office," or abbreviated thus, "Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.," or when, from the character or size of the trade-mark, or from its manner of attachment to the article to which it is appropriated, this can not be done, then by affixing a label containing a like notice to the package or receptacle wherein the article or articles are inclosed; and in any suit for infringement by a party failing so to give notice of registration no damages shall be recovered, except on proof that the defendant was duly notified of infringement and continued the same after such notice.

SEC. 29. That in construing this act the following rules must be observed, except where the contrary intent is plainly apparent from the context thereof: The United States includes and embraces all territory which is under the jurisdiction and control of the United States. The word "States" includes and embraces the District of Columbia, the Territories of the United States, and such other territory as shall be under the jurisdiction and control of the United States. The terms "person" and "owner," and any other word or term used to designate the applicant or other entitled to a benefit or privilege or rendered liable under the provisions of this act, include a firm, corporation, or association as well as a natural person. The term "applicant" and "registrant" embrace the successors and assigns of such applicant or registrant. The term "trade-mark" includes any mark which is entitled to registration under the terms of this act, and whether registered or not, and a trade-mark shall be deemed to be "affixed" to an article when it is placed in any manner in or upon either the article itself or the receptacle or package or upon the envelope or other thing in, by, or with which the goods are packed or inclosed or otherwise prepared for sale or distribution.

SEC. 30. That this act shall be in force and take effect April first, nineteen hundred and five. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed except so far as the same may apply to certificates of registration issued under the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An act to authorize the registration of trade-marks and protect the same," or under the act approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act relating to the registration of trade-marks."

Approved, February 20, 1905.

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ACT OF MAY 4, 1906.

AN ACT To amend the laws of the United States relating to the registration of trade-marks.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner of Patents shall establish classes of merchandise for the purpose of trade-mark registration, and shall determine the particular descriptions of goods comprised in each class. On a single application for registration of a trade-mark the trade-mark may be registered at the option of the applicant for any or all goods upon which the mark has actually been used comprised in a single class of merchandise, provided the particular descriptions of goods be stated.

SEC. 3. That any owner of a trade-mark who shall have a manufacturing establishment within the territory of the United States shall be accorded, so far as the registration and protection of trade-marks used on the products of such establishment are concerned, the same rights and privileges that are accorded to owners of trade-marks domiciled within the territory of the United States by the act entitled "An act to authorize the registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or with Indian tribes, and to protect the same," approved February twentieth, nineteen hundred and five.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect July first, nineteen hundred and six.

Approved, May 4, 1906.

to the nature and extent of the protection afforded by the law, or act as its expounder, except as questions may arise upon applications regularly filed.

10. Express, freight, postage, and all other charges on matter sent to the Patent Office must be prepaid in full; otherwise it will not be received.

ATTORNEYS.

11. The owner of a trade-mark may prosecute his own application for registration of such trade-mark, but he is advised, unless familiar with such matters, to employ a competent attorney. The office can not aid in the selection of an attorney.

A register of attorneys is kept in the Patent Office, on which is entered the names of all persons entitled to represent applicants before the Patent Office in the prosecution of applications for patents, and any registered attorney will be recognized in the prosecution of applications for registration of trade-marks.

Registration of an attorney merely for the prosecution of an application for registration of a trade-mark will not be required, but in the absence of registration recognition will be limited to each case. The commissioner reserves the right to decline to recognize any attorney, agent, or other person authorized to be recognized by the preceding provisions of this rule.

12. Before any attorney, original or associate, will be allowed to inspect papers or take action of any kind, his power of attorney must be filed. General powers given by a principal to an associate can not be considered. In each application the written authorization must be filed. A power of attorney purporting to have been given to a firm or copartnership will not be recognized, either in favor of the firm or of any of its members, unless all its members shall be named in such power of attorney.

13. Substitution or association may be made by an attorney upon the written authorization of his principal; but such authorization will not empower the second attorney to appoint a third.

14. Powers of attorney may be revoked at any stage in the proceedings of a case upon application to and approval by the commissioner; and, when so revoked, the office will communicate directly with the applicant, or such other attorney as he may appoint. A power of attorney appointing a second principal attorney will not be entered unless such power of attorney specifically revokes that given the principal attorney of record (rule 8). An attorney will be promply notified by the docket clerk of the revocation of his power of attorney.

15. For gross misconduct the commissioner may refuse to recognize any person as an attorney, either generally or in any particular case; but the reasons for such refusal will be duly recorded and be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

WHO MAY REGISTER A TRADE-MARK.

16. A trade-mark may be registered by any person, firm, corporation, or association domiciled within the territory of the United States, or residing in or located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, and

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 1.

who is the owner of such trade-mark, and uses the same in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, upon payment of the fee required by law and other due proceedings had. (See rules 17 and 20.)

17. Except as provided by section 3 of the act of May 4, 1906, no trade-mark will be registered to an applicant residing or located in a foreign country unless such country, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, nor unless the trade-mark has been registered by the applicant in the foreign country in which he resides or is located, nor until such applicant has filed in this office a certified copy of the certificate of registration of his trade-mark in the country where he resides or is located. In such cases it is not necessary to state in the application that the trade-mark has been used in commerce with the United States or among the several States thereof.

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, secs. 1, 2, and 4. Act of May 4, 1906, sec. 3.

18. The owner of a trade-mark, residing or located in a foreign country and who shall have a manufacturing establishment within the territory of the United States, may register a trade-mark used on the products of such establishment upon complying with the provisions of the act of February 20, 1905, as prescribed for owners of trade-marks domiciled within the territory of the United States.

Act of May 4, 1906, sec. 3.

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WHAT MAY BE REGISTERED AS A TRADE-MARK.

19. No trade-mark will be registered to an owner domiciled within the territory of the United States unless it shall be made to appear that the same is used as such by said owner in commerce among the several States, or between the United States and some foreign nation or Indian tribe; no trade-mark, except as provided by section 3 of the act of May 4, 1906, will be registered to an owner residing in or located in a foreign country unless said country, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States; no trade-mark will be registered which consists of or comprises immoral or scandalous matter, or which consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof, or of any State or municipality, or of any foreign nation, or which consists of or comprises any design or picture that has been adopted by any fraternal society as its emblem, unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Patents that the mark was adopted and used as a trade-mark by the applicant or applicant's predecessors, from whom title is derived, at a date prior to the date of its adoption by such fraternal society as its emblem, or which trade-mark is identical with a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties, or which so nearly resembles a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the mind of the public, or to deceive purchasers, or which consists merely in the name of an individual, firm, corporation, or association, not written, printed, impressed, or woven in some particular or distinctive

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, secs. 1, 5, and 21. Act of Feb. 18, 1909, sec. 1.

manner or in association with a portrait of the individual, or merely in words or devices which are descriptive of the goods with which they are used, or of the character or quality of such goods, or merely a geographical name or term; no portrait of a living individual will be registered as a trade-mark, except by the consent of such individual evidenced by an instrument in writing; and no trade-mark will be registered which is used in unlawful business, or upon any article injurious in itself, or which has been used with the design of deceiving the public in the purchase of merchandise, or which has been abandoned.

20. Any mark, used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or with Indian tribes, may be registered if it has been in actual and exclusive use as a trade-mark of the applicant, or his predecessors from whom he derived title, for 10 years next preceding February 20, 1905. (See rule 32.)

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 5. Act of Feb. 18, 1911.

THE APPLICATION.

21. An application for the registration of a trade-mark must be made to the Commissioner of Patents and must be signed by the applicant.

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 1.

22. A complete application comprises:

(*a*) A petition, requesting registration, signed by the applicant. (See Form 1, p. 33.)

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 1.

(*b*) A statement specifying the name, domicile, location, and citizenship of the party applying, and if the applicant be a corporation or association, the State or nation under the laws of which organized; the class of merchandise (according to the official classification), and the particular description of goods comprised in such class upon which the trade-mark has actually been used; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to the goods, and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used upon the goods specified. A description of the trade-mark itself shall be included, if desired by the applicant or required by the commissioner, provided such description is of a character to meet the approval of the commissioner. (See sec. 29 of the act of February 20, 1905, and Forms 2, 4, 6, and 10, pp. 33, 34, 35, and 38.)

Act of Feb. 18, 1909, sec. 1.

(*c*) A declaration complying with section 2 of the act of February 20, 1905, as amended by the act of February 18, 1909. (See Forms 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 11, pp. 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38.)

(*d*) A drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant, or his attorney, which shall be a facsimile of the same as actually used upon the goods. (See rules 36 and 37 and specimen drawing between pp. 40 and 41.)

(*e*) Five specimens (*or facsimiles, when, from the mode of applying or affixing the trade-mark to the goods, specimens can not be furnished*) of the trade-mark as actually used upon the goods.

(*f*) A fee of $10.

23. The petition, the statement, and the declaration must be in the English language and written on one side of the paper only.

24. The name of the applicant will appear in the certificate of registration precisely as it is signed to the statement of the application, and, therefore, the signature to the statement must be the correct sig-

nature of the applicant, and the name of the applicant wherever it appears in the papers of the application will be made to agree with the name as signed to the statement.

25. No information will be given, without authority of the applicant, respecting the filing of an application for the registration of a trade-mark by any person, or the subject matter thereof, unless it shall, in the opinion of the commissioner, be necessary to the proper conduct of business before the office.

26. All applications for registration pending in the Patent Office at the time of the passage of the act of February 20, 1905, may be amended with a view to bringing them and the certificates issued under such applications under the provisions of said act, and the prosecution of such applications may be proceeded with under its provisions without the payment of further fee. When such an application is amended to bring it under the act of February 20, 1905, it will be given a serial number and a date of filing under said act.

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, secs. 14 and 24.

A trade-mark, registered under the act of March 3, 1881, may be registered under the act of February 20, 1905, but the application for such registration will be subject to examination in the same manner as other applications filed under said act of February 20, 1905.

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27. An application for registration of a trade-mark, filed in this country by any person who has previously regularly filed in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States an application for registration of the same trade-mark, shall be accorded the same force and effect as would be accorded to the same application if filed in this country on the date on which application for registration of the same trade-mark was first filed in such foreign country: *Provided*, That such application be filed in this country within four months from the date on which the application was first filed in such foreign country.

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 4.

28. Every applicant for registration of a trade-mark, or for renewal of registration of a trade-mark, who is not domiciled within the United States, shall, before the issuance of the certificate of registration, designate, by a notice in writing, filed in the Patent Office, some person residing within the United States on whom process or notice of proceedings affecting the right of ownership of the trade-mark of which such applicant may claim to be the owner may be served. This notice shall be indorsed upon the file wrapper of the application.

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 3.

29. In proceedings relating to an application, or to a registration under the act of February 20, 1905, it shall be deemed sufficient to serve notice upon the applicant, registrant, or representative, by leaving a copy of the process or notice of proceedings addressed to him at the last address of which the Commissioner of Patents has been notified.

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 3.

30. A trade-mark may, at the option of the applicant, be registered on a single application, for any or all goods comprised in a single class of merchandise, provided the particular description of goods be stated, and provided that the mark has been actually used upon all of the goods specified. (See classification of merchandise, p. 41.)

Act of May 4, 1906, sec. 2.

31. The application must be accompanied by a written declaration, verified by the applicant, or by a member of the firm, or by an officer of the corporation or association applying, to the effect that he believes himself, or the firm, corporation, or association in whose behalf he makes the declaration, to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of his knowledge and belief, has the right to use the trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, or with Indian tribes; that the description and drawing truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered; that the specimens (*or facsimiles*) show the mark as actually used upon the goods; and that the facts set forth in the statement are true. (See rule 17 and Forms 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 11, pp. 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38.)

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 2. Act of Feb. 18, 1909, sec. 2.

32. Where application is made under section 5 of the act of February 20, 1905, on the ground that the mark has been in actual and exclusive use as a trade-mark by the applicant, or his predecessors from whom he derived title, for 10 years next preceding February 20, 1905, the applicant shall, in addition to the requirements of section 2 of said act, make oath to such actual use of the mark as a trade-mark by himself or his predecessors, or by those from whom title to the same is derived, for the period specified, and that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, such use has been exclusive. (See Form 8, p. 36.)

Act of Feb. 18, 1911.

33. If the applicant resides or is located in a foreign country, the declaration required, unless the application be presented under the provisions of section 3 of the act of May 4, 1906, shall also set forth that the trade-mark has been registered by the applicant, or that an application for the registration thereof has been filed by him in the foreign country in which he resides or is located, and shall give the date of such registration, or of the application therefor, as the case may be. In such cases it shall not be necessary to state that the mark has been used in commerce with the United States or among the States thereof.

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 2.

If the application be presented under the provisions of section 3 of the act of May 4, 1906, the declaration, in addition to the requirements of rule 31, must state that the applicant has a manufacturing establishment within the territory of the United States and that the goods upon which the trade-mark is used are the product of such establishment.

Act of May 4, 1906, sec. 3.

34. The declaration may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, chargé d'affaires, consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, judge, or magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in the foreign country in which the applicant may be, whose authority shall be proved by the certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, the declaration being attested in all cases, in this and other countries, by the proper official seal of the officer before whom the same is made, except that no acknowledgment may be taken

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 2.

before any attorney appearing in the case. When the person before whom the declaration is made is not provided with a seal, his official character shall be established by competent evidence, as by a certificate of a clerk of a court of record, or other proper officer having a seal.

35. Amendment of the declaration will not be permitted. If that filed with the application be faulty or defective, a substitute declaration must be filed.

DRAWING.

36. (1) The drawing must be made upon pure white paper of a thickness corresponding to two-sheet Bristol board. The surface of the paper must be calendered and smooth. India ink alone must be used, to secure perfectly black and solid lines.

(2) The size of a sheet on which a drawing is made must be exactly 10 by 15 inches. One inch from its edges a single marginal line is to be drawn, leaving the "sight" precisely 8 by 13 inches. Within this margin all work and signatures must be included. One of the shorter sides of the sheet is regarded as its top, and, measuring downwardly from the marginal line, a space of not less than 1¼ inches is to be left blank for the heading of title, name, number, and date. (See specimen drawing between pp. 38 and 39.)

(3) All drawings must be made with the pen only. Every line and letter, signatures included, must be absolutely black. This direction applies to all lines, however fine, and to shading. All lines must be clean, sharp, and solid, and they must not be too fine or crowded. Surface shading, when used, should be open.

(4) The name of the proprietor of the trade-mark, signed by himself or by his attorney of record, must be placed at the lower right-hand corner of the sheet within the marginal lines, but in no instance should it encroach upon the drawing.

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 1.
Act of Feb. 18, 1909, sec. 1.

(5) When the view is longer than the width of the sheet, the sheet should be turned on its side and the heading should be placed at the right and the signature at the left, occupying the same space and position as in an upright view and being horizontal when the sheet is held in an upright position.

(6) Drawings transmitted to the office should be sent flat, protected by a sheet of heavy binder's board, or should be rolled for transmission in a suitable mailing tube. They should never be folded.

(7) An agent's or attorney's stamp, or advertisement, or written address will not be permitted upon the face of a drawing, within or without the marginal line.

37. The office, at the request of applicants, will furnish the drawings at cost.

EXAMINATION OF APPLICATIONS.

38. All complete applications for registration are considered, in the first instance, by the examiner in charge of trade-marks. Whenever, on examination of an application, registration is refused for any reason whatever, the applicant will be notified thereof. The reasons for such refusal will be stated, and such information and references will be given as may be useful in aiding the applicant to judge of the propriety of further prosecuting his application.

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 6.

49. Motions to dissolve an interference upon the ground that no interference in fact exists, or that there has been such irregularity in declaring the same as will preclude a proper determination of the question of the right of registration, or which deny the registrability of an applicant's mark, should contain a full statement of the grounds relied upon, and should, if possible, be made not later than the thirtieth day after the notices of the interference have been mailed. Such motions, and all motions of a similar character, should be accompanied by a motion to transmit the same to the examiner in charge of trade-marks, and such motion to transmit will be noticed for hearing upon a day certain before the examiner in charge of interferences. When in proper form the motion presented will, with the files and papers, be transmitted, by the examiner in charge of interferences, for determination, to the examiner in charge of trade-marks, who will thereupon fix a day certain when said motion will be heard before him upon the merits, and give notice thereof to all the parties. If a stay of proceedings be desired, a motion therefor should accompany the motion for transmission.

When the motion has been decided by the examiner in charge of trade-marks, the files and papers, with his decision, will be sent at once to the docket clerk.

Motions to shift the burden of proof should be made before, and will be determined by, the examiner in charge of interferences. No appeal from the decision on such motion will be entertained, but the matter may be reviewed on appeal from the final decision upon the question of priority.

50. The decision of the examiner in charge of trade-marks, upon a motion for dissolution, will be binding upon the examiner in charge of interferences unless reversed or modified on appeal. Unless appeal be taken within the time limited for appeal, the examiner in charge of trade-marks will return the files and papers with his decision to the examiner in charge of interferences.

51. Any person who believes he would be damaged by the registration of a mark may oppose the same by filing a written notice of opposition, stating the grounds therefor, within 30 days after the publication of the mark sought to be registered, which notice of opposition shall be accompanied by the fee required by law and shall be verified by the person filing the same before one of the officers mentioned in section 2 of the act of February 20, 1905. An opposition may be filed by a duly authorized attorney, but such opposition shall be null and void unless duly verified by the opposer, within a reasonable time after such filing. A duplicate copy of the notice of opposition must be filed, either with the notice of opposition or within a reasonable time after the filing of the same.

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, secs. 6 and 14.
Act of Mar. 2, 1907, sec. 2.

52. Any person, deeming himself to be injured by the registration of a trade-mark in the Patent Office, may, at any time, make application (see Form 13, p. 37) to the commissioner to cancel the registration thereof. Such application shall be filed in duplicate, shall state the grounds for cancellation, and shall be verified by the person filing the same, before one of the officers mentioned in section 2 of the act of February 20, 1905. (See rule 34.)

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 13.

53. If it shall appear, after a hearing before the examiner of interferences, that the registrant was not entitled to the use of the mark at the date of his application for registration thereof, or that the mark is not used by the registrant, or has been abandoned, and the examiner in charge of interferences shall so decide, the commissioner shall cancel the registration of the mark, unless appeal be taken within the limit fixed.

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 13.

54. In cases of opposition, and of applications for cancellation, the examiner in charge of trade-marks shall forward the files and papers to the examiner in charge of interferences, who shall give notice thereof to the applicant or registrant. The applicant or registrant must make answer at such time, not less than 30 days from the date of the notice, as shall be fixed by the examiner in charge of interferences.

55. The proceedings, on oppositions, and on applications for cancellation, shall follow, as nearly as practicable, the practice in interferences between applications for patents.

APPEALS.

56. Every applicant whose mark has been twice refused registration by the examiner of trade-marks for the same reasons, upon grounds involving the merits of the application, may appeal to the commissioner in person upon payment of the fee required by law. Such refusal may be considered by the examiner of trade-marks as final.

There must have been two refusals to register the mark as originally filed, or, if amended in matter of substance, the amended mark, and, except in cases of division, all preliminary and intermediate questions relating to matters not affecting the merits of the application must have been settled before the case can be appealed to the commissioner.

Upon receiving a petition stating concisely and clearly any proper question which has been acted upon by the examiner in charge of trade-marks and which does not involve the merits of the trade-mark claimed, the refusal of registration of the trade-mark, or a requirement for division, and also stating the facts involved and the point or points to be reviewed, an order will be made fixing a time for hearing such petition by the commissioner, and directing the examiner to furnish a written statement of the grounds of his decision upon the matters averred in such petition within five days after being notified of the order fixing the day of hearing. The examiner shall, at the time of making such statement, furnish a copy thereof to the petitioner. No fee is required for such a petition.

57. From the adverse decision of the Commissioner of Patents upon the right of an applicant to register a trade-mark, or from the decision of the commissioner in cases of interference, opposition, or cancellation an appeal may be taken to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia in the manner prescribed by the rules of that court.

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 9.

ABANDONED APPLICATIONS.

57a. An abandoned trade-mark application is one which has not been prosecuted within one year prior to November 1, 1911, or completed and prepared for examination within one year after the filing of the petition, or which the applicant has failed to prosecute within one year after any action therein of which notice has been duly given or which the applicant has expressly abandoned by filing in the office a written declaration of abandonment, signed by himself and assignee, if any, identifying his application by serial number and date of filing.

57b. Prosecution of an application to save it from abandonment must include such proper action as the condition of the case may require. The admission of an amendment not responsive to the last official action, or refusal to admit the same, and any proceedings relative thereto, shall not operate to save the application from abandonment.

57c. Before an application abandoned by failure to complete or prosecute can be revived as a pending application it must be shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner that the delay in the prosecution of the same was unavoidable.

57d. When a new application is filed in place of an abandoned or rejected application, a new petition, statement, declaration, drawing, and fee will be required.

ISSUE, DATE, AND DURATION OF CERTIFICATE.

58. When the requirements of the law and of the rules have been complied with, and the office has adjudged a trade-mark registrable, a certificate will be issued, signed by the commissioner, under the seal of the Patent Office, to the effect that the applicant has complied with the law and that he is entitled to registration of his trade-mark. The certificate shall state the date on which the application for registration was received in the Patent Office. Attached to the certificate will be a photolithographed copy of the drawing of the trade-mark and a printed copy of the statement and of the declaration.

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 11.

59. A certificate of registration shall remain in force 20 years from its date, except that, in case a trade-mark be previously registered in a foreign country, such certificate shall cease to be in force on the day on which the trade-mark ceases to be protected in such foreign country, and shall in no case remain in force more than 20 years unless renewed.

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 12.

60. A certificate of registration may be, from time to time, renewed for like periods on payment of the renewal fees required, upon request by the registrant, his legal representatives, or transferees of record in the Patent Office, and such request may be made at any time not more than six months prior to the expiration of the period for which the certificate of registration was issued or renewed.

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, secs. 12 and 14.

61. Certificates of registration in force on the 1st day of April, 1905, shall remain in force for the periods for which they were issued, and shall be renewable on the same conditions and for the same periods as certificates issued under the provisions of the act of February 20, 1905, and,

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 12.

when so renewed, shall have the same force and effect as certificates issued thereunder.

62. A certificate of registration shall not be isued to an applicant located in a foreign country for any trade-mark, for registration of which he has filed an application in such foreign country, until such mark has been actually registered by him in the country in which he is located.

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 4.

ASSIGNMENTS.

63. Every registered trade-mark and every mark for the registration of which application has been made, together with the application for registration thereof, shall be assignable in connection with the good will of the business in which the mark is used. Such assignment must be by an instrument in writing and duly acknowledged according to the laws of the country or State in which the same is executed. Provision is made for recording such assignments in the Patent Office; but no such assignment will be recorded unless it is in the English language, nor unless an application for the registration of the mark shall have been first filed in the Patent Office, and such assignment must identify the application by serial number and date of filing, or, when the mark has been registered, by the certificate number and the date thereof. No particular form of assignment is prescribed.

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 10.

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64. An assignment shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration, without notice, unless it be recorded in the Patent Office within three months from the date thereof.

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 10.

65. The certificate of registration may be issued to the assignee of the applicant, but the assignment must first be entered of record in the Patent Office.

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 11.

COPIES AND PUBLICATIONS.

66. After a trade-mark has been registered, printed copies of the statement and declaration in each case, with a photolithographed copy of the drawing of the trade-mark, may be furnished by the office upon the payment of the fee. (See rule 69.)

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, secs. 11 and 14.

67. An order for a copy of an assignment must give the liber and page of the record, as well as the name of the applicant; otherwise an extra charge will be made for the time consumed in making a search for such assignment.

68. The Official Gazette of the Patent Office will contain a list of all trade-marks registered, giving, in each case, a statement of the goods to which the trade-mark is applied, the name and address of the applicant, the date of filing and serial number of the application, and the date of the publication of the trade-mark in the Official Gazette.

FEES.

69.

On filing each original application for registration of a trade-mark	$10.00
On filing each application for renewal of the registration of a trade-mark	10.00
On filing notice of opposition to the registration of a trade-mark	10.00
On appeal from the examiner in charge of trade-marks to the Commissioner of Patents	15.00
On appeal from the decision of the examiner in charge of interferences, awarding ownership of a trade-mark or canceling the registration of a trade-mark, to the Commissioner of Patents	15.00
On appeal from the decision of the examiner in charge of trade-marks, on a motion for the dissolution of an interference on the ground of noninterference in fact or nonregistrability of a mark, to the Commissioner of Patents	15.00
For manuscript copies, for every 100 words or fraction thereof	.10
For recording every assignment, power of attorney, or other paper of 300 words or under	1.00
Of over 300 and under 1,000 words	2.00
And for each additional thousand words or fraction thereof	1.00
For abstracts of title:	
For the search, one hour or less, and certificate	1.00
Each additional hour or fraction thereof	.50
For each brief from the digest of assignments of 200 words or less	.20
Each additional hundred words or fraction thereof	.10
For searching titles or records, one hour or less	.50
Each additional hour or fraction thereof	.50
For a single printed copy of statement, declaration, and drawing	.05
If certified, for the grant, additional	.50
For the certificate	.25

Rev. Stat., 4935.

70. All payments of money required for office fees must be made in specie, Treasury notes, national-bank notes, Treasury certificates of deposit, post-office money orders, bank drafts, or certified checks. Money orders and checks should be made payable to the "Commissioner of Patents." Payment may also be made to the Treasurer, or to any of the assistant treasurers of the United States, or to any of the depositaries, national banks, or receivers of public money, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, who shall give the depositor a receipt or certificate of deposit therefor. The duplicate receipt or certificate of deposit must be filed in the Patent Office within ten days after the money is paid.

71. Money sent by mail to the Patent Office will be at the risk of the sender. Letters containing money should be registered.

REPAYMENT OF MONEY.

Rev. Stat., 4936; act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 15.

72. Money paid by actual mistake, such as a payment in excess, or when not required by law, or by neglect or misinformation on the part of the office, will be refunded; but a mere change of purpose after the payment of money, as when a party desires to withdraw his application for the registration of a trade-mark, or to withdraw an appeal, will not entitle a party to demand such a return.

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION.

Act of Feb. 20, 1905, sec. 28.

73. It shall be the duty of the registrant to give notice to the public that a trade-mark is registered, either by affixing thereon the words "Registered in U. S. Patent Office," or "Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.," or, when from the character and size of the trade-mark, or from its manner of attachment to the article to which it is appropriated, this can not be done, then by

affixing a label containing a like notice to the package or receptacle wherein the article or articles are inclosed; otherwise, on a suit for infringement, no damages shall be recovered except on proof that the defendant was duly notified of infringement, and continued the same after such notice.

AMENDMENTS OF THE RULES.

74. All amendments of the foregoing rules will be published in the Official Gazette.

QUESTIONS NOT SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR.

75. All cases not specifically defined and provided for in these rules will be decided in accordance with the merits of each case under the authority of the commissioner, and such decision will be communicated to the interested parties in writing.

THOMAS EWING,
Commissioner of Patents.

The foregoing rules were approved October 14, 1911, by the Secretary of the Interior.

RECORDING TRADE-MARKS WITH COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 7, 1909.*

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

The attention of officers of the customs and others is invited to the following provisions of section 27 of the act approved February 20, 1905, effective April 1, 1905:

SEC. 27. That no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name of any domestic manufacture, or manufacturer or trader, or of any manufacturer or trader located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention, or law affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States, or which shall copy or simulate a trade-mark registered in accordance with the provisions of this act, or shall bear a name or mark calculated to induce the public to believe that the article is manufactured in the United States, or that it is manufactured in any foreign country or locality other than the country or locality in which it is in fact manufactured, shall be admitted to entry at any customhouse of the United States; and, in order to aid the officers of the customs in enforcing this prohibition, any domestic manufacturer or trader, and any foreign manufacturer or trader, who is entitled under the provision of a treaty, convention, declaration, or agreement between the United States and any foreign country to the advantages afforded by law to citizens of the United States in respect to trade-marks and commercial names, may require his name and residence, and the name of the locality in which his goods are manufactured, and a copy of the certificate of registration of his trade-mark, issued in accordance with the provisions of this act, to be recorded in books which shall be kept for this purpose in the Department of the Treasury, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the department facsimiles of his name, the name of the locality in which his goods are manufactured, or of his registered trade-mark; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of customs.

The provisions of this section give to manufacturers and traders located in foreign countries, which, by treaty stipulations, give similar privileges to the United States, the same advantages as are given to domestic manufacturers and traders. The act does not affect names or trade-marks heretofore recorded in the Treasury Department, and as to them the protection granted so far as concerns prohibition of importation will continue. Nor does the act appear to make it com-

pulsory on the part of domestic manufacturers or traders, or foreign manufacturers or traders, to register names (not trade-marks) with the Commissioner of Patents, in order to prevent illegal importations.

Domestic manufacturers and traders and foreign manufacturers and traders, to avail themselves of the privileges of the act, so far as concerns trade-marks, are required to register their trade-marks with the Commissioner of Patents before the Treasury Department can act.

Applications for recording the names and trade-marks in this department under section 27 will state the name of the owner, his residence, and the locality in which his goods are manufactured, and in the case of trade-marks should be accompanied with a certified copy of the certificate of registration of his trade-mark issued in accordance with the provisions of the act and the names of the ports to which facsimiles should be sent. In the case of the name of a domestic manufacture, manufacturer, or trader (not registered as a trade-mark in the Patent Office), the application must be accompanied by the proper proof of ownership and proof as to the country or locality in which his goods are manufactured, which must consist of the affidavit of the owner or one of the owners, certified by an officer entitled to administer oaths and having a seal.

On the receipt by a customs officer of any such facsimiles, with information from the department that they have been recorded therein, he will properly record and file them and will exercise care to prevent the entry at the customhouse of any article of foreign manufacture copying or simulating such mark.

No fees are charged for recording trade-marks in the Treasury Department and customhouses.

A sufficient number of facsimiles should be forwarded to enable the department to send one copy to each port named in the application, with ten additional copies for the files of the department.

Especial attention is invited to the provision in said section prohibiting the entry of articles "which shall bear a name or mark calculated to induce the public to believe that the article is manufactured in the United States, or that it is manufactured in any foreign country or locality other than the country or locality in which it is in fact manufactured," and collectors and other officers of the customs are instructed to use due diligence to prevent violations of this provision.

The provisions of the act also apply to Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, and any other territory under the jurisdiction and control of the United States.

Attention is also invited to the following provisions of section 3 of the act approved May 4, 1906, effective July 1, 1906:

SEC. 3. That any owner of a trade-mark who shall have a manufacturing establishment within the territory of the United States shall be accorded, so far as the registration and protection of trade-marks used on the products of such establishment are concerned, the same rights and privileges that are accorded to owners of trade-marks domiciled within the territory of the United States by the act entitled "An act to authorize the registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or with Indian tribes, and to protect the same," approved February 20, 1905.

This department has ruled that affidavits accompanying applications for recording the names of foreign manufactures, manufacturers, or traders (not registered as trade-marks in the Patent Office) may be certified by American consular officers.

JAMES B. REYNOLDS,
Acting Secretary.

FORMS.

The following forms illustrate the manner of preparing papers for applications for registration of trade-marks. Applicants will find their business facilitated by following them.

(1) PETITION.

To the Commissioner of Patents:

The undersigned presents herewith a drawing and five *specimens* (Or facsimiles.) of his trade-mark, and requests that the same, together with the accompanying statement and declaration, may be registered in the United States Patent Office in accordance with the law in such cases made and provided.

JOHN DOE.
(Signature of applicant.)

Dated *June 15, 1906.*
(Date of execution.)

(2) STATEMENT FOR AN INDIVIDUAL.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, *John Doe, a citizen of the United States of America,* residing at *Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania,* and doing business at *No. 1300 Chestnut Street, in said city,* have adopted and used the trade-mark shown in the accompanying drawing [1] for *canned fruits and vegetables,* in class No. *46, Foods and ingredients of foods.*

(Name of applicant.) (Citizenship of applicant.) (Applicant's address.) (Business address.) (Particular description of goods.) (Number and title of class—see classification.)

The trade-mark has been continuously used in my business (*and in the business of my predecessor, Richard Roe,*[2]) since *February 1, 1899.*

(Name of predecessor, if any.) (Earliest date of use.)

The trade-mark is applied or affixed to the goods, or to the packages containing the same, by *placing thereon a printed label on which the trade-mark is shown.*

(Or state other mode or modes of application.)

JOHN DOE.
(Signature of applicant.)
(First name must be given in full.)

(3) DECLARATION FOR AN INDIVIDUAL.

State of *Pennsylvania,*
County of *Philadelphia,* } *ss:*

John Doe, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the applicant named in the foregoing statement; that he believes the foregoing statement is true; that he believes himself to be the owner of the

(Name of applicant.)

[1] See rule 22 (*b*).

[2] If applicant has had no predecessors, omit this clause.

trade-mark sought to be registered; that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of his knowledge and belief, has the right to use said trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that said trade-mark is used by him in commerce among the several States of the United States (and between the United States and foreign nations or Indian tribes, and particularly with *England and Germany;*[1] that the description and drawing pre-
(Names of foreign countries or Indian tribes.)
sented truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered; and that the *specimens* show the trade-mark as actually used upon the
(Or facsimiles.)
goods.

JOHN DOE.
(Signature of applicant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a *notary public,* this *15th* day
(Official title.) (Date of
of *June, 1906.*
execution.)

[L. S.] RICHARD JONES,
Notary Public.
(Official title.)

(4) STATEMENT FOR A FIRM.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, *John Doe & Co.,* a firm domiciled in *New*
(Firm name.)
York, county of New York, State of New York, doing business at
(Domicile.)
No. 36 Fulton Street, in said city, and composed of the following
(Business address.)
members, *John Doe, Richard Roe, and Henry Poe, citizens of the*
(Names of members of the firm.) (Citizenship of
United States of America, have adopted and used the trade-mark
members of the firm.)
shown in the accompanying drawing [2] for *surgical bandages,* in class
(Particular description of goods.)
No. *44, Dental, medical, and surgical appliances.*
(Number and title of class. See classification.)

The trade-mark has been continuously used in our business (*and in the business of our predecessors, Doe & Roe,*[3]) since *January 1, 1902.*
(Name of predecessors, if any.) (Earliest date of use.)

The trade-mark is applied or affixed to the goods, or to the packages containing the same, by *placing thereon a printed label on which the*
(Or state other mode or modes
trade-mark is shown.
of application.)

JOHN DOE & CO.,
(Firm name.)
By RICHARD ROE,
(Signature of a member of the firm.)
A Member of the Firm.

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[1] If applicant does not have commerce with foreign nations or Indians tribes, this clause should be omitted.
[2] See rule 22 (*b*).
[3] If applicant has had no predecessors, omit this clause.

(5) DECLARATION FOR A FIRM.

State of *New York*, }
County of *New York*, } *ss:*

Richard Roe, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a member of the firm, the applicant named in the foregoing statement; that he believes the foregoing statement is true; that he believes said firm is the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered; that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of his knowledge and belief, has the right to use said trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that said trade-mark is used by said firm in commerce among the several States of the United States (and between the United States and foreign nations or Indian tribes, and particularly with *France and Spain* [1]); that the description and drawing presented truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered; and that the *specimens* show the trade-mark as actually used upon the goods.

(Name of affiant.) (Names of foreign countries or Indian tribes.) (Or facsimiles.)

RICHARD ROE.
(Signature of affiant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a *notary public*, this *15th* day of *January, 1906*.

(Official title.) (Date of execution.)

[L. S.]

HARRY BROWN,
Notary Public.
(Official title.)

(6) STATEMENT FOR A CORPORATION OR ASSOCIATION.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that *Union Manufacturing Co.*, a *corporation* [2] duly organized under the laws of *the State of Maine*, and located in *the city of Brunswick, county of Cumberland, in said State*, and doing business at *No. 326 Atlantic Avenue, in the city of Boston, State of Massachusetts*, has adopted and used the trade-mark shown in the accompanying drawing,[3] for *arc and incandescent electric lamps and electric heaters*, in Class No. *21, Electrical apparatus, machines, and supplies*.

(Name of applicant.) (State or country under the laws of which organized.) (Location of corporation.) (Business address.) (Particular description of goods.) (Number and title of class. See classification.)

The trade-mark has been continuously used in the business of said *corporation* [2] (*and in the business of its predecessors, John Doe Company* [4]) since *January 30, 1898*.

(Name of predecessors, if any.) (Give earliest date of use.)

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[1] If applicant does not have commerce with foreign nations or Indian tribes, this clause should be omitted.
[2] If the applicant be an association, the word "association" should be substituted for the word "corporation."
[3] See rule 22 (*b*).
[4] If applicant has had no predecessors, omit this clause.

The trade-mark is applied or affixed to the goods, or to the packages containing the same, by *placing thereon a printed label on which the trade-mark is shown.* (Or state other mode or modes of application.)

UNION MANUFACTURING CO.,
(Name of applicant.)
By JOHN DOE, *Secretary.*
(Signature of officer.) (Official title.)

(7) DECLARATION FOR A CORPORATION OR ASSOCIATION.

State of *Massachusetts*,
County of *Suffolk*, } *ss:*

John Doe, (Name of affiant.) being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the *secretary* (Official title.) of the *corporation*,[1] the applicant named in the foregoing statement; that he believes the foregoing statement is true; that he believes said *corporation*[1] is the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered; that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of his knowledge and belief, has the right to use said trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that said trade-mark is used by said *corporation*[1] in commerce among the several States of the United States (and between the United States and foreign nations or Indian tribes and particularly with *Italy and France*[2]); (Names of foreign nations or Indian tribes.) that the description and drawing presented truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered; and that the *specimens* (Or facsimiles.) show the trade-mark as actually used upon the goods.

JOHN DOE.
(Signature of affiant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a *notary public*, (Official title.) this *20th* day of *February, 1906*. (Date of execution.)

[L. S.]

WILLIAM GRANE,
Notary Public.
(Official title.)

(8) DECLARATION FOR APPLICANTS UNDER THE TEN-YEAR PROVISO.[3]

State of *Connecticut*,
County of *Fairfield*, } *ss:*

Richard Roe, (Name of applicant.) being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the applicant named in the foregoing statement; that he believes the foregoing statement is true; that he believes himself to be the owner of the mark sought to be registered; that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of his knowledge and belief, has the right to use said mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that said mark is used by him in commerce among

[1] If applicant be an association, the word "association" should be substituted for the word "corporation."
[2] If the applicant does not have commerce with foreign nations or Indian tribes, this clause should be omitted.
[3] In case the applicant is a firm, corporation, or association, the declaration should be modified accordingly.

the several States of the United States (and between the United States and foreign nations, or Indian tribes, and particularly with *Russia and Turkey;*[1] that the description and drawing presented
(Names of foreign nations or Indian tribes.)
truly represent the mark sought to be registered; that the *specimens*
(Or facsimiles.)
show the mark as actually used upon the goods; and that the mark has been in actual use as a trade-mark of the applicant (*and applicant's predecessors from whom title was derived*[2]) for ten years next preceding February 20, 1905, and that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, such use has been exclusive.

RICHARD ROE.
(Signature of affiant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a *notary public*, this *15th* day of *February, 1906.*
(Official title.) (Date of execution.)

[L. S.]

CHARLES MASON,
Notary Public.
(Official title.)

(9) DECLARATION FOR FOREIGNER.[3]

United States Consulate,
London, England, } *ss:*

John Doe, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the applicant
(Name of affiant.)
named in the foregoing statement; that he believes the foregoing statement is true; that he believes himself to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered; that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of his knowledge and belief, has the right to use said trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; (that said trade-mark has been registered in *England, on June 1, 1900, No. 49316;*[4]) that the description and drawing
(Name of country.) (Date.) (Number of registration.)
presented truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered; and that the *specimens* show the trade-mark as actually used upon
(Or facsimiles.)
the goods.

JOHN DOE.
(Signature of affiant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a *United States consul*, this
(Official title.)
20th day of *January, 1906.*
(Date of execution.)

[SEAL.]

RICHARD JONES,
United States Consul.
(Official title.)

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[1] If applicant does not have commerce with foreign nations or Indian tribes, this clause should be omitted.

[2] If applicant has had no predecessors, this clause should be omitted.

[3] In case the applicant is a firm, corporation, or association, the declaration should be modified accordingly.

[4] If the trade-mark has not yet been registered, but an application for registration has been filed in the country where applicant resides or is located, this clause should be omitted and the following substituted therefor:

"that an application for registration of said trade-mark was filed by him on the *20th day of January, 1900*, in *England;*"
(Date of filing.) (Name of country.)

(10) STATEMENT FOR AN INDIVIDUAL UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF MAY 4, 1906.[1]

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, *Richard Roe*, a *subject of the King of England*, residing at *London, England*, and doing business at *No. 26 Threadneedle street, in said city*, and having a manufacturing establishment at *Hartford, State of Connecticut*, have adopted and used the trade-mark shown in the accompanying drawing[2] for the following products of such manufacturing establishment, namely, *rubber boots and shoes*, in Class No. *39, Clothing*.

(Name of applicant.) (Citizenship of applicant.) (Applicant's residence.) (Business address.) (Particular description of goods.) (Number and title of class. See classification.)

The trade-mark has been continuously used in my business (*and in the business of my predecessor, John W. Brown*[3]) since *January 1, 1901*.

(Name of predecessor, if any.) (Earliest date of use.)

The trade-mark is applied or affixed to the goods, or to the packages containing the same, *by placing thereon a printed label on which the trade-mark is shown*.

(Or state other mode or modes of application.)

RICHARD ROE.
(Signature of applicant.)

(11) DECLARATION FOR FOREIGNERS UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF MAY 4, 1906.[4]

United States Consulate, London, England, } *ss:*

Richard Roe, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the applicant named in the foregoing statement; that he believes the foregoing statement is true; that he believes himself to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered; that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of his knowledge and belief, has the right to use said trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that said trade-mark is used by him in commerce among the several States of the United States (and between the United States and foreign nations or Indian tribes, and particularly with *England and Germany*[5]); that the description and drawing presented truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered; that the *specimens* show the trade-mark as actually used upon the goods; that his manufacturing establishment is located at *Hartford, State of Connecticut;* and that the goods for which the trade-mark is claimed in this application are the products of such establishment.

(Name of affiant.) (Names of foreign countries or Indian tribes.) (Or facsimiles.) (Location of manufacturing establishment.)

RICHARD ROE.
(Signature of affiant.)

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[1] In case applicant be a firm, corporation, or association, the statement should be modified accordingly.
[2] See rule 22 (b).
[3] If applicant has had no predecessor, omit this clause.
[4] In case applicant be a firm, corporation, or association, the declaration should be modified accordingly.
[5] If applicant does not have commerce with foreign nations or Indian tribes this clause should be omitted.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a *United States consul*, this *15th* day of *June, 1906*.
(Date of execution.)

[SEAL.]

RICHARD JONES,
United States Consul.
(Official title.)

(12) NOTICE OF OPPOSITION.[1]

To the Commissioner of Patents:

In the matter of an application for the registration of a trade-mark for *sewing machines*, Serial No. *1906*, filed *April 15, 1906*, by *John Doe*, of *San Francisco, Cal.*, which was published on page *1746*, Vol. *120*, No. *13*, of the Official Gazette of *June 13, 1906*, I, *Richard Roe*, *residing* at *No. 12 Clarke street, city of Chicago, State of Illinois*, believe I would be damaged by such registration and I hereby give notice of my intention to oppose the registration of said trade-mark.

(Particular goods.) (Number and date of application.) (Name of applicant.) (Location or residence of applicant.) (Page, volume, number, and date of the Official Gazette.) (Name of party opposing.) (Residence or location of party opposing.)

The grounds for opposition are as follows:
(Here state the grounds for opposing registration.)

RICHARD ROE.
(Signature of opposing party.)

State of *Illinois*,
County of *Cook*, } *ss:*

On this *23d* day of *June, 1906*, before me, a *notary public*, in and for *Cook County*, *State of Illinois*, personally appeared *Richard Roe*, who, being by me duly *sworn*, deposes and says that he has read the foregoing notice of opposition, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

(Date of execution.) (Official title.) (Name of party opposing.) (Or affirmed.)

[L. S.]

CHARLES KINGMAN,
Notary Public.
(Official title.)

(13) APPLICATION FOR CANCELLATION OF TRADE-MARK.[2]

To the Commissioner of Patents:

In the matter of trade-mark No. *1898*, registered *May 23, 1906*, by *Richard Roe*, of *the city of Portland, county of Cumberland, State of Maine*, I, *John Doe*, residing at *No. 113 Fayette street, in the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland*, deem myself injured by said registration and I hereby apply for the cancellation thereof.

(Number of registration.) (Date of registration.) (Name of registrant.) (Residence or location of registrant.) (Name of party applying for cancellation.) (Residence or location of the party applying for cancellation.)

The grounds for cancellation are as follows:
(Here state the grounds for cancellation.)

JOHN DOE.
(Signature of party applying for cancellation.)

---

[1] If the opposing party be a firm, corporation, or association, the notice of opposition should be modified accordingly.

[2] If the party applying for cancellation be a firm, corporation, or association, the application for the cancellation should be modified accordingly.

State of *Maryland*,
City of Baltimore, } *ss:*

On this *26th* day of *June, 1906*, before me, a *notary public*, in and
(Date of execution.) (Official title.)
for *city of Baltimore, State of Maryland*, personally appeared *John Doe*,
(Name of party applying for cancellation.)
who, being by me duly *sworn*, deposes and says that he has read the
(Or affirmed.)
foregoing application for cancellation, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

[L. S.]

JOHN JONES,
Notary Public.
(Official title.)

The size of the sheet must be exactly 10 x 15 inches. See rule 36 (2).

This space must be thirteen inches.

Proprietor.

By.

Attorney.

This space must be eight inches.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE UNDER THE ACT OF MAY 4, 1906.

1. Raw or partly prepared materials.
2. Receptacles.
3. Baggage, horse equipments, portfolios, and pocketbooks.
4. Abrasive, detergent, and polishing materials.
5. Adhesives.
6. Chemicals, medicines, and pharmaceutical preparations.
7. Cordage.
8. Smokers' articles, not including tobacco products.
9. Explosives, firearms, equipments, and projectiles.
10. Fertilizers.
11. Inks and inking materials.
12. Construction materials.
13. Hardware and plumbing and steam-fitting supplies.
14. Metals and metal castings and forgings.
15. Oils and greases.
16. Paints and painters' materials.
17. Tobacco products.
19. Vehicles, not including engines.
20. Linoleum and oiled cloth.
21. Electrical apparatus, machines, and supplies.
22. Games, toys, and sporting goods.
23. Cutlery, machinery, and tools, and parts thereof.
24. Laundry appliances and machines.
25. Locks and safes.
26. Measuring and scientific appliances.
27. Horological instruments.
28. Jewelry and precious-metal ware.
29. Brooms, brushes, and dusters.
30. Crockery, earthenware, and porcelain.
31. Filters and refrigerators.
32. Furniture and upholstery.
33. Glassware.
34. Heating, lighting, and ventilating apparatus, not including electrical apparatus.
35. Belting, hose, machinery packing, and nonmetallic tires.
36. Musical instruments and supplies.
37. Paper and stationery.
38. Prints and publications.
39. Clothing.
40. Fancy goods, furnishings, and notions.
41. Canes, parasols, and umbrellas.
42. Knitted, netted, and textile fabrics.
43. Thread and yarn.
44. Dental, medical, and surgical appliances.
45. Beverages, nonalcoholic.
46. Foods and ingredients of foods.
47. Wines.
48. Malt extracts and liquors.
49. Distilled alcoholic liquors.
50. Merchandise not otherwise classified.

NOTE.—Class 18 was abolished February 24, 1909.

INDEXES.

INDEX TO TRADE-MARK STATUTES.

[Numbers in italics refer to sections of the act of May 4, 1906.]

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O

Miss White: Has that picture been rec'd?

BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN, S. C., CHAIRMAN.
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J. BROADUS KNIGHT, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

July 23, 1914.

21-5-136

Crisis 9'14

The Editor,

The Crisis,

New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of July 18th, and am sending under separate cover a copy of the "ringed, streaked, and striped legislature of 1868". It is a striking example of what happens when a great mass of ignorant voters are controlled by a handful of scoundrels. If you reproduce the photograph in your magazine, I would like for you to send me a copy of the issue. You are welcome to the picture without charge.

Yours very sincerely,

J. R. G. Thomas

P. S. The negroes were dupes of course and should never have received the ballot at all, but the fanatical abolitionists under the leadership of Thad Stevens and Chas. Sumner concocted the whole program to wreak vengeance on the Southern white people.

March 26th 1914.

My dear Mr. Villard:

I am returning Mr. Sweet's letter to you.

I think this letter is very significant and points to a danger. It means that the work which your race commission would have done is going to be done to the extent that census figures allow by the census bureau under presumably entirely southern officers. We may, therefore, expect sometime during 1914 a report with the authority of the Government behind it making every attack upon the Negro race which the figures of the census might be twisted to support. Of course, I may be wrong about this but certainly there is a large possibility. Could we not in some way bring pressure to bear so as to insist upon the participation of some Negro or some friend of the Negro in the preparation of this report? I do not think it would be wise to insist upon my personal participation as I would probably be persona non grata to the director of the census, but it does seem to me that we might bring Mr. Wilson's influence to bear to the extent of having our Association or some colored man selected as co-editor of this work.

If we cannot make any impression on the administration with regard to

this report then perhaps it would be best for us to prepare and publish a book on the sociology of the American Negro making it a reference and hand book of present conditions so far as statistical data gives us a basis of fact. I think, perhaps, we might get some publisher to handle a book of this sort which might be used largely in colored schools.

Very sincerely yours,

2/3/53

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard,
20 Vesey Street,
New York City.

[INCOMPLETE]

Roanoke Times Co. Inc.
Roanoke, Va.

COPY.

Personal

May 29th 1914.

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard,
20 Vesey Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have yours of May 21. I enclose clipping from the Roanoke Times of recent date indicating the attitude of the better element of the white people and the better class of newspapers of the South toward the Negro.

It seems to me that my personal remarks regarding yourself are justified by the tone and language of such portions of your address at Baltimore as were published in the daily newspapers. My earliest recollections are of plantation life before and during the Civil War. You, like Mr. Elson and others, have chosen to base on the alledged remark of Mrs. Madison - which if made at all was probably the result of a momentary flash of anger or an expression of the somewhat broad humor of her time - a general indictment against a class of people exceptionally pure and clean and high-minded in their standards of personal conduct. It happened sometimes, as is said to happen occasionally now in factories and stores at the north, that a slave owner would be drawn into vicious relations with some especially sttractive colored woman. Men who were guilty of that kind of thing invariably lost caste. I do not believe there is a single authenticated case of any man with any claims to decency or position selling his own children begotten of slave or free colored women. It happens sometimes, as happens everywhere when there is acknowledged superiority of position on one side and more or less dependence on the other, that white boys and youths and young colored women got together; but I know from my own observation that such conduct was invariably severely ~~reprimanded~~ reprehended and punished by the parents of the male offender. I think you will concede that it is irritating, to say the least, to people of the State of Virginia to see villainous slanders of this kind promulgated as facts. I do not believe any southern woman of good breeding and high spirit would have consented to live with a man if she knew he was having illicit relations with his family slaves. Your statement is an injurious reflection, which is putting it very midly, on men and women dead and gone, many of whom led lives of which it is not extravagant to describe as saintly.

Coming to the present, it seems to me that you and those who think with you are trying to repeat the same mistake that was made in Reconstruction days. The race question with us has endless perplexities and complexities. The Negro inherits and holds a dislike and a certain contempt for the less cultivated and socially established class of white people. This feeling is reciprocated by that class. The Negro comes into competition with the hand working white man, and that fact intensifies the animosity. Between the more cultivated classes of the white people and the Negro there is a warm mutual

2/3/51

2/3/54

December 21, 1914.

My dear Professor Von Luschan:

I have heard that you are in this country and I trust very much that I may see you before you return home.

I am afraid that you are getting a one-sided view of the Negro problem. You must remember that in America it is arranged that foreigners should see the American side of the race difficulties. I can supply you with a good many figures and can also disabuse your mind of the assumption that American Negroes are contented.

You will remember me as one of the speakers at the Races Congress.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very sincerely.

Prof. Felix Von Luschan,
...bassador.

56 Abington Ave
Newark, NJ

March 9, 14

The Independent
FOUNDED 1848
PUBLISHERS BUILDING
119 WEST FORTIETH STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE BRYANT 6550
CABLE ADDRESS INDEFORT

My dear Professor Du Bois.

Your poem was here when I left for my judgment - I hope it will be accepted, then I am, as you have so generously told your readers, no longer editor.

But you did not leave me the typewritten copy, and after some efforts I have found that you must have written Mongal instead of "mongrel", and perhaps other corrections are needed in word or punctuation - for the poem is not always easy to follow for its grammatical construction. I have had difficulty with the sixth beginning.

The Independent

FOUNDED 1848

PUBLISHERS BUILDING
119 WEST FORTIETH STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE BRYANT 6550
CABLE ADDRESS INDEFORT

"Then shall her burden of manhood." And may I say that the strophe "I hate them, oh! I hate them well", seems to remind me of a comic movement, melodramatic, and ought it not to be eliminated?

But you can write!

Yours very truly
William Dean Howells

March 16 1914

The Independent
FOUNDED 1848
PUBLISHERS BUILDING
119 WEST FORTIETH STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE BRYANT 6550
CABLE ADDRESS INDEFORT

My dear Professor DuBois

I presume I was stupid in not catching on to that "mongrels" - The use of those quotation marks helps the "hysterical" lines, altho it does not escape the melodrama unrelieved in its suggestion of the two familiar children's rime:

"I love you, dear,
I love you well;
I love you more
Than tongue can tell";

which it immediately suggested to me - I have part the poem back to the editors with the expression of

But here they will print it, tho long -

Ever sincerely yours

William Hayes Ward

I am busy in The Independent on a series of theological articles but I manage occasionally to write something for the editorial columns.

W

January 10th 1914.

PERSONAL.

Lord Woardale,
House of Lords, England.

2/3/46

My Lord:

I am applying at Bedales school for entrance for my daughter of fourteen next year, and I have taken the liberty to refer to you as to my character. I trust I have not presumed.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully yours.

Telephone,
3833 Regent.

Feb 22. 1914

3, Carlton Gardens,
S.W.

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

I have not answered your
note sooner thinking I might perhaps hear
from Berlin about it but I have not done so.
And therefore imagine it is all in order. But
I need hardly say I should be at all times
delighted to serve you in such a matter
whenever I can be useful. I hope you are well
and flourishing

Yours sincerely
Wm Dodds

4/3/65

Return to
W. E. Du Bois
70 Fifth ave.
New York.

LEWIS H. HANEY
ALBERT B. WOLFE
EDMUND T. MILLER
WILLIAM E. LEONARD

The University of Texas
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
Austin

R. RANDOLPH
H. H. BAKER
J. G. GRISSOM
E. B. NAUGLE
A. M. STEINER

Nov 24, 1914.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

With your permission, and the publishers, I am going to reprint pages 105-109 of your Souls of Black Folk in the volume of "Readings in Social Problems" I am getting out. I had hoped to print also a compact statement of the objects of the Nat. Assn. for the Advancement of the Colored People - something similar to the Platform of the Niagara Movement - but I can find nothing sparkly suitable among the pamphlets you kindly sent me sometime ago. I have therefore practically decided to print the Platform of the Niagara Movement - as I think it, it did not differ in any essentials from the present association. The only place I have been able to find it is in Ritchie's The Negro Problem, Abraham Lincoln's Solution. I wonder if you can tell me where else I can find it.

I wonder too if you can give me Mr. Trotter's address. I should much like to see a copy of the complaint he put before President Wilson.

Very truly yours

A B Wolfe

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

2/3/69

December 15, 1914.

My dear Mr. Wolfe:

I beg to say that the platform of the Niagara Movement is probably more radical, at least more out-spoken, than anything that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has published. At the same time the general paths of the two organizations are practically identical. The platform was at the time published in a good many papers but I do not know any other book where you can find it.

The address you wish is William Monroe Trotter, #21 Cornhill, Boston, Massachusetts.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. A. B. Wolfe,
The University of Texas,
Austin, Texas.

2/3/68

WORLD CONFERENCES

FOR PROMOTING CONCORD
BETWEEN ALL DIVISIONS
OF MANKIND

—

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63 South Hill Park, London, N.W.

Sept. 28th, 1914. 191

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20 Vesey Street, New York.
Rev. FREDERICK LYNCH,
13 E. 124th Street, New York.
WEST INDIES.—A. F. PALMER, Esq.,
Soufrière, St. Lucia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

[illegible] Secretary is in the frontier fortress of [illegible] and our 1915 Paris Congress stands indefinitely postponed by [illegible] since [illegible]. I sincerely think there is any possibility of organising the Congress in Panama. Much time is required for bringing our friends together, and probably no one in Europe is in a mood to attend Congresses.

I had hoped to hitch us on to the War; but though a considerable majority of the Council agreed that I might proceed with the enclosed scheme, a threat of resignation from the most influential quarter determined me to act through the International Union of Ethical Societies instead.

I have been writing to a number of American organisations to support [illegible] for a really practical ending to [illegible] I also appeal most earnestly to the National Association for the Advancement of Colour[illegible] People to join in this. On reflection, the conviction in every mind must grow irresistible that if the War concludes without an attempt to provide for future

Leading Object: "To promote cordial relations among all divisions of mankind, without regard to race, colour, or creed, and, in particular, to encourage a good understanding between East and West."
Cheques, etc., should be made payable to "World Conferences," crossed "Martin's Bank, Ltd.," and sent to the Hon. Secretary.

contingencies, the world-wide augumentation of armaments, of alliances, and national hatreds, will increase by leaps and bounds

Yours sincerely,

G. Miller.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
70, Fifth Avenue,
New York City.
U.S.A.

[Enclosure?] From Dr Spiller

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SECURING LASTING PEACE TERMS.
(Abbreviated: Peace Terms Council.)

Dear Sir or Madam,

1. It is intended to form (in this country as well as in other countries) a National Council consisting of representatives of national organisations (including political and parliamentary, labour and employers', religious and pacifist, philanthropic and women's, university and educational, journalistic and legal, etc.). The Council is to be strictly non-party in character, and the fullest divergencies of opinion will be taken for granted in matters outside its scope.

2. The Object of this Council would be to impress on the Public, the Government, and Parliament, the absolute necessity of making provision in any eventual Instrument of Peace that diplomatically unadjustable differences between the negotiating States, and between these and other States, should be in future referred by them to the Hague Court or an equivalent tribunal for final settlement. If, however, the occasion of concluding peace should lead, as is most desirable, to an International Conference and to an Agreement of the above character between most or all Powers, satisfaction would be heightened a hundredfold.

(which are to include at least all first & second class Powers.)

2/3/32

To many it might appear that the establishment of such a Council is premature and possibly visionary. Yet on reflection it should be plain that a Section referring to the pacific settlement of future disputes would be highly relevant in an Instrument of Peace; that the absence of such a Section would not only tend to lead to a perpetuation, but to a gigantic and morally and financially unbearable increase, of military preparations and war dangers; that all solutions falling short of unrestricted judicial regulation, fail to deal with the essential cause of the prevailing anarchy; and that unless the propaganda is launched now when the Governments are concertedly elaborating their future demands, the nation will have neglected its supreme duty of tendering timely advice to its statesmen. Lastly, the overcautious must be reminded that in a crisis such as this silence no less commits than speech, and even more so in that it misleads.

The notion of leaving irreconcilable differences to be disposed of by the nations concerned, with no warrant whatever that a grievance shall be redressed and the certainty that hecatombs of lives must be sacrificed in the attempt, is revolting and intolerable to the modern sense of fair play and humanity. Without a properly constituted court of law in international (as in national) affairs, armed conflicts and preparations for such conflicts are inevitable. Indeed, if we think of the indispensability of a reign of law in national matters and consider what the condition of society would be like if no courts existed, we shall appreciate both the present international chaos and the sole method of grappling with it. Needless to say, the work of the Council is in no way and in no sense intended to interfere with the task of carrying on the war, tending the wounded, relieving distress, and discouraging panics and mafficking.

3. The Council might well justify its Object by demonstrating that the civilised nations are virtually members of one another, and that in

1914 W

these circumstances it is imperative to establish a fully developed international court of law.[1] Such a tribunal would, by its very existence, promote a new international spirit, fatal to all filibustering and bringing international ethics into line with national ethics.

The fact of the remarkable unity of the civilised world could be illustrated in various ways:

(a) The enormous magnitude of the imports and exports in the leading countries is well known.
(b) Adjustment of populations, through emigration and immigration, often proceeds on a prodigious scale.
(c) Health and recreation profit in innumerable directions by the unity of the world.
(d) Legions of students attend foreign universities, art schools, etc.
(e) Political and other reasons also account for the movement of populations from country to country.
(f) All the countries systematically borrow from one another in matters of legislation, local government, education, business, etc.
(g) A postal and telegraph system binds together the whole world.
(h) The sciences are frankly international in character.
(i) New philosophers are welcomed everywhere alike.
(j) Art appreciation and art study know no territorial limits.
(k) Over 200 international organisations exist.

4. In order to simplify its task, the Council leaves aside all other relevant questions, important as many of them are.

5. The general work of the Council is to be propagandist in character. Accordingly, it will not be its business to draw up model peace treaties and international constitutions, or to offer detailed advice to combatant countries when discussing peace terms. That is, while it must be the Council's incessant demand that our international life shall be regulated on the model of our national life, the question of how precisely this regularisation is to be effected, must be left to allied organisations and to governments.

6. Sundry difficulties of a serious nature may suggest themselves in regard to the creation of an obligatory supreme court of the nations. We will only mention two--the method of securing that the judgement of this court shall be respected, and the problem of sub-nationalities and subject peoples. To such difficulties, however, experts have furnished appropriate solutions, and for this reason popular objections should not be considered as insuperable.

---

1) The Hague Court, or Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, offers a panel from which to select judges when parties desire to have a case adjudicated upon. The Court of Arbitral Justice, suggested by certain Powers, is a court with permanently appointed judges sitting at certain regular periods, but deals only with certain questions and with certain Powers under certain circumstances. A fully developed international court would be identical in object with national courts which do not admit the right of parties to have recourse to violence. Once established, such a court would automatically and pacifically smoothe over the many differences necessarily arising when nations possess a rich common life.

1018

7 It is proposed that the bodies affiliated to the National Council shall, in the main and under the direction of the Council, conduct themselves the necessary propaganda. This should secure that the majority of the population is reached, and should ensure that the Council's expenditure is reduced to a minimum. As soon as practicable, efforts will also be made to establish an International Council to correlate the work of the National Councils.

Earnestly trusting that your organisation may see its way to cooperate in forming the Council,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

G. Spiller

P.S.--By making the present issue to be the replacement of anarchy by law, instead of war by peace, it is hoped that a common platform has been found. The point of view proposed regards armed conflicts (in international as in national affairs) as ultimately inevitable in the absence of a recognised tribunal and as virtually inconceivable when it is established, and should thus unite "militarists" and "pacifists."

2/3/34

1018

October 19, 1914.

2/3/35

My dear Doctor Spiller:

I shall put your interesting letter before the Directors of our Association and I am sure that the National Association will join you in this work.

Mrs. DuBois is in London and her address is, c/o The Misses Nells, 4 The Avenue, High Barhet, I hope you will see each other.

My best regards to your wife and family.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. G. Spiller,
63 South Hill Park,
London, N. W., England.

1/63/68

80278 Pte. A. M. Deibal
Beaver Hut Y.M.C.A.
Strand London W.C.

England 16/7/1914

Dear Dr. Du Bois.

Compliments in Galore. It is most interesting to sit down here this morning & read the Articles in the July Numb. of the Crisis. I am very glad to note that you are back home quite safely after such ardent efforts in Europe. I think as a Negro I have got to thank you for the great services rendered by you for the benefit of every one of us in general. Referring to the N. A. A. C. P. article in this issue. I should very much

TO A CONDUCTOR PAPER. PLEASE WRITE ON THE OTHER SIDE. IF REQUIRED

CANADA Y.M.C.A.

CANADIAN CHAPLAIN SERVICE

1/63/69

19

like to find out whether this great Organization cannot open a branch in Duala Cameroon W. Africa I will provide a house for the mission, I will get our people to get to the bottom of the Idea of this Organization. We will only be too pleased to feel our hand in the hand of one of our own leading us thro darkness into light. As regard Reconstruction it is a great thing indeed I wish you could put me in connection with one of

TO ECONOMISE PAPER, PLEASE WRITE ON THE OTHER SIDE, IF REQUIRED.

CANADA Y.M.C.A.

1/62/70

19

our people in the line of business Co-operation for African Produce like Palm Oil. Kernels. etc. etc. which I have got at home. Before the war I could not do any business owing to the fact that our German brutes never did allowed the native to trade outside Duala.

I am very glad to find it is opportunity to drop you these lines

With best wishes & success & may God spare you. Truly yours. Emmanuel

TO ECONOMISE PAPER, PLEASE WRITE ON THE OTHER SIDE IF REQUIRED

1/63/136

6/4/14

I am very glad about Yolande. Now about Mrs. DuBois and Yolande. When do they sail and are you coming with them? I shall be out of England all May and only return in June not to be all the summer in London. If Mrs. DuBois arrives in June and you give me full notice always writing to Hillview, I could arrange for them to have my flat for the first fortnight, Yolande sleeping on a small bed in her mother's room. Or, if I am in England, I will meet them on arrival at London railway station. I have lately returned from Petersfield. I enclose book of hotel where one would be comfortable. You see for 4 days it would be at the rate of a guinea per day for the two. There are comfortable lodgings to be had in Collip Street with a nice landlady who cooks and waits well my friends say. The terms are per one set of rooms (bedroom and sitting room) 18 a week; for the other 25 a week. The landlady would not give board but she would buy if wished all that is needed. If for several months I think you could get the best room for 18. For that case expenses might be kept within 2 guineas a week. My friend, Mrs. Hanna, would help to arrange terms. I am told that pupils at Bedales do not get much turn off, generally not more than one afternoon a week - into supper. But parents share a good deal in what is going on at the school; lectures and entertainments. There is the half term holiday I believe of 3 days. Perhaps, it might at any rate after the first month be enough for Yolande to spend that half term holiday with hhr mother. She will get more out of her year at Bedales if she is free to join in the games on most half holidays. They make a great point of games and physical development.

Address:

Mrs. Mary Layton
The Chalet
2 Fulham Park Road
(just before Putney Bridge)
Telephone - 1277 Putney: - recommended by my friend Miss Tournier.

12 Berkeley St., Cambridge, Mass.

July 29, 1914.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,

70 Fifth Avenue , New York City;-

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

1/63/34

Let me thank you for your article entitled "Don't Be Bitter" in the August number of THE CRISIS. Bitterness never won any cause, but let those who give the above advice put on the pinching shoe themselves. Some of us do, and then it is that we ourselves say; "If ever bitterness is justifiable it is so in the white American, who is 'bitterly' ashamed that any of his fellow men and women so forget the heritage and Constitution of our Country as openly to oppose, or, worse still, subtly to prevent the colored American from the development and progress that is the right of any race or individual."

I was forcibly struck by a story of the late President Ware of Atlanta University. He never allowed his children to say; "There's a colored man in the yard." Why discriminate? "A man's a man for a' that." There are many who are too accustomed to calling attention to a difference in color to break themselves of the habit, but may we not begin this very day with our children and bring them up by this rule of President Ware and the spirit of it? Simple as it is, it may do more to make for tolerance, harmony, - yes, and understanding, between man and man, be he black or white, than we can dream of.

~~With best wishes I remain~~

Sincerely yours,

Ethel Lucy Bumstead

Cambridge, Mass.

Miss E. L. Bumstead

12 Berkeley St. Cambridge Mass.

HORACE BUMSTEAD
FORMER PRESIDENT OF ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
91 ST. PAUL STREET, BROOKLINE, MASS.

January 2, 1914.

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

It is some time now since I have given you any scolding, and I am afraid you are suffering from my neglect. Whether you have followed my past admonitions or not, you have always taken them in good part, and I believe I can trust you to do so still. But for me you would never have gone to Atlanta, and you will admit that we worked together there with unshaken loyalty to one another.

For some months past I have been disturbed over your conduct of the Crisis, and I find it hard to defend you with friends who come to me with complaints. I have two nieces who take the Crisis and sympathize heartily with all its main contentions and fight for its principles with their friends who disagree. But being devout Episcopalians, they could not enjoy your recent sweeping denunciation of their church. Nor could I, when I remembered Bishop Dudley of Kentucky and his fine work for Negroes and especially his approving forecast of the time when our American melting-pot would eventually make all our races one; and when I remembered Phillips Brooks and Bishop Hare and many others, dead and living, i n the Episcopal church, who have been faithful and true. Your savage onslaught on the Episcopal church, however sustained by much of its history (and it is not the only church that has sinned)---seemed needlessly irritating to its better representatives who are trying to work with us today.

In the same way, your reference to the former editor of the Congregationalist as one of the most contemptible of doughfaces was a needless affront to the present editors, who may be presumed to still have some regard for their former associate, while trying to make their paper better; and it was especially embarrassing to Mr. Rolfe Cobleigh who has written some of the noblest editorials that any paper has printed.

Then, why refer to the "senility" of Dr. Wm. T. Harris to explain official statistics which he had to accept from others---in the face of his far from senile defense of classical education for American Negroes, for which we have always been so grateful?

My pastor, Dr. A. W. Vernon, is disturbed over things in the Crisis. He i s half-southerner and a Princeton graduate. Yet he stands with us fully with regard to the Negro and has written twice to President Wilson (whom he knows intimately) against segregation. The other

day he was thinking of stopping his Crisis, but I urged him not to.

Lastly---why in the world should the Crisis tell nothing of Trotter's hearing before the President, with his accompanying committee and big petition? As a mere matter of news, were not the Crisis readers entitled to it? Whatever your personal relations with Trotter may be, or your opinion of him, I cannot understand their influencing you to suppress a piece of news like this. His address to the President was unexcelled, I thought, by anything that has been written on segregation, in its comprehensiveness, its force, its dignity, and especially its freedom from bitterness. I could not but contrast its spirit of self-restraint with the sarcastic and defiant tone of some of your references to the President---while equally unyielding as to principle with anything you have written. Do you remember, years ago, when you wrote Geo. Foster Peabody apologizing for Trotter and defending his sincerity and devotion in spite of his rashness? Latterly he has grown much less bitter than formerly, and you---? In the "Souls of Black Folk" there was not a word I would change, nor in any public address I ever heard you make, so far as I can remember. Is there something demoralizing in an editor's chair? Do you need the anticipation of an audience facing you as you utter your words, to make you cautious how you put things? Several weeks ago my son Ralph heard you address the Smith College girls on a Sunday afternoon He sat with a southern girl who was impressed by what you said and was not offended. Why can you not win, more often, such victories through the Crisis?

Liberavi animam meam. How I wish I could hear you respond, Peccavi! You cannot doubt the deep interest I have always taken in you and your work, nor my faith in your call to a marvelously useful service for our country. It is becauee of these that I cannot bear to see you limiting your power and retarding the cause we both hold dear by errors that might be avoided. I know that you will forgive me for writing so frankly now, as I have done more than once before.

Yours very sincerely,

Grace Bumstead

1/63/55

January 7th 1914.

Dr. Horace Bumstead,
91 St. Paul Street,
Brookline, Massachusetts.

My dear Doctor Bumstead:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of January 2nd. I am always glad to have your admonition and advice.

The attack upon the Episcopalians was strong I admit but I do think it was deserved. The other churches have sinned but it rather seems to me the Episcopalians are a little ahead. Of course this does not include all Episcopalians. I am going to devote a page this month or next month to certain answers to my restrictions, and if you don't mind I will include a paragraph from your letter. I don't quite think my reference to the former editor of the Congregationalist reflected upon the present editors. At any rate I meant something quite to the contrary. Also, my reference to the senility of Dr. Harris was not intended to reflect upon him. I merely meant that in his active days he would not have allowed the insertion of such statistics.

11/3/36

Finally, with regard to Trotter's interview with the President, the omission of this was simply one of the difficulties of a monthly newspaper. The last copy for the Christmas Crisis went to the printer November 3rd. Trotter's interview with the President took place November 6th. The Christmas Crisis was published November 20th , and could not, therefore mention anything after November 3rd. That meant that no mention could be made of the delegation until December 20th when the January number was published; that is over six weeks after the thing occurred. In that time everybody had heard about the incident. The thing that we usually do under such circumstances is not to mention such an incident so long after it has occurred but to refer to it indirectly in editorial or comment. I am sorry this was not done in Trotter's case as the failure to do so makes him think that he was discriminated against when as a matter of fact nothing was further from my thought. I still admire Trotter in many ways although I have difficulty in working with him.

Please at all times feel perfectly free to criticise The Crisis and to have other people do so. Editing a national paper is no easy job.

Very sincerely yours,

(CORROTHERS)

600 N. 39th. St., Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 14, 1914.

1/3/1

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

What a very delightful surprise your letter was! I hasten to assure you of my deep and sincere appreciation. In a magazine so widely read as The Crisis the biography will, I am sure, do me a world of good. I appreciate this kindness as one of the finest compliments I have ever received. I thank you very much indeed.

Am having some pictures taken, and will forward one, with brief biographical note, as soon as the photographer's work is finished.

Am enclosing a card which reached me yesterday. It is from a Kentucky man whom I never saw, but who read something of me in an article which Mr. Dodson of Brooklyn sent out in his page; and he wrote me, asking me to recommend a colored magazine to him. I recommended The Crisis. This is what he means when he says he thanks me for "recommending <u>him</u> to The Crisis."

This man seems to be a leader in his community, judging by what he wrote me at first, both in the church and lodge. He is also a school trustee. Can't you get him to form a "Crisis Subscription Club" down his way?

Sincerely,

James D. Corrothers

P. S. I have a young friend here of the name of Lawrence who has, I think, sold one or two things to The Red Book. I think he has recently sent you something. He is an ex-navyman and an employee of the post office here, and a worthy young man. But, of course, I know that his art must be judged apart from these things.

J. D. C.

Somerset Ky
Sta. A, R.F.D.

POST CARD

For Correspondence

Mr. James D. Carothers

I rec'd your letter &
have rec'd one copy
& the Caisar may I.
Thank you for your
recomend me to the Caisis
Yours Truly
Chas C. Gordon.

M. METROGIROM

SOMERSET KY
OCT 11
7 PM

U.S. POSTAGE
1 CENT

For address only

Mr. James D. Carothers

609 N. 39th st

Philadelphia, Pa.

1/23/15

1/63/76

A Question of Policy

The Editor of The Crisis March 6 1914

I wish the best success of your cause. May I therefore call your attention and that of your readers to ~~two~~ certain ~~points~~ rather characteristic points in your interesting "Easter" number of the magazine, in which I suspect that you tend to defeat your main purpose. First, I doubt whether your judgment of the late Mr. Robert C. Ogden is just? If he did not ~~take~~ advance "a self-conscious negro, ~~it~~ if he did not take self-consciousness in anyone. The ideal type of man, black or white, is not thinking about himself. ~~I believe this was Mr. Ogden's faith in mankind.~~ Granting, however, that you [illegible] your judgment on a certain estimation in Mr. Ogden's democracy,

1/63/77

my point is that we ought to give the benefit of the doubt" to the men of Mr. Ogden's type. If they are not the best friends of the most progressive movement, still let us claim them heartily as friends. Otherwise, we tend to halt the procession. To claim them as friends tends to move such men our way. For what end do we talk, if not to persuade? To persuade those who agree with us? That is cheap work. We want to persuade those who are on the fence, hesitating whether to come further.

Secondly, ~~a word of~~ what you say of Capitalizing Negro. The word Negro strikes me again as characteristic of the same attitude of (shall I say it?) of carrying a chip on the shoulder. ~~It~~ I for me must confess that, though brought up in the stanchest old anti-

1/63/7

slavery traditions, I was never taught to spell negro & other than white with a capital. I still object to spell white after this new convention, and yet I wish to treat my colored friends as well as I treat white people. I assure you that most people do not know this new style of capitalization, and are quite innocent of the intent to give offense.

Thirdly, I think you go off the lines of useful discussion, and create needless antagonism in what you say on page 206 of Mr. Roosevelt's remark, ~~to the effect~~ that "the best men in the United States believe in treating each man of whatever color absolutely on his worth" Yes and I wish this to become true. Do you imagine that it is the slightest help to our purpose to denounce Mr.

1/6 3/19

Roosevelt's statement as a fake-hood?
Why not better keep the pin sentence
in print in every issue of the Crisis
~~for six months~~ till ~~the~~ the Colonel
comes back from South America! The
more people who are made to see this
sentence the sooner the world will
come to ~~see~~ believe it, and act up to
it. The offense you call such a kind
fake, the shower you inevitably make
human progress ~~to~~ towards an ideal.

We wonder sometimes ~~that~~ at Educated
people who seem never to have grappled
with the philosophy of Evolution! Is it possible
that the management of the Crisis, a Progressive
paper, is still living in the period of
Deadism, and thinks that we ~~make~~
~~*~~ criticize the world in proportion to
the number of people whom we can stir up
~~with the mood of antagonism~~ to feel ugly?

P Finally, why do you hesitate to record the touching effect of the story of lynching at Leland, Miss. by what seems a clear slur at ~~Mr.~~ President ~~and~~ Wilson and President Eliot? Has either of them ever given the slightest encouragement to lynching? Here is ~~an immense population~~ a ninety millions of people, from the ~~end~~ of barbarism ~~and with no wide margin of departure~~ only a few generations ago. The wonder is that there is so little killing; ~~and~~ the fact is that society is steadily setting its face against it. Please say every ~~word~~ further kind you like to establish the manliness, ~~and~~ the patience, and the courage of your leaders. Please do the best possible

to arouse resentment or bitterness which is sure to react upon those who think it.

Please do more of what you are doing every month, to show the growth of a kindly good will among all kinds of people. For good will is the only irresistible power in the universe.

Respectfully your friend

Charles F. Dole

Jamaica Plain, Mass. March 25, 1914

1/63/61

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY
OF JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.

MINISTER'S HOUSE, 14 ROANOKE AVENUE

June 4

I/63/72

My dear Dr. Du Bois

I assume that you intend to print my last letter since you do not return it. In that case, I trust that you will kindly send me proof in due time, as you did before.

By the way, I wonder if you are using to the benefit of your readers the facts of the efforts of Mr. Washington & Self Help R.R. accommodations &c. It is a good campaign, is it not? And it seems to demand the widest attention & such help as

everyone can add. I learn that one of the great R.R. managers who has control of several lines, has sent copies of Mr. W's Century article of 1912 (I think) to all the officers on his roads. The thing seems to be about a morning.

Yours cordially

C. F. Dole

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVE.

1/23/71

June 12, 1914.

My dear Mr. Dole:

I regret that I have been unable to use the letter which you so kindly sent me. I have, however, taken the liberty to quote from the two last pages of it.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. C. F. Dole,
14 Roanoke Avenue,
Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

THE BOSTON HERALD
E. H. GRUENING, ASSISTANT EDITOR

Comment on articles, etc

April 28,1914.

Dr. W.E.B. Du-Bois,
Editor, The Crisis,
75th. Ave., New York.

21-5-108

Dear Dr. Du-Bois:-

Will you accept my hearty congratulations on your answer to the Rev. Charles Fletcher Dole. It is bully and right to the point. Much as I esteem The Crisis I think it quite outdid itself on this occasion. Keep it up.

Sincerely yours,

Ernst H. Gruening

EHG/B.

January 10th 1914.

Mr. John Hope,
Morehouse College,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Hope:

The annual meeting has delayed my answer to your kind letter of the 17th.

I should be glad to have Brawley write the article and I am writing him in this mail.

We are moving February 1st into a fine, big office building with elevators, light and air. Do drop in. We had a fine meeting. The Association ended the year out of debt with Twelve Hundred Dollars in the bank.

My regards to the family.

Very sincerely yours,

151-12-64

[KIDDER]

21-5-105

76 Highland Ave.
Orange, New Jersey.
April 9, 1914.

Dear Sir:

If your engagements permit, will you not kindly tell me in what respect Robert C. Ogden will shock with regard to the colored race, as the "Crisis" article intimates.

I did not know him

personally; but sometimes had an entirely

different notion.

Yours very truly

C. E. Knoblauch

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois Esq.

70 Fifth Avenue

New York City.

21-5-106

70 FIFTH AVE.

Apr. 20, '14.

My dear Sir:

As I said in my notice of Mr. Ogden, it is difficult to write of him and not give a false impression.

He was a good man and did good. At the same time he was a man without broad vision and without a deep knowledge of human nature. When therefore, he was almost accidentally set to the unravelling of one of the most difficult of human problems it is small wonder that he fell short, and yet he made the same mistake that most Americans make. They have made up their minds that it is impossible for colored people to be human and free in the same sense as the citizens of modern white countries. If this were simply a belief no great harm would be done, but immediately such people start out to make their belief come true. They seek to educate colored children as inferiors. They lay out inferior careers for colored men, they open up limited opportunity for colored youth and when colored folk chafe under these limitations they regard them as fighting against fate. This, in my opinion, was Mr. Ogden's essential attitude.

I know him personally and

(s)

21-5-107

been treated with great kindness by him, but I have learned that he was much put out and intensely dissatisfied by my general attitude of insistance of equality of opportunity for American Negroes.

As a result of his general attitude the southern point of view on the Negro problem has become widely popular in the North and persons can at once regard themselves as friends of the Negro and yet defend laws which degrade Negro women, defend the "Jim-Crow" car laws, defend disfranchisement and caste.

I regard all this as exceedingly unfortunate and I regard Mr. Ogden as in part to blame for it.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. C. C. Kidder,
76 Highland Avenue,
Orange, N. J.

[Ridder]

76 Highland Ave.

Orange, New Jersey.

April 22, 1914.

My dear Sir:

I have to thank you for your valued favor of 20th inst., which is valuable & interesting to me especially because I confess that I had myself much the idea which you give as that of Mr. Ogden. And it has

19-12-146

seemed to me that Lincoln was then
victim of Dr. Washington, although it
is many years since I last heard
him speak.

I think that you should
write cautiously in such a matter;
but how you taken into consideration
not only the intrinsic qualities; but
also the antecedent situation?

I recommend it to Dr.
Washington's charity that, if he could
put into every Southern home one or
more thoroughly comfortable arbutuses,
they would command the
respect due to experts in any line.

(3)

the recognition of the race in higher fields of human endeavor would come later, slowly, perhaps; but surely as a matter of right.

Yours very truly

Chas. S. Johnson

Dr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

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Mr. William English Walling, New York.

February 6, 1914.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

At the last meeting of the Board it was voted that the following resolution be approved:

"That the Secretary be authorized to copyright the name and contents of the Crisis in the name of the Association."

The Board also desired that this copyright notice appear on the next number of the Crisis. The Secretary was directed to advise you of this. In this connection please note the following clause contained in the instructions for securing copyright registration for periodicals, a marked copy of which is enclosed:

> "Publish the issue upon which copyright protection is desired, printing therein the required copyright notice, before making any application to the Copyright Office for registration."

Enclosed is also a copy of the blank necessary to secure registration of the claim each month.

The Association will bear the expense of this and will take charge of sending the necessary blanks each month for registering the copyright claim.

Sincerely yours,

M. C. Nerney

MCN/RR

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known th

the National Association for the Advancemen

Colored People, a corporation duly organize

under the laws of the State of New York, an

cated in the City of New York, County of New

York, in said State, and doing business at 70

FIFTH AVENUE, in the City of New York, State of New York, has adopte

and used the trade-mark shown in the accompanying drawing, for a

monthly periodical, in Class #38, Prints and Publications.

The trade-mark has been continually used in

the business of said corporation since November 1st 1911.

The trade-mark is applied or affixed to the goods

or to the packages containing the same, by being printed on the cover

of the publication.

National Association for the Advancement of

Colored People.

by

_____

Director of Publicity and

Research.

Dated March 17th 1914.

State of New York,
County of New York.

W. E. B. DuBois, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Director of Publicity and Research of the corporation, the applicant named in the foregoing statement is true; that he believes said corporation is the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered; that no person, firm, corporation or association, to the best of his knowledge and belief, has the right to use said trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that said trade-mark is used by said corporation in commerce among the several states of the United States (and between the United States and foreign nations or Indian tribes and particularly with countries of America, Europe and Asia); that the description and drawing presented truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered; and that the specimens show the trade-mark as actually used upon the goods.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public, this seventeenth day of March 1914.

FP

PETITION.

To the Commissioner of Patents:

The undersigned presents herewith a drawing and five specimens of its trade-mark, and requests that the same, together with the accompanying statement and declaration, may be registered in the United States Patent Office in accordance with the law in such cases made and provided.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

_____

Director of Publicity and Research.

Dated March 17th 1914.

REPORT OF THE CRISIS TO THE MEETING OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

TUESDAY, APRIL SEVENTH.

The income of The Crisis for February was $1710.18. This was a little less than usual on account of moving.

The income for March was $2216.56.

Our indebtedness is $963 of which about $300 is due The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The edition for March Crisis was 33,000 and for the April Crisis 36,000. Both editions were sold out.

The edition for the May number will be 37,000.

April 11, 1914.

May 1 May 1

THE CRISIS

***

BILLS PAYABLE

30-29-46

R. N. Wood -		
Balance on April Crisis	124.58	
May Crisis	580.05	
Misc. printing	137.50	
		842.13
A. C. McClurg & Co.		40 50 before 1st
Addressograph Co. -		
Cabinet	20 00 apr 1 5-41	
Addresses	10 92	
		30 92
Luce's Press Clipping Bureau		12 50
Rockland Ice Co.		6 50
Towel Supply Co.		1 15
Telephone Co.		9 15
Underwood Typewriter Co.		
Desks	30 00	
Typewriter	35 00	
		55 00
Ewing, Bacon & Henry (rent)		31 25
Orchard Spring Water Co.		50
World Peace Foundation		1 59
Dodd, Mead & Co		68
Blumenstock Co. (lettering on door)		3 75
H. B. Brassington (safe)		12 50
		1048.13

Payable $5 monthly

[Crisis - NAACP]

(1)

May 15, 1914.

MEMO FOR DR. DU BOIS FROM MISS NERNEY:

The accompanying statement in regard to the Smith-Lever Bill is Association work. Will you please have it printed in the Crisis so that it appears under the caption NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE. I should like to have it printed at the end of Miss Ovington's notes on the Conference.

I have noticed in the last few numbers of the Crisis that the Legal Notes are printed so that it is not evident that the Legal Bureau is part of the National Association. Of course, we are very anxious that this part of our work upon which we put so much time and money should show up to the Association's credit.

I want the Association Notes to appear under the heading they have always appeared under, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, and the top of each page to be headed in the same way, or if there is not space, N.A.A.C.P.

I have just seen Mr. Brinsmade's original notes on the Smith-Lever Bill and notice that the first paragraph which states that this is Association work has been omitted.

WEEKLY REPORT

***

Balance June 1. 435.74

30-29-45

CASH RECEIVED

Agents	159 26	
Advertisers	23 36	
Books	2 20	
Subscriptions & Sales	67 12	
Miscellaneous N.A.A.C.P.	3 50	
		691 18

CASH PAID OUT

Books	2 77	
Furniture & Fixtures	15 00	
General Expense	3 90	
Postage	25 08	
1st Class		
2nd Class		
3rd Class		
Publishing	303 09	
Salaries	84 30	
Stationary & Supplies	9 02	
Subsidiary Printing	40 00	
Trav. Expense →		483 16
		208 02

****

Bills Payable		
Cash on deposit	88 47	
Cash on hand	119 55	
		208 02

44-3-317 4.

Rep't of Directors Pub. & Rec. June 2, 1914

Our liabilities are as follows:

The Printer for work & balance due on printing The Crisis $937

[NAACP]

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH, JUNE 2, 1914.

1. THE CRISIS. Through an error due to the change of book-keepers the Crisis balance sheet was not handed the secretary last month. This month's report, therefore, covers both April and May.

The total cash income of The Crisis for the month of April was $1700.00 and for the month of May $1614.00.

The April issue was 36,000 copies, the May issue 37,000 copies and the June issue 35,000 copies.

Agents' remittances have kept up well being $1144.00 in April and $1103.00 in May. Subscriptions are naturally small during the summer months; $489 in April and $386 in May. The advertising income is about the same; $112 in April and $156 in May.

The chief items of expense for the two months have been as follows:

	APRIL	MAY
General expenses	$188	$195
Postage	98	159
Publishing	1039	966
Salaries	271	273
Stationery & Supplies	27	57
Net Gain----------	386	345

It might be well at this time to review the work of the first five months of the year.

The revenue has been from subscriptions-------$2651
sales---------- 5903
advertising--------- 987

44-3-322

Our expenses have been as follows:

General	$1493
Postage	715
Publishing	4454
Stationery & Supplies	414
Salaries	1670
Net Gain ----------	793

Our liabilities are as follows:

The printer for books and balance due on printing The Crisis $937. Loans, principally for book publishing $787. In addition to this we owe the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People $169 representing a cash loan and also about $40 for furniture and fixtures taken over from them making a total indebtedness of about $210. This indebtedness has been reduced from $500 since February first. We may not be able to pay anything further on it until Fall, but we shall endeavor to.

The next three months will be a trying time for The Crisis. Our accumulated surplus in the winter months has gone in the expense of moving and fitting up the office. This expenditure amounts in all to nearly $1000. We hope not to fall behind during the summer but we may.

2. LECTURES. The Director has spoken in the following places:

APRIL:	WHITE	COLORED
Central Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.		300
Loendi Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.		150
Storer College, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.		200
Howard University, Washington, D. C.		1450
Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y.	200	~~800~~
The Daily Temple, N. Y. C.	350	

MAY:	WHITE	COLORED
Avery Chapel, Memphis, Tenn.	50	2400
Hot Springs, Ark.		200
Pine Bluff, Ark.		300
Baltimore Colored High School, Md.		700

44-3-324

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH, JUNE 2, 1914.

1. THE CRISIS. Through an error due to the change of book-keepers the Crisis balance sheet was not handed the secretary last month. This month's report, therefore, covers both April and May.

The total cash income of The Crisis for the month of April was $1700.00 and for the month of May $1614.00.

The April issue was 36,000 copies, the May issue 37,000 copies and the June issue 35,000 copies.

Agents' remittances have kept up well being $1144.00 in April and $1103.00 in May. Subscriptions are naturally small during the summer months; $489 in April and $386 in May. The advertising income is about the same; $112 in April and $156 in May.

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The Daily Temple, N. Y. C.	350	

MAY:	WHITE	COLORED
Avery Chapel, Memphis, Tenn.	50	2400
Hot Springs, Ark.		200
Pine Bluff, Ark.		300
Baltimore Colored High School, Md.		700

41-3-310

41-32-86

[NAACP]

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH, JUNE 2, 1914.

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Pine Bluff, Ark.		300
Baltimore Colored High School, Md.		700

44-3-322

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH, FOR JUNE 1914.

Only one lecture has been delivered during the month, at Wilberforce, Ohio? 200 letters were sent to Oklahoma to secure information as to oil land heirs.

The cash income of The Crisis was the same as in May - $1617.50; the expenditures were $1649.40. The balance in the bank May 31, was $153.51 and June 30, $121.97.

The total number of copies published has been curtailed for the summer, being 33,000 for the July and 31,000 for the August editions. Business so far has kept up remarkably well and shows a slight improvement as compared with May, the sales being nearly $200 heavier. We are selling about $100 worth of books each month at a profit of $30 to $40. Advertising shows a gratifying increase of $100.

Compared with the first six months of 1913 our subscription income has been about the same. Our agents' sales have increased nearly $2000 and our advertising revenue has increased $200.

Our debt to the Association is now under $200, but we owe the printer about $800 which is an uncomfortable debt.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SHILLADY

Beginning July 9 THE CRISIS will allow to Branches of the N.A.A.C.P. thirty per cent on all subscriptions and renewals of subscriptions collected officially by the Branch.

CRISIS ----- NET PAID CIRCULATION

30-296-35

	AGENTS	SUBSCRIBERS	TOTAL
1914			
March	23,016	7,816	30,832
April	26,950	7,409	34,359
May	28,447	7,481	35,928
June	21,562	7,356	28,918
July	19,991	7,203	27,194

Treasurer's Report of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

NAACP

Month of June 1914

	RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURES		
N. A. A. C. P. General Account	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on May 31 191		405 89	Salaries		397 72
	Memberships		328 24	Printing		
	Contributions		506 00	General Expense		207 41
	Literature		1 22	Furniture and Fixtures		104 88
	Miscellaneous			Miscellaneous:		
	Crisis Subscriptions		41 46	The Crisis		26 00
				Traveling Expense		157 60
				Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on June 30 191		389 20*
			1282 81			1282 81
	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on , 191					
N. A. A. C. P. Crisis Account	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on May 31 191		153 51	Salaries		
	Agents			Books		
	Advertisers			Postage		
	Books			Stationery and Supplies		
	Subscriptions and Sales			General Expense		
	Miscellaneous			Publishing		
				Miscellaneous:		
	Total Receipts		1617 60	Total Disbursements		1649 14
				Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on June 30 191		121 97
			1771 11			1771 11
	Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on , 191					
N. A. A. C. P. Special Account	Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on , 191	Maclean	378 44	Legal Redress Fund		494 55
		Federal Aid	250 00	Lynching Investigation Fund		
	Legal Redress Fund		500 00	Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on , 19	Legal Fund	5 47
	Lynching Investigation Fund				Maclean	378 44
					Federal Aid	250 00
			1128 44			1128 44
	Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on , 191					

Remarks:

*$456.55 of June Salaries are unpaid.

THE CRISIS

JULY ---------- Educational Number

AUGUST---------- Votes for Women

SEPTEMBER---------- Exposition - Chicago

OCTOBER ---------- Children's Number

NOVEMBER ---------- New Orleans

DECEMBER---------- Home and Christmas

JANUARY---------- Art

FEBRUARY---------- Secret and Fraternal Orders

MARCH----------

APRIL---------- Church Number

MAY ----------

JUNE ----------

JULY----------

30-87-50

30-29-52

THE CRISIS

JULY ---------- Educational Number

AUGUST---------- Votes for Women

SEPTEMBER---------- ~~Exposition~~ Chicago

OCTOBER ---------- Children's Number

NOVEMBER ---------- New Orleans + Anniversary.

DECEMBER---------- Home and Christmas

JANUARY---------- Art

FEBRUARY---------- Secret and Fraternal Orders

MARCH----------

APRIL---------- ~~Church~~ Church Number

MAY ---------- ~~Church Number~~

JUNE ---------- Bride's number.

JULY----------

REPORT OF

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH

JULY 1914.

The month has been spent in the routine work of The Crisis. The edition for July was 33,000 copies. The August edition will be cut down to 31,000 copies. After that the edition may be expected to rise for the fall trade.

The income during June was satisfactory and July has kept up to about the same level.

The detailed financial report has been sent to the treasurer, and the regular report to the secretary for the directors.

I am to lecture in the South and West during the last week in July and the first week in August.

44-3-325

44-37-96

VACATION SCHEDULE.

Mrs. Reese,	July 18	---	Aug. 1.
Mrs. Branch,	July 25	---	Aug. 8.
Mr. Brown,	Aug. 1	---	Aug. 15.
Miss Dabney,	Aug. 8	---	Aug. 22.
Miss Allison,	Aug. 15	---	Aug. 29.
Miss Sousa ,	Aug. 22	---	Sept. 5.

30-39-59

Treasurer's Report of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Month of JULY 1914

N. A. A. C. P. General Account

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on June 30 191	389 20	Salaries	*1192 50
Memberships	242 27	Printing	238 50
Contributions	1039 00	General Expense	231 19
Literature		Furniture and Fixtures	
Miscellaneous		Miscellaneous:	
Crisis subscriptions	11 93	Postage	35 64
M. C. B. Mason	50 00	Crisis	28 70
Dr. Spingarn (Loan)	300 00	Traveling Expense	90 44
		Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on July 31 191	215 43
	2032 40		2032 40

N. A. A. C. P. Crisis Account

3/12/83

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on June 30 191	121 97	Salaries	
Agents		Books	
Advertisers		Postage	
Books		Stationery and Supplies	
Subscriptions and Sales		General Expense	
Miscellaneous		Publishing	
Total Receipts	1615 51	Miscellaneous:	
		Total Disbursements	1594 44
		Balance in Corn Exchange Bank on July 31 191	143 04
	1737 48		1737 48

N. A. A. C. P. Special Account

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on June 30 , 191 Maclean	378 44	Legal Redress Fund	
Legal	5 47	Lynching Investigation Fund	
Federal Aid	250 00		
Legal Redress Fund		Balance in Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. on July 31 , 191 Maclean	378 44
Lynching Investigation Fund		Legal	5 47
		Federal Aid	250 00

Remarks: *This includes part of the June salaries, paid in July.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVE.

August 21, 1914.

2/3/38

My dear Mr. Studin:

I wonder if I can trespass again on your time for advice concerning The Crisis.

When Mrs. McClean was with us, she, Miss Ovington, myself and our business manager planned to organize a stock company to take care of the book and mail order business of The Crisis. Our idea was that this was a purely business adventure which ought not to be mixed up with the propaganda work of The Crisis. The death of Mrs. McClean and the changing of business managers together with the press of other work has left this matter rather in the air, although we adopted the name of the "Dunbar Company" to cover this department of the work of The Crisis and then later in publishing Miss Ovington's book we adopted the name of the "Crisis Publishing Company." Mr. Villard and Miss Ovington both warned me that we may be committing a misdemeanor under the laws of New York in using this name.

I want, therefore, to have the matter straightened out and a company formed. There has already been paid in as capital

for thi[illegible]y $734.05 in cash and the work of myself and business manager ought to be estimated at some figure.

Will you kindly tell me what steps we should take now to form the "Crisis Publishing Company" for the following objects:

To publish books
To buy and sell books
To conduct a mail-order business and like objects.

I shall appreciate your advice very much.

Very sincerely yours,

2/3/39

Mr. Charles H. Studin,
55 Liberty Street,
New York City.

Report of the Director of Publications
and Research, September 1, 1914.

It is gratifying to note that the usual summer business "slump" has not occurred this summer on account of Mr. Dill's careful attention to business details and also because our ~~more~~ settled business makes us less liable to fluctuations. Our average monthly income for the last five months (April to August) has exceeded $1600. This has enabled us to keep up and fall no further in debt than we were in the spring. From September 1 to January 1 we hope to go far toward getting entirely out of debt. Our indebtedness September 1 consisted of $113.35 owed to the N.A.A.C.P.; $419.75 owed to the printer and money entrusted to us for publishing books which we carry on our books and which amounts to $734.05 making a total indebtedness of $1267.15. Against this we have ample assets so that our net worth today is $4543.22 and the net gain for the business since January 1 is $1306.22.

The money deposited with us for publishing came as follows: Mrs. Maclean and others suggested a corporation to take over our book and mail order business. This corporation was not formed but Miss Ovington, when we undertook her book, suggested the name "Crisis Publishing Company". We find that the use of this name without actual incorporation is illegal in New York State. We have, therefore, ceased to use the name but hope sometime later to carry out Mrs. Maclean's ideas.

Publications and Research.

The Director has lectured at Wilberforce and attended the sessions of the National Association of Colored Women. He has made a study of the occupation statistics of the colored people just issued and has it ready

for publication. The CRISIS has undertaken the publication of a new book on Negro Masonry by G.W. Crawford, one of our directors. Mr. Crawford guarantees us a sale of enough copies fully to reimburse our outlay.

44-38-98

[NAACP]

TROUTBECK,
AMENIA,
NEW YORK.

September 28, 1914.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have received the memorandum which you have submitted to the Executive Committee in regard to the reduction of Crisis expenses. Speaking of course only for myself, I do not think itfeasible to solve the problem in the way you suggest, unless some good angel willing to loan $2000 should turn up in the next week or two. It is almost too good to believe that such a deus ex machina will appear. On the other hand, I agree with you that it is not quite fair to impose on you the chief burden in any plan for economizing. There is one item in theexpense of running the Crisis,however, that you have apparently ignored, and that is the item of rent. I have always felt that the Crisis was rather extravagant in this matter. Possibly I have carried over from a dead past the old idea that any attic or garret was good enough for a newspaper office; possibly I have derived my ideas on this score from the realm of fiction, which certainly has consecrated a tradition of ascetic, not to say shabby, environment for editors and reporters. It may be that it would be too expensive to move, but there can be little doubt that our landlord would not be averse to our going. Whether this is a practical suggestion or not, I do not know, but the whole problem deserves a more patient discussion than we gave to it at our last meeting, and it might be well for the Executive Committee to meet again an hour or two before the next Board meeting on October 6th. I cannot too strongly point out that the financial situation will continue to grow worse day by day, and that all of us must be prepared for the worst news that can come to us.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Spingarn

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

2/3/83

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
70 FIFTH AVE.

2/3/82

Sept. 30, 1914.

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

I have thought over the question of rent. I doubt very much if any saving could be effected there with a very unwise crippling of our growth:

1. We must have an office in the publishing district near one of the three mailing post offices (City Hall Sq., 34th St., or 42nd St.), otherwise our bill for hauling would be prohibitive.

2. Offices without modern conveniences (lifts, janitor service, good light, etc.) cost to-day so much in extras that the difference in rent is largely illusory; e.g.,

	26 Vesey Street	70 Fifth Avenue
Janitor monthly	$20.	$5.
Power & light monthly	13.	3.
Carrying up magazines	2.	0.
Total extras ----------	$45.	$8.

To this should be added difficulties and dangers in delivery of mail and express.

cost of miving is great; our income fell off $500 during the month of our last move, and while we recovered part of this, a part was dead loss. The dislocation of business is such that moving in February we did not get to working smoothly until well along in April. The actual money outlay is very large. It would cost us at least $250 to move, supposing the simplest sort of arrangements in the new place. All these considerations would eat up the savings in rent for nearly a year.

4. We need all the space we now have except that we have space in the inner office for the advertising man who must come at the earliest possible moment.

5. There is no prospect of finding a landlord elsewhere who would welcome us any more cordially than this one.

For these reasons I see no chance for saving in rent, unless, of course, we cut down the force and size and circulation of the magazine.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Joel E. Spingarn,
Troutbeck, Amenia, N. Y.

30-29-67

	Income	Expense
May	2269.96	$1836.82
June	1210.28	994.75
July	1877.53	1165.05
August	1300.51	975.73
Sept.	1260.24	876.06

Balance Oct. 1, $280.72 - N.A.A.C.P.
103.46 — Crisis

Outstanding debt -- $200 -- N.A.A.C.P.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

October 6, 1914.

The month of September has proven as usual the worst of the year, the cash income of The Crisis falling a little under $1400. There is, however, good reason to expect the usual increase in the fall trade and in anticipation of this the October edition was 33,000 copies.

Every effort is being made to curtail expenses. Our shipping clerk had to leave for his duties as teacher in the South and we shall get on without a shipping clerk as long as possible. Mrs. White-Williams gives up her position as clerk to the Editor on November first on account of new home duties and her place will not be filled at present.

On the other hand we have begun an organized effort for new agents and subscribers from which we hope much.

From these economics and efforts we hope to be able to pay from $50 to $75 on the editor's salary, beside paying something on our back debt. Without financial aid in the shape of a one or two year's loan we cannot hope to do more than this.

Two magazine articles have been prepared and are now in process of rejection by various editors. One lecture has been delivered in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and a few of our organizations in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago were visited.

NAACP

October 7, 1914.

MEMORANDUM TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

When the Executive Committee considers Dr. Du Bois' communication dated October 7, I should like to suggest that we also take up the matter of Dr. Du Bois' lectures, which consume a large part of his time, for which he is paid independently, and which are so numerous as to frequently prevent his speaking for the Association; also the wisdom of the policy of his charging branches of the Association for these lectures.

As to the items which his memorandumsstates are Association expenses now being carried by the Crisis, I should be glad to make the following arrangement:

1. The Association to carry all stenographic work for Dr. Du Bois which relates to N.A.A.C.P. business, work to be done by Association stenographers.
2. The Association to pay for all postage and paper for the same.
3. The Association to share one-half the expense of the services of a clippings bureau.

M. B. Nerney

[N.A.A.C.P.]

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

As the Board yesterday took no action as to my salary I did not press the matter as it is painfully personal. I propo this action of the Executive Committee to be presented at the ne Board meeting.

1. Voted that beginning with the month of November the salary of the Director of Publicity and Research be reduced from $2500 to $1800 with the understanding that he is to receive in addition such salary as Editor of The CRISIS as The CRISIS can a ford to pay.

2. Voted that in case the monthly income after November first shows a deficit that the salaries of the executive officers be reduced 16 2/3% until the deficit disappears.

#1 reduces my salary to the point where The CRISIS can reasonably hope to make good the deficit. This, with the share of my secretary's salary will make a total extra monthly demand on The CRISIS of $78.33.

It will be remembered that this places upon The CRISIS the following matters which belong to the Association:

1. All stenographic work for the Director on N.A.A.C.P. business.

2. All postage and paper for the same.

3. The services of the clipping bureau.

I feel that any other settlement of the matter would be an unfair discrimination against me.

Very respectfully yours,

October 7, 1914.

(Copies sent to Spingarn, Villard & Harvey.)

44-30-69

44-30-69

PHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

National President: Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Vice-Presidents: Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Baltimore.
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, New York.
Director of Publicity and Research: Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York.
Treasurer: Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.
Attorney: Mr. Chapin Brinsmade, New York.
Secretary: Miss May Childs Nerney, New York.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Miss Jane Addams, Chicago.
Mr. Elbridge L. Adams, New York.
Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago.
Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, New York.
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York.
Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven.
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York.
Mr. Thomas Ewing, Jr., New York.
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Dr. V. Morton Jones, Brooklyn.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York.
Mr. Paul Kennaday, New York.
Mr. Joseph Prince Loud, Boston.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., New York.
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn.
Mr. Wilson M. Powell, Jr., New York.
Mr. Charles Edward Russell, New York.
Mr. Walter E. Sachs, New York.
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia.
Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, New York.
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York.
Mr. John G. Underhill, New York.
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Baltimore.
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.

1623/34

October 12, 1914.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Will you kindly send me as Treasurer a detailed statement of all the indebtedness of The Crisis, the names and salaries of the Staff and a statement showing comparatively, in detail, the cost to The Crisis of the offices at 70 Fifth Avenue with those at Vesey Street?

Very truly yours,

Oswald Garrison Villard

Treasurer.

2

October 13, 1914.

MEMO FOR DR. DU BOIS:

We did not know until we received the statement from the Crisis that the Association was still carrying a special exchange of newspapers for which you submitted a bill of almost $55. We cannot carry these henceforth.

MCW

The Crisis was ordered to carry ~~the~~ the ~~by the~~ special exchange list by Mr. Villard + I think there was a decision to by the Board.

[illegible]

TROUTBECK,
AMENIA,
NEW YORK.

October 15, 1914.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter, which I have forwarded to Mr. Bates with some suggestions of my own.

I have been inundated by President Scarborough of Wilberforce with letters, newspapers, and copies of letters addressed to him, in regard to your article on The New Wilberforce in the August Crisis. All are so vague and rhetorical that I cannot quite make out what it is all about, but I do think that if he has any objection to anything in the Crisis he should send a letter for publication in its columns to you. I assume of course that you would welcome such a letter in the interest of fairmess and good feeling. Miss Ovington, who has also suffered, although apparently less than I, seems to think that it should be part of the policy of the Crisis to include such replies.

2/3/84

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Spingarn

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.

[NAACP]

TROUTBECK,
AMENIA,
NEW YORK.

October 22, 1914.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

There are two items in the financial report which you have recently submitted to the Treasurer which I do not understand. Mr. Wood's bill, as given by you, amounts to $1094.48; but the bill which he submitted to Mr. Villard indicates a debt of $1968.22 on October 15th. In the second place, are not the figures which you give in regard to the rent of 26 Vesey Street double the actual cost of the Crisis's ~~actual~~ expenses? In other words, were not the rent of $62.50, janitor's fees of $10, and light of $13 shared, half and half, by the Association and the Crisis? If my surmise is correct, and if the cartage was $10 in each place, the old offices cost the Crisis $59.00, and the new ones $118, a month:

70 Fifth Avenue:		26 Vesey Street	
Rent	100	31.50	
Janitor	5	10.	Monthly
Light	3	6.50	difference
Cartage	10	10.	$59
	118	Delivery 2.	
		59.00	

I do not compare the convenience of the old and the new offices; but if these figures are correct, it would seem as if it were a serious error of judgment to have purchased so much "convenience" before the Crisis was wholly self-supporting. As a matter of fact, however, it is too late to compare figures and to lament the past; we are now confronted by an emergency which demands a complete subordination of the wishes and inclinations of all of us to the central needs of the Association,— such an emergency in fact as would in our national life demand even the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the merging of every effort in the struggle for independent existence.

Cordially yours,

J. E. Spingarn

2/3/85

I see nothing "offensive" in the Wilberforce article, but I think that Dr. Scarborough might be given space in the Crisis for a brief & pertinent reply.

October 23, 1914.

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

A week before I had your letter of October fifteenth I had sent to the printer the little skit on the Wilberforce affair which is in the current CRISIS. Scarborough's letter in the "Age" was very offensive and I thought it best to treat it as a joke. I see, however, by to-day's letter that you seem still to regard the matter seriously. Of course, I shall consider anything that Scarborough sends but after his insulting references I do not feel like yielding much. Especially is this true because the article is not and was not intended to be offensive in the slightest degree.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Joel E. Spingarn.

2/3/86

2/3/87

October 23, 1914.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

Replying to the two points raised in your favor of October twenty-second let me say:

1. A statement of indebtedness at any given date is a picture of Bills payable and not of liabilities incurred: for instance, on October fifteenth we had incurred not only the $1094.48 of bills payable to Mr. Wood, but also the $756.95 for the October CRISIS in addition which appeared on Mr. Wood's statement, and also over $700 for the November CRISIS which was already set up and printed and nearly ready for delivery. On the other hand, we were continually paying Mr. Wood and continually selling magazines to agents. At any given date then the question is not what liabilities have been incurred but, of the liabilities incurred which are now due. The $756.95 will not be due until November first, and this is stated plainly in my memorandum. The $700 and more for the November CRISIS is not due until December first. Meantime, by December first we shall have paid between $700 and $1000. If then in a statement we anticipated bills not due we ought, of course, to anticipate payments not made but to be made by time the bill becomes due. For instance, since October first, the date of Mr. Wood's statement, we have paid him $450 cash. All this is a

matter of routine bookkeeping and we have followed in our bookkeeping the directions of the auditor, Mr. Bacheldor. Of course, it makes no difference in the long run when a bill incurred is regarded as due so long as the usage is consistent. If The CRISIS had started with capital the procedure might have been this:

1st copy (Nov. 1910) delivered Oct. 25
Bill presented Oct. 25.
Bill counted as due Oct. 25
Bill paid Oct. 25 out of capital
Debt Nov. 1, nothing.

Starting without capital our procedure was this:

1st copy delivered Oct. 25
Bill presented Nov. 1
Bill due (30 days granted by Mr. Wood) Dec. 1.
Debt Nov. 1, nothing
Debt Dec. 1, $57
Debt paid Dec. out of returns of sale of first number but meantime another number had been printed and was on the market, etc.

If now in the second case we change our method and counted the bill due when incurred the facts would be the same but the apparent indebtedness doubled.

Every current periodical published on a 30 day credit (the usual allowance) is always "in debt" for one delivered and one undelivered number, even when it is paying promptly - if by indebt one means obligations incurred. If The CRISIS were in this condition it could nevertheless be called "out of debt" meaning that all debts due had been paid.

2. In the comparison of rents I am comparing the whole of the rent at Vesey Street with 70 Fifth Avenue. I assumed that the Executive

knew that the decisive reason for moving from Vesey Street was lack of space. The CRISIS paid one-half the rent and occupied three-fourths if not four-fifths of the space. Mr. Villard suggested that The CRISIS and the N.A.A.C.P. take a separate floor. If, therefore, we had stayed we would have had to take a whole floor.

Since moving we had added to our force two clerks, a multigraph, a large safe, 2 desks and 6 feet of filing cases. We could not possibly, therefore, occupy to-day, less than the whole of the Vesey Street quarters, and the comparison, therefore, is fair.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Joel E. Spingarn.

2/3/89

[NAACP]
Reluns 1
W.E.B.D

TROUTBECK,
AMENIA,
NEW YORK.

October 24, 1914.

21-5-118

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am glad that you have written this letter. I am glad to know your feelings; I am glad to have an opportunity of frankly telling you mine. I shall be so frank that I may wound your feelings deeply, but at this critical juncture I cannot waive a friend's right to the frankest criticism.

You have mistaken the meaning of the "outward appearance" which you interpret as mistrust of your sincerity. I have never doubted your absolute honesty; or rather, never except once, and then, finding myself mistaken, I apologized to you; and that, I hope, closed the incident for both of us, as it certainly closed the doubt for me. I do think, however, that, like Roosevelt and other men I know and admire, you have an extraordinary unwillingness to acknowledge that you have made a mistake, even in trifles, and if accused of one, your mind will find or even invent reasons and quibbles of any kind to prove that you were never mistaken. The rent of the Crisis office is a case in point. When I said that the Crisis had incurred an additional obligation of over $50 a month by moving from Vesey Street to Fifth Avenue, you wrote me, not the additional expense was absolutely needed, as perhaps it was, but that there was virtually no additional expense, that the difference was, as I think you put it, "an illusion". But it turns out to be a fact, and not an illusion, that it costs about $700 a year more to run the new offices than the old ones, and you now merely insist that the expense is justified. I do not doubt that the additional room and convenience may have seemed very desirable; but the question now before us is whether you were right in assuming the additional expense before the Crisis was wholly self-supporting, and whether the present emergency will not require us to sacrifice the room and the convenience, however desirable both may seem to be.

This, however, is only a trifle. It would take a longer letter than this (and I am afraid this is to be a long one) to explain the "outward appearance" which you mistake for distrust. Surrounding you always, I may say frankly, I have found an atmosphere of antagonism. It is not merely Mr. Villard and Miss Nerney and the Board generally; it is in the whole colored world, and even some of your most intimate friends feel toward

21-5-119

TROUTBECK,
AMENIA,
NEW YORK.

you a mingled affection and resentment. I realized from the outset that this was in part due to a devotion to principle, and the sacrifice that such devotion must always entail. I at least, I think you will understand, could not doubt that such a sacrifice might be called for, indeed wooed, by devotion to truth. I realized too (it was your boast) that you could never accept even the appearance of "inferiority" or "subserviency" without treason to the race ideals for which you fight, although in this matter it may be weakness rather than manliness to protest too much. On the other hand, I found on the part of others, even those who sympathized with your ideals as much as I did, a conviction that the ideals which they shared with you had nothing to do with the cause of their disagreement with your actions and your methods. These men have come to feel that you mistake obstinacy for strength of character or at least strength of conviction, although it is indeed a very poor substitute for the art of managing men. They have come to feel that you prefer to have your own way rather than accept another way, even when no sacrifice of principle is involved. They have come to feel that you are in fact ready to erect a personal difference into a question of principle, and to assume that wounding your own sensitive nerves is one and the same thing as compounding with injustice and error. They have come to feel that you refused the alternative of co-operation or subordination, the only alternatives when men are working together, and preferred the wreck of a cause to the losing of some preferred point; in a word, that you would not "play the game", at least with others. Perhaps you may have imagined that your victory in many cases of dispute was due to successful argument or strength of character, but these men yielded to you for the reason that parents yield to spoilt children in company, for fear of creating a scene: they were less willing than you to wreck our cause before the colored world.

I do not assume that all this is true, but my own experience at least in part confirms it. Because of the friendliness of our relations, and my constant championship of you, I have been thrust forward by your friends and enemies as intermediary and arbiter in their disputes with you. Whenever I have come to talk over such matters with you, and to effect some form of co-operation by which all of all of us could fight for the truth together, I found that I could not act toward you as I would toward other co-operators in a great cause. You had to be approached with care and diplomacy, and made to do things by wheedling and

TROUTBECK,
AMENIA,
NEW YORK.

21-5-120

and questioning, as children are induced to do them. If your obstinacy was aroused I could assume in advance that however just the cause you would antagonize it; however important the issue you would counsel opposition or delay. I might almost assume at the outset that nothing could be done for the most important or immediate cause, if it affected someone you personally dislike, until this personality was first eliminated or its presence disguised. The distrust then, as you will see, was not distrust of your character but distrust of your temperament, if distrust is indeed not too strong a word to use at all.

Now I shall not hide from you the fact that many people whose devotion to this cause is as deep as yours or mine feel that the time has come to put an end to this tragic trifling. They are at last willing, indeed anxious, to "create a scene". They think you are the chief if not the only source of the disorder and lack of unity in our organization. They think that the whole Association cannot work together effectively and without friction unless you are eliminated. I do not agree with them. It is not merely because of our friendship (though I regard that as very real), but because I feel that you are needed in this work as much as any man in the world; because I feel that all that has been urged against you affects your temperament and not your character or your talent; because I feel that you come to this cause with a high purpose and a noble mind. And yet I agree with your critics that we cannot go on unless your talents are subordianted to the general welfare of the whole organization, and the rift between the various departments of the Association is closed once and for all. There can be no Crisis and no non-Crisis; that way of dividing our work has failed; both must be one. You must co-operate with us, as we are all anxious to co-operate with you; the time has come when we must "hang together or be hanged together". If you are not willing to espouse our cause whole-heartedly as one with your own, I am afraid that the Association is doomed. And I may say also that there are people who would not regret its doom, now that they cannot completely control its destinies. I say nothing of your own career, in which I have a deeper interest than you perhaps realize, because I knew that it would be unjust to you to present this problem on any but its highest and most impersonal plane.

If this letter gives you great offence, please restrain your resentment until we can talk over the whole matter face to face. I expect to move to town for the winter the first or second week in November.

Faithfully yours,

J. E. Spingarn

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois.

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

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Mr. William English Walling, New York.

1/2/32

October 24, 1914.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your statement of the Treasurer. It does not seem to me that you are quite accurate in your figures. For instance, you credit to The Crisis the entire monthly expense of 26 Vesey Street, whereas only half of that figure should be credited. I do not think it is a fair statement of the indebtedness of The Crisis not to include the October bill even though it may not literally become due until November first. It is none the less a liability against the corporation and would be rated as such by any C.P.A. or any receiver who would take charge of the business. Your figure should be then at this moment not $1982.00, but $1982 plus $756.95. As Mr. Wood states the matter he agrees with me as his figures are the following: Crisis Publishing Co. $1968.22; whereas your figures make it $1094.48, a difference of $873.74, to which you must add your figures for capital invested, current miscellaneous bills and N.A.A.C.P. which total and two other items of $36. and $32 from Wood make a total of $2894.03.

Very truly yours,

Oswald Garrison Villard

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

1/12/30

October 26, 1914.

Memorandum to the Secretary.

Enclosed are the clipping bills since January first 1913, since which date the N.A.A.C.P. has paid nothing for clippings.

Please return the bills.

W.E.B.D.

Enc.

[ENC.?]

1/62/31

CLIPPING STATEMENT.

Feb. 14, 1913	$ 5.46
Mch. 3,	9.12
*Apr.	8.61
June	9.15
July	6.51
*Aug. 1,	5.00
Sept. 3,	21.96
Oct. 15,	17.94
Nov. 1,	21.93
Dec. 2,	14.49
Jan. 3,	10.53
Feb. 3,	16.47
Mch. 3,	14.04
Apr. 3,	9.96
May 2,	8.85
July 1,	19.32
Aug. 1,	9.33
Sept. 1,	5.64
	2)$214.31
one-half of bill	107.15

*Bill missing, figures supplied by Mr. Turner.

[NAACP]

Kehm X
W.C.A.A.

70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
October 28, 1914.

215-121

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I thank you for your letter of October twenty-fourth. Some of the criticism, I think, is fair. Some I am sure is not. But the spirit of the letter is right and that, after all, is the chief thing. This letter is inexcusably long. I shall not blame you if you do not read it carefully.

I want to take up one or two points. The first is personal ~~and~~ to yourself and you will, I am sure, pardon the frankness. You have a very disconcerting and puzzling way of changing your attitude and point of approach on a given matter and forgetting quite completely your previous stand. This is illustrated on the matter of rent. Your first approach to that matter was not: Do you not pay more at 70 Fifth Avenue than you did at 26 Vesey Street? Of course, The CRISIS pays the difference between $49.75 and $108 a month. I never dreamed of denying that. I assumed, of course, that you knew this. What you did ask as a matter of fact was: (I quote from your letter of Sept. 28) "There is one item in the expense of running The CRISIS, however, that you have apparently ignored, and that is the item of rent. I have always felt that The CRISIS was rather extravagant in this matter." I immediately began to argue that as The CRISIS is <u>now</u> no substantial saving can be made by renting a place like 26 Vesey Street. Of course, here lay my mistake, and it is a mistake I often make, of not emphasizing facts that are so clear to me that I wrongly assume they are clear to others. In this case I should have said: The CRISIS occupied three-fourths or more of the space at 26 Vesey Street when we were there. Now we would have to have all the space and this because of additions of help and machinery that increase our income and, therefore, cannot be given up without loss. (e.g., the

multigraph which saves us $25 to $50 a month in printing and requires space, light and electric motor; the larger safe; the book-keeper, whose whole time is needed by The CRISIS; when we shared Mr. Turner he did not have enough time for us and less for the N.A.A.C.P., the imperative need of more storing space, etc.) I ought then to have said first in my argument as to the rent: we cannot save much because we would have to occupy the whole of a place the size of 26 Vesey Street. I do not think this evidence of quibbling but rather of your forgetting your original question and my failure to emphasize an important fact.

21-5-122

I do not doubt in the least but that my temperament is a difficult one to endure. In my peculiar education and experiences it would be miraculous if I came through normal and unwarped. At the same time you are quite mistaken to think me obstinate and acting from personal likes and dislikes. I do want a chance to do a big piece of work. I hate to see my plans spoiled in detail when I know that those who are spoiling them would be enthusiastic if they understood thoroughly my aim. Always in the past I have been hampered and stopped so many times because good friends not seeing the big ideal thought me petty and opinionated. This would have made me doubt my own conceptions had it not been that once or twice I've gotten a chance to work unhindered. At Atlanta I got a chance to carry on the sociological studies because they were so unimportant that nobody was interested. I had, therefore, a free hand and in the end everybody applauded the result. There was nothing petty or small about it.

So in the matter of The CRISIS: I got a free hand to establish it because so many were certain that I would fail. What I ask now is not obstinate independence but a reasonable chance to finish the big thing which is now scarcely begun; and what I fear is that little criticisms and annoyances and interferences will spoil the big result simply

215-123

because people lose faith in my ability and integrity. The CRISIS has not begun its career. It can be one of the great journals of the world. It can be a center of enterprise and co-operation such as black folk have not themselves dreamed. But for heaven's sakes let me do the work. Do not hamper and bind and criticize in little matters. Of course, there are imperfections, mistakes, shortcomings. But the whole big plan which is developing slowly and surely is not imperfect and is not a mistake.

What I am working for with The CRISIS is to make the N.A.A.C.P. possible. To-day it is not possible. We can piddle on, we can beat time, we can do a few small obvious things: but the great blow - the freeing of ten million - and of other millions whom they pull down - that means power and organization on a tremendous scale. The men who will fight in these ranks must be educated and The CRISIS ~~work~~ can train them: not simply in its words, but in its manner, its pictures, its conception of life, its subsidiary enterprises. With a circulation of a hundred thousand we shall have begun work. Then the real machinery of the N.A.A.C.P. can be perfected. ~~If~~ Is this a plan of disorganization, of hindrance, of lack of co-operation?

"Tragic trifling" as a judgment of my work for the Association is perhaps the most astonishing of your opinions and the one which I most resent. There never has been an association with our objects or similar objects that has gone on with less friction than ours. Compared with the Anti-Slavery Society ours is a heaven of peace and concord. Moreover, to charge the "friction" to my account is certainly overstating the case. Take our main rows:

In the case of Villard's proposal to publish all Negro crime: the scheme was unwise as everybody said; my reception of it was indiscreet and I apologized. But back of the indiscretion was the piled up

slights and unkindnesses of two weary years of heart-breaking work and a physical weariness that put my nerves on edge. This did not excuse but it explained the bitter rejoinder. But surely here is neither trifling nor obstinacy. The second quarrell over Mr. Dill was not at all my fault. Had I been in the office it would not have happened. As it was I was in the library on CRISIS work. When I came all was over and the question was the healing of the wounds. You suggested an apology by Mr. Dill. Perhaps you do not know that I wrote out such a suggested apology for Mr. Dill to transmit. He did not feel that he should apologize. What was I to do? Can this be charged against me? There have been numberless little disagreements between Miss Nerney and me over office regulations, N.A.A.C.P. notes in The CRISIS, financial arrangements in subscriptions and loans. In all cases I have done my best to avoid friction, but Miss Nerney, while of excellent spirit and indefatigable energy, has a violent temper and is depressingly suspicious of motives. If I have come under her violent condemnation and suspicion, believe me, neither you, nor Mr. Villard nor Miss Ovington have escaped. It has been no easy matter to keep the peace especially when my unfortunate tendency is to withdraw confidence under fire while hers is to gossip endlessly. Yet I am convinced that in most points of difference between us you or any unprejudiced judge would have at least acknowledged the reasonableness of my stand. I have yielded to Miss Nerney in far more cases than I have insisted. In everything connected with the portion of the N.A.A.C.P. under her control I have yielded with scarcely a word. Slowly but surely I have been elbowed out of all real connection with the general work. I know nothing about it and I am consulted only in the last resort and then for small specific matters like names and addresses, etc. I have not complained of this and do not complain. These matters are in Miss Nerney's charge and her judgment must rule. But I have insisted strenuously that in my realm equal respect be given my judgment.

21-5-124

You have no idea of the shape and circumstances in which the N.A.A.C.P. notes come to me. Certainly on matters of presenting facts with clearness and cogency I claim some ability and it is for this reason that I am editor of The CRISIS. But Miss Nerney again and again seeks to override my judgment or to get you committed before you know all the facts. Take the political enquête. It is in many ways the biggest thing we have done. In the presentation of such work I have had fourteen years of experience and the results have been commented all over the world. The results in this case ~~are~~ were to be published in the paper I am editing; yet to this day I have not seen a single answer or been consulted as to its manner of presentation. At the very last available minute I am confronted with a settled manner of presentation which involves every possible difficulty. I acquiese and rush it through, but the method was an unfair infringement of my prerogative and the presentation could have been done much more effectively. (Miss Nerney has just offered to send me the material for the next CRISIS.) ~~(And airing our differences to the world.)~~ It is possible that I was wrong in the Survey matter but even that is a fair matter of difference of judgment. I was asked to write an article and was not asked for an official statement. I made a statement which only excessive niceness could say was different from our official declaration and official acts. Certainly it was not intended to go beyond it. Miss Nerney and Mr. Villard discredited me behind my back and without my knowledge. Not knowing their action I published my statement with the remark that the Survey had refused it. I am then accused of double-dealing and cannot answer without accusing my fellow officers in public which I would not do. I do, however, take a last fling at the Survey. I do not think this undbserved but it would have been faiwer to say nothing or to accuse all parties and not one. But in that I fail to see obstinacy, trifling, and a very serious mistake on my part

21-5-126

I may in many of these matters have been wrong, but my point is that I was not trifling and obstructing, and that where I exercized my judgment I did it within the realm where I do and ought to have the right to exercise judgment. Take this away and you can get from no man the full measure of manly accomplishment,. Given the problems that I have faced do you honestly think that you would have made fewer mistakes? Given a different decision on most of the points alluded to would the Association have been better off?

But deeper than all this, the pathos of an organization like ours has not begun to strike you. I sometimes listen to you quite speechless, when you urge easily co-operation and understanding. You do not begin to realize where the <u>real</u> rift in the lute comes. No organization like ours ever succeeded in America; either it became a group of white philanthropists "helping" the Negro like the Anti-Slavery societies; or it became a group of colored folk freezing out their white co-workers by insolence and distrust. Everything tends to this break along the color line. You do not realize this because there is no shadow of the thing in your soul. But you are not "American." The same is true of Miss Ovington because she has lived the life of colored people intimately. She knows "the line" when she sees it. Miss Nerney is quite different. She hasn't an ounce of conscious prejudice. But her every step is unconsciously along the color line. If she consults you as an authority on some point on which you are learned, she accepts your judgment without question. If she consults me on a point where I have knowledge she feels quite at liberty to oppose her judgment to mine because none of my type ever spoke to her or her friends with authority. It is quite unconscious, quite innocent but none the less exasperating. Mr. Villard is the same way, only more so. Now what I have been trying to do is to try to work out a plan in this organization for colored and white people to work together on the same level of authority and co-operation. It is

21-5-127

difficult. But if it fails the failure will not be due to my obstinacy or intractability - it will be due to the color line.

Our problem, therefore, is to front this fact squarely and set our teeth. First, it is plain that in America colored and white people cannot work in the same office and at the same tasks except one is in authority over the other. Since there must be some center of authority that center must be white or colored. If the head is colored, the whites gradually leave. I have seen the experiment made a dozen times. If the head is white, the colored people gradually drop out of the inner circle of authority and initiative and become clerks - mere helpers of white philanthropists working "for your people." To avoid this dilemma I've tried to see if we could not have two branches of the same work, one with a white head and one with a colored; working in harmony and sympathy for one end. You say the experiment has failed. Has it? Is it necessary that it should fail? Have we not magnified little differences and chafed at a peculiar organization because few beside myself and Miss Ovington recognize the real underlying difficulty?

I am quite ready to acknowledge that the connecting and unifying power between the two branches has not been found. Perhaps it must eventually be one man rather than, as I hoped, a committee.

At any rate we must, first, recognize the inevitable American rift of the color line. You do not realize this. Perhaps I realize it overmuch. But remember I've lived beside it nearly half a century. ^IP Secondly, I demand a full man's chance to complete a work without chains and petty hampering.

In the white world this has come to be the rule of effective work. Give the man of ability and integrity the right to make mistakes if the final result is big enough to justify his effort.

The colored man gets no such chance. He is seldom given authority

or freedom; when these things he gets them accidentally as in my case. Even when his ability is patent it is "inexpedient" to trust him. So far has this gone that even in the black world such authority is feared and given over to white folk. How can this be changed? By changing it. By trusting black men with power.

21-5-128

Finally, when the time comes that the Association or any considerable part of it think that I am in the way it will not take any "scene" to get rid of me.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) W.E.B.DuBois.

Dr. Joel E. Spingarn.

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

October 31, 1914.

MEMO FOR DR. DU BOIS:

I am returning herewith your statement of the clippings bill for the year and the statement of the cost of a cut which Mr. Dill sent over and which I do not understand. The only cut we had was in the Crisis and was a part of our article.

I regret we cannot help you out with the clippings bill. The Romeike clippings have never been satisfactory to us and I think I have spoken of this several times. During the time of the Conference and every time since when we have sent material to the press, this Association has subscribed to Burrelle's Clipping Bureau. We have paid them between $70 and $80. This is solely because the Romeike service has not included items that we could use. You will, of course, understand that we could not pay for two clippings services, and we inferred when you did not send the bills to us that you were carrying the Romeike clippings as you stated at the Executive Committee meeting that you had hoped to be able to do.

We will pay one-half the bill for October since it was at the October Executive Committee meeting that I stated we would be glad again to carry our share. I did not, however, refer to past history.

Beginning with November 1, please do not send us any more clippings as whatever service we get we will get from the Burrelle's Press Clippings Bureau. Even if it were right for the Association to pay for one-half these clippings, it would be utterly impossible as we have on hand at present $113 with which to pay the salary of the Editor of the Crisis and the Secretary of the Association. There is no immediate prospect of any more money coming in.

Mo. Nerney

MCN/RR

[N.A.A.C.P.]

November 10, 1914

MEMORANDUM TO MR. SPINGARN AND MR. VILLARD.

I should like to make the following proposal in regard to The CRISIS:

1. That beginning January first the office of Director of Publicity and Research be abolished and the salary cease.

2. That beginning January first W. E. B. DuBois take charge of The CRISIS assuming all liabilities.

3. That The CRISIS remain the official organ of the N.A.A.C.P. under the following conditions:

(a) A CRISIS committee of three shall be appointed by the Board of Directors.

(b) This committee shall have power to forbid publication in The CRISIS of any editorial matter, any article or any statement to which they object.

(c) This committee shall have the right to occupy not more than five pages of The CRISIS each month with such matter concerning the N.A.A.C.P. as they select, either without compensation to The CRISIS or at such compensation as the Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P. think is equitable.

May I have your opinion on this proposal?

November 10, 1914.

44-3-341

44-30-102

Please Return

GEORGE G. BRADFORD,
50 STATE STREET.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov 17 1914

My dear W. DuBois

The solution of your problem is to be found in the principle of "Coördinate Responsibility" You feel properly that you cannot surrender your responsibilities as editor & chief & take orders from any individual or committee.
The Directors on their side feel that they cannot delegate to you the final responsibility for deciding matters of policy for a magazine issued by the Association. There is then a joint responsibility which can be met by a recognition of the principle that nothing should be published by you against the judgment of the committee — no policy should be imposed upon you against your judgment as editor in chief. The mutual acceptance of this principle of coördinate responsibility would at once remove the chief cause of irritation & friction. Academically there would be the possibility of a dead-lock between two coördinate & co-equal

GEORGE G. BRADFORD,
50 STATE STREET.

BOSTON, MASS., _____ 191

1/63/30

authorities — Practically, that danger will be avoided when honorable men are working together for a common object.

Much of the friction has been due to the supposition on their part that you will ignore their responsibilities & supposition on yours that they will ignore your responsibility.

The fact is that both sides have responsibilities that should be recognized. If you can accept that fact & persuade them to accept it friction will gradually subside.

I am very glad to have had this talk with you. It confirms my confidence in your ability to meet a difficult situation successfully.

Sincerely,

Geo. G. Bradford.

[illegible]

STOREY THORNDIKE PALMER & DODGE

MOORFIELD STOREY
JOHN L. THORNDIKE
BRADLEY W. PALMER
ROBERT G. DODGE
HENRY WARE
REGINALD H. JOHNSON
RICHARD C. STOREY
EUGENE W. ONG
J. LOTHROP MOTLEY
HAROLD S. DAVIS

CABLE ADDRESS "STOREYDIKE BOSTON"

735 EXCHANGE BUILDING

BOSTON 19th November 1914

W. E. B. DuBois, Esq.

26 VeseyStreet

New York City.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I enclose copy of my letter to Mr. Villard as I promised.

Yours truly,

8/3/50

Enclosure

Please Return

19th November 1914

Oswald Garrison Villard,Esq.

The New York Evening Post

New York City.

Dear Mr. Villard:

Mr. DuBois came to see me the other day in regard to the relations between the Crisis and the Association and explained to me that there had been more or less friction in the past which has been unfortunate. The Crisis to-day is a charge upon the Association's treasury, but Mr. DuBois offers to relieve us from that burden and to take entire charge of the Crisis making himself responsible for its debts and looking to its receipts for his compensation. He offers, moreover, to let the existing committee pass on what appears in its columns.

Mr. DuBois has made the Crisis what it is and I think he is the best man in the country to carry it on. It seems to me that the proposition which he makes is fair and I am in favor of accepting it. I told him that I would express this opinion to you and I hope it will meet the views of my associates.

Sincerely yours,

2/3/49

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS:

1914

I have given careful consideration to your Memorandum of November 10, 1914, in which you propose, in substance, that the Crisis, while remaining the organ of the Association, shall be handed over to your sole and exclusive financial control, subject to the right of a committee selected by the Board to veto the publication of articles of which it did not approve.

1/62/26

The first objection which occurs to me is a financial one. The members of the Board, while having no financial control over the Crisis, would be personally liable for all its financial obligations, under the law of membership corporations. This might be obviated, perhaps, by a contract freeing the Board from all liability for crisis debts; but the moral responsibility would remain so long as the crisis was called an organ of the Association, for if it became bankrupt, every member of the Board would find it difficult to explain how and why he should not hold himself responsible for debts contracted by the Association's organ. This objection strikes me as so serious a one that I personally do not feel that I could remain a member of the Board, if the Board assumes financial control and responsibility. This is in no sense uttered as a threat, first, because I do not conceive that anyone would care whether I resign my membership on the Board or not, and secondly, because I should continue as a mere member of the Association to work as actively for the cause as I am now working as a member of the Board. I should resign merely to divest myself of financial obligations over which I could have no control.

The second objection that occurs to me is an administrative one. Under your plan, the Board or its committee would have no power to dictate or modify the general policy of the Crisis; it could simply veto the publication of individual articles, but would have no real power of initiation or control. I do not see how the Crisis could remain the "organ" of the Association on such terms. No scheme that does not give the editor of a paper a certain real if limited authority and responsibility can be considered a good one; but on the other hand, no paper can be considered the organ of an Association if the Association does not retain fundamental control over the policy and management of the paper.

These objections would seem to lead to the conclusion <u>either</u> that the Crisis should remain the organ of the Association and that the Association should retain financial and administrative control over it; <u>or</u> that the Crisis should cease to be the organ of the Association and be handed over to you or some other corporate body in toto. I think the first of these alternatives the better one for us, but this particular question is not raised in your memorandum.

Your further suggestion that the office of Director of Publicity and Research be abolished, and that you cease to hold office in, or to receive a salary from, the Association, seems to me ill advised. We need more of your service, and not less. For five years you have drawn a salary as Director of Publicity

and Research, but your chief, almost your exclusive work, has been in connection with the Crisis, which has thus been built up by your talent but at our expense. It is my conviction that an administrative scheme which would make more use of your talents in initiating and carrying on Association plans would be infinitely better than any scheme which eliminates you virtually from all connection with our work.

1/62/27

The problem before us is simply this: Shall we now develop a unified and harmonious organization, which can be used as an effective instrument for righting the wrongs of black folk; or shall we split up into smaller and less effective units? I see no reason for preferring the second alternative, and in the interest of the first I offer my suggestion, (1) that the chairman be the executive officer of the Association, with authority over the heads of departments between meetings of the Board, (2) that the employees of the various departments shall report to the heads of these departments, and not to the Chairman of the Board; (3) that the present executive committee of the Board be abolished as unnecessary, and (4) that the Crisis Committee shall have power to veto the publication of all articles or other matter in the Crisis.

Whether this be the best arrangement or not, both of us must agree that an alignment of forces in the Board, and a split based on factional differences, cannot serve the best interests of the Association or the cause for which it exists.

J.E. SPINGARN.

November 21, 1914.

Telephone, Main 2213

Ovington Building
246 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

1/23/48

Nov. 21, 1914.

My dear Dr Bliss,

I am returning the letter. I thought both good —

I am sorry that there is a matter on which we dont agree. I can see no least reason why you should be responsible for the Crisis debts. I should as soon think of making the Syndicate responsible for the Ascension debts. I can see that by taking such a financial burden you assure yourself of the Crisis, but the burden is likely to be a severe one. If I were, you do take it, I hope you will give up any other work for the Ascension beyond what you may undertake as a volunteer. You will need to make money outside.

I fear that this arrangement will make the Ascension less interesting to bring in Subscribers, and the Subscriptions are the paying part of the sales. Aren't

for dreaming of what you might make in the future rather than facing what you have made?

Know, for I have taken the steps and I presume it will go through. Anything that relieves us of responsibility is welcomed.

Yours, Mary W. Bright

GEORGE G. BRADFORD,
50 STATE STREET.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov 23 1914

1/63/38

My Dear W E Du Bois

at the Suggestion of Dr Burnett I have written Mr Spingarn my suggestion of differentiating the two purposes of the Crisis & defining & coördinating the respective responsibilities of the Editor & Exp. Comm.

A wise solution of this problem will be a great help to us in our work in Boston.

Sincerely,
Geo G. Bradford

[NAACP]

1/631/61

November 23, 1914.

My dear Crawford:

I thought I might see you at the Harvard game but as I did not I am writing you.

We are again having trouble in the Association which calls for careful steering and delicate manipulation. The occasion of the trouble was really the question of retrenchment. As you know a philanthropy can retrench almost indefinitely and afterward expand again. A business on the other hand cannot do this. It takes practically the same office force when The CRISIS has its present circulation of 30,000 as it would if it had 40,000 and even if we went down to 20,000 we could not make any great reductions. Mr. Spingarn, our Chairman, does not, I think, quite see this and has become impatient along the same lines as Villard did last year.

At the last Board meeting he suddenly demanded complete and supreme power over the affairs of the Association including The CRISIS and including the employees of The CRISIS. This would reduce me to the position as Mr. Spingarn's assistant instead of being a responsible officer responsible directly to the Board. It is for

this latter position that I have fought all along and see no reason for giving up my contention; Although, of course, there is every reason for making all possible sacrifices in order that the Association should go on. I am perfectly willing to conduct The CRISIS in consultation and co-operation with Mr. Spingarn or with a committee and to do anything else that is reasonable but I will not have power and discretion taken away from me. Of course, the old thing that we always fear is tending to happen in this Association. It is tending to become a white man's organization working for colored people in which no colored people have any real power.

You must, therefore, by all means come to the Board meeting on Tuesday, December first. I have laid one radical proposition before Mr. Spingarn and other members of the Board, namely; that I should take over personally The CRISIS and become responsible for all its debts and should edit it as the organ of the Association under the supervision of a committee appointed by the Board, and that under these circumstances my salary and present office should cease. I am hpping that in this way or some other way we shall weather this storm as we have others. Organizations, like life, are just one damn thing after another.

My best regards to the family,

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. George W. Crawford.

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

NATIONAL OFFICES—70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

National President: MR. MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston.
Vice-Presidents: REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York.
MR. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York.
MR. ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ, Washington.
REV. GARNETT R. WALLER, Springfield.
MISS MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Brooklyn.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: DR. J. E. SPINGARN, New York.
Director of Publications and Research: DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, New York.
Treasurer: MR. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, New York.
Secretary: MISS MAY CHILDS NERNEY, New York.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Miss Jane Addams, Chicago.
Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago.
Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, New York.
Rev. W. H. Brooks, New York.
Dr. F. N. Cardozo, Baltimore.
Prof. George William Cook, Washington.
Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven.
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York.
Mr. Thomas Ewing, Jr., New York.
Mr. Archibald H. Grimké, Washington.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York.
Dr. V. Morton Jones, Brooklyn.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York.
Mr. Paul Kennaday, New York.
Mr. Joseph Prince Loud, Boston.
Mr. John E. Milholland, New York.
Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., New York.
Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn.
Mr. Charles Edward Russell, New York.
Dr. William A. Sinclair, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York.
Mr. Moorfield Storey, Boston.
Mr. Charles H. Studin, New York.
Dr. John G. Underhill, New York.
Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York
Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York.
Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. O. M. Waller, Brooklyn.
Mr. William English Walling, New York.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston.

1/62/21

November 24, 1914.

RESOLVED that the Executive Committee is hereby abolished.

That the Chairman of the Board shall be the executive officer of the Association with full authority over the heads of departments between the meetings of the Board, except as noted below.

That all employees of the various departments shall be subject to the authority of the heads of their respective departments, and not to the Chairman of the Board.

That no head of department shall be employed or discharged without the previous consent of the Board.

That a Crisis Committee shall be constituted consisting of the Chairman of the Board and two members elected by the Board.

That the Director of Publications and Research with the advice and consent of the Crisis Committee shall have power to administer the Crisis Fund and formulate the policy of The Crisis.

That the Director of Publications and Research shall report monthly to the Board of Directors.

The above resolution is proposed by Mr. Paul Kennaday who requests that it be sent to the members of the Board as a basis for discussion at the next meeting.

November 25th 1914.

My dear Mr. Bradford:

I thank you for your three letters, and I think by your second letter that you quite misunderstand my position. Of course, the policy of The CRISIS must be controlled by the Directors, or by a Crisis Committee appointed by the Directors. That is the present method.

What I object to is to have The CRISIS policy, employees and all controlled by one man with absolute power. I am enclosing a proposed vote which is being sent to the Directors by Mr. Paul Kennaday. I should be perfectly willing to accept this solution. I shall, of course, do all in my power to bring about a settlement of this matter acceptable to all parties.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. George G. Bradford,
50 State Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

[NAACP]

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD
COUNSELOR AT LAW
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
42 CHURCH STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

1/63/59

November 25, 1914.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

New York City,

Dear DuBois:-

I received your letter. I also received in today's mail copy of the proposed Kenaday resolution which is to come before the Board meeting on Tuesday. I suppose you have seen this resolution as it comes from Miss Nerney's office. Please write me at once a detailed criticism of the resolution as submitted, relating what you say to the wishes of Dr. Spingarn as you understand them. I hope to attend the meeting on Tuesday. With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

George W. Crawford

1/62/19

November 27, 1914.

MEMO FOR DR. DU BOIS:

The following have agreed to serve on your Publications Committee:

Mr. Walling, Prof. Dewey, Dr. Weyl. Dr. Holmes is doubtful. Perhaps you will be willing to talk with him.

Please call a meeting of your committee soon.

Mac

MCN/RR

1/63/58

November 27th 1914.

My dear Crawford:

I am quite willing to accept the Kennaday resolution. This, so far as The CRISIS is concerned, is absolutely no change from the present condition. I would prefer, however, to take The CRISIS myself with full responsibility. As a matter of fact we are getting on the Board of Directors a number of men of the Grimke and Butler Wilson type who never would stand up for the right when it cost anything to stand but who are valiant soldiers on the popular side. They are bent on making trouble for me and I do not like to look forward to a perpetual fight of that sort.

Please try and come down.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. George W. Crawford,
42 Church Street,
New Haven, Conn.

HULL-HOUSE
800 SOUTH HALSTED STREET
CHICAGO

1/63/7

November 30, 1914

My dear Mr. Du Bois:-

I have been to so few meetings of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that I feel quite out of touch with the internal affairs of the association.

The latter proposition you make seems fair, of course, but I should rather not vote on it until I know a little more of the situation leading up to it. I have always supposed that Mr. Spingarm would be very liberal in his relations with other people. May I hope to see you the next time I am in New York and perhaps be of some service to you then.

Sincerely yours,

Jane Addams.

W. E. Du Bois, Esq.,
New York, N.Y.

[c Nov. 1914]

1914

1/63/31

My Dear Dr DuBois

The Boston men with whom I have conferred seem to be unanimous in the opinion that the Crisis is the Organ of the Association and as such its policy must be controlled by the Directors & Executive Committee not by the Editor. They appear willing to concede that it is serving a double purpose - that of a magazine as well as of an Organ. In so far as its functions as a magazine can be differentiated from its

policy as an Organ they appear willing to recognize the responsibility of its Editor for its magazine features. But they are not willing to concede that the editor should have the final word in matters of policy or usefulness as an organ.

If you can differentiate the responsibilities of the Editor for the success of the magazine & the responsibilities of the Executive Committee for the policy of the Organ you will win out.

Sincerely
Geo. G. Bradford

[c. November, 1914]
1914

LECTURES OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has been asked to consider three matters:

1. Whether the lectures of the Director consume time which the Association needs

2. His remuneration for these lectures

3. The policy of charging the Branches for these lectures

1. TIME CONSUMED IN LECTURING.

In 1913 the Director delivered 72 lectures to 41,000 persons. This involved an absence of 52 working days out of 300. In 1914, to date, the Director has delivered 45 lectures involving absence from the office of 37 out of 232 working days. Or, in two years, I have given to lecturing one-seventh of my time. During that time I have tried to spread the principles of our Association from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Maine to Canada to Texas and Georgia. I have addressed probably 70,000 persons.

38-2-195

I have done this because it was what I was asked to do when I came to the Association; because it is next to The CRISIS the best means of publicity for our principles and because it is absolutely necessary for the circulation of The CRISIS.

2. REMUNERATION FOR THESE LECTURES.

I have been lecturing regularly for fifteen years. During that time I have cleared over expenses an average of $200 a year. I have cleared above expenses since I have been with the Association from $200 to $400 ayear from lectures. On the other hand, I have charged the Association in that time almost nothing for traveling expenses which have cost me at least $1000 a year. With the full knowledge of the Board I have used the demand for my words to spread their principles throughout the world and without cost to them. In the same way I have received

small sums for magazine articles. This remuneration to-day is no larger in the total than it was before I became an officer of the Association, if indeed, as large.

I have refused very few requests to speak at N.A.A.C.P. meetings and these almost invariably because of late notice and conflict of dates; e.g., in January I promised to speak at the Daily Temple, N.Y.C. I postponed the date three times but finally agreed to come April 27th. About April 20th I was asked to speak April 27th at the N.A.A.C.P. meeting in Boston. I tried to have the Boston date changed. It could not be and I spoke at the Daily Temple without remuneration. A meeting was arranged in Newark and the date set for October 8th without consulting me. On that night I had promised to speak at Dr. Brook's church in N.Y.C., without remuneration.

38-2-196

Every failure of mine to speak at N.A.A.C.P. meetings when asked has arisen from such conflicts of dates, most of which could have been remedied if I had been given notice long enough before hand.

I say "when asked" because it has, as the Executive Committee knows, been the policy of the Association, with my cordial acquiesence, not to feature me at N.A.A.C.P. meetings lest the organization incur the opposition of personal jealousies. I have consequently been asked to speak less often than might usually be supposed.

3. THE POLICY OF CHARGING THE BRANCHES FOR MY SERVICE.

I have never at any time or under any circumstances charged or attempted to charge any Branch of this Association a cent more than my actual expenses of travel. I never intend to do so.

In 1913 I spoke to Branches at Chicago, Howard University, Philadelphia, Indianapolis and three on the Pacific coast. I charged Chicago simply expenses; I charged Howard and Philadelphia nothing; my trip to the Pacific coast including Indianapolis was a risky experiment

which cost $700 in actual travel and hotel expenses. Of this four Branches of the Association contributed $275. A fifth Branch wished me to speak without charge. I replied that it would be unfair to charge San Francisco with the expenses of Kansas City. I did, however, speak in Kansas City to a large popular audience. This year I have spoken to Branches at Baltimore, Washington, Howard and Quincy. The first two were charged actual expenses, the third nothing and Quincy was charged $50 when the actual travel and Pullman cost $66.38.

38-2-197

Copies sent to Executive Committee,
Nerney, Spingarn, Villard (Boston)

30-29-66

	Published	Sold	Income
Jan.	38,500	37,500	— 2,550.31
Feb.	38,000	38,000	— 2,491.98
Mch	38,500	38,300	— 2,792.64
Apr.	39,000	38,900	— 2,422.91
May	39,500	39,300	— 2,554.30
June	39,500	39,077	— 2,262.40
July	39,500	39,350	— 2,714.96
Aug.	40,500	40,400	— 2,400.51
Sept.	43,000	42,900	— 3,042.89
Oct.	44,000	43,850	— 3,184.88
Nov.	45,000	44,900	— 2,962.05

1 490 300
499 000

460 500

2,449,800

Crisis

[N.A.A.C.P.]

Minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People December 1, 1914

VOTED:

That the Director of Publications and Research with the advice of the Crisis Committee shall be responsible for the administering of the Crisis Fund and the formulation of the policy of the Crisis, ranking as a head of department,

47-4-123

December 18, 1914.

My dear Miss Addams:

Answering your letter of November thirtieth I trust that when you are going to be in New York again you will kindly let me know.

I thank you for your words.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Jane Addams,
Hull House,
Chicago, Illinois.

[NAACP]

The New York Evening Post

December 16th
1914

Dear Mr. Villard:-

I have gone over a number of copies of the Crisis with the idea of making some suggestions that might tend towards improving its volume of business. There is, of course, a lamentable lack of general advertising and I am not sure but what prejudice is responsible for the absence of some general lines of business. Most of the general advertising is placed in New York and Chicago and through advertising agencies and a large volume of it is in tobacco, cigarettes and liquor advertising. Whether it is the policy of the Crisis to carry any or all of this business, I do not know. There are several lines of business that you might be able to carry such as shoe advertising, clothing advertisements, etc., but it is highly improbable that it can be secured by mail solicitation.

2/3/48

Several important things should be done. First, a carefully prepared letter should be sent to several advertising agencies, explaining what the Crisis is -- its aims and purposes -- and making a plea for advertising which the publication should be able to produce. The expense of such work would not be very great as the number of agencies does not exceed 300 and several follow up letters should go after the original letter. It might also be possible to make some arrangement on a commission basis or perhaps for a small fee to some advertising agent in Chicago who represents high-class publications. Such information can be secured from Mr. Robert J: Virtue, People's Gas Building, Chicago, who will be glad to give it if our name is mentioned when asking. It might be a good plan for those responsible for running the Crisis to outline exactly what they are doing in both advertising and circulation and I should be very glad to devote some time to making further constructive suggestions or criticizing in a friendly way what is being done or the methods followed.

I am fully in sympathy with your desire to make the Crisis a successful publication.

Yours very truly,

Lincoln Schoff

The revenue of the CRISIS for the year has been:

Subscriptions	$ 17,098.88
Sales of copies	48,463.88
Advertising	14,691.96

The expenses have been:

General expense	$ 6,262.46
Postage	6,274.75
Publishing	39,239.33
Salaries	21,402.02
Stationery	1,389.86

The balance sheet shows:

Assets

Cash	$ 79.55
Accounts payable	23,356.97
Deposits	325.00
Books & paper	300.33
Furniture & fixtures	4,240.40
Liberty bonds	1,500.00

There are no debts; the net worth is $29,876.44 and the year's profit $5854.

Naacp.		Crisis
1500	DuBois	1500
	Managing Editor	1200
1800	Organizer	
	Business Mgr.	1200
	Editor's Secy.	720
720	Naacp Clerk	
360	Book keeper	360
	Sub. Clerk	600
	Agts. "	600
	Shipping Clerk	600
300	Dels Stenographer	300
600	Asst	600
# 5280	Mail Stenographer	600

30-29-51

2h2/6191 D49 1-42

30-29-76

The editors of the CRISIS regret that the enclosed manuscript is not available for the present needs of the CRISIS. They are, therefore, returning it with sincere thanks.

Payments by Agents

	Value copies sent	Cash rec'd
Jan	# 534	# 269 (15 Jan - 1 Feb)
Feb	540	467
Mar.	569	605
Apr	767	523
May		372 (1-15 May)
	2419	2236

2236

5) 174 80 = value return copies and bad debts since Jan. approximately

3480

534
471
63
2347
2410

THE CRISIS.

A Record of the Darker Races.

The Voice of Those American Negroes who believe themselves men - the equal of other men, and entitled to every manhood right.

Published monthly at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and edited by W. E. B. Du Bois.

Circulation over 40,000.

One dollar a year.

CRISIS PUBLISHING CO.

*****

DR. DU BOIS

*

Total cash invested by Dr. Hoggan, Mrs Hare and Miss Ovington	1384.05	
Paid to Mr. Wood	658.99	
Balance due		725.06

666

MR. WOOD

Printing bills -		
"Hazel"	619.10	
"Norris Wright Cuney"	761.64	
		1380.74
Paid by Dr. DuBois		658.99
Balance due		721.75

MAIL ORDERS

SAMPLES ETC.

Mr. Turner has charge of all outgoing second and third class mail.

Mr. Turner makes out subscription list from letters.

30-29-26

Mr. Holsey makes out daily list of all mail orders (Books, Book combinations, base-ball, etc.), and hands to Mr. Turner.

All leters must be initialed and attended to immediately and returned to Miss Jarvis.

Subscription department takes charge of subscriptions, single and sample copies, Tanner Albums etc., and sends list of outgoing orders to Mr. Turner.

Dec. 1913

Income

Adver.	161.82
Agents	1,089.42
Subs.	707.47
Books	235.54

Total Income

$2436.49

Income [CRISIS]

1910 + 1911 can't give
Books started May
1, 1911.

1912	—	11815.15
1914	—	16119.16

30-29-54 [Dec. 1914?]

Dear Mr. Wood-

Miscellaneous bills	$ 290.27	
bal on Oct —	381.95	(Pd. 375.-)
November	714.85	
	$ 1,387.07	
Credit Oct Thos. adv	22.40	
Bal.	$ 1,364.67	
paper for Dec.	348.32	

Ave. Cincinnati Crisis 1914

Jan	31 000
2	32 000
3	31,500
4	30,500
5	30,500
6	32,900
7	36,000
8	33,000
9	31,000
10	29 000
11	29 000
Dec	31 000
12)	377400
	31,450

1914

Feb	24.81
March	99.29
April	26.74
May	8 62
June	63.66
July	42 04
Aug	38.68
Sept	78 03
Oct	22 70
Nov	29.85
Dec	49 56
Jan	9 99
	513 39

[CRISIS 1914?]

Dec	13	1406.36
Jan	14 —	1823.44
Feb	—	1805.73
Mch	—	1523.70
Apr.	—	1563.50
May		1725.10
June		1612.35
July		1612 83
Aug		1571.32
Sept		2199.09

Jan 13	—	927.61
Feb	—	622
Mch	—	643
Apr	—	~~799~~
May	—	765
June	—	119
July	—	572
Aug	—	807
Sept	—	807
Oct	—	1000
Nov	—	1221

30-29-32

~~Paul Jones~~

30-996-32

Reid

~~Executor~~

#55,836.77

~~734.05~~

~~#56,570.82~~

Capital	2417.97
Bonds	1315.
	3732.97

Debt. #15643

Capital 734.05

#2294.48

Bills receivable ~~#2765.11~~

2765.

now

28000

5

140000

30-390-34

1910-11 — 5219.94
1911-12 — 12,294.83
1912-13 — 17006.64
1913-14 — 21,315 36

55,836.77

16,500
47
28
14
105,500

60
385
44
83
255,500

65
94
36
37
68
62
33
395

44,800
47
90
92
35
308,800

105,500
255,500
308800
395.77
1064,800

1653.67
602.46
105121

9299.46
1270
803.44
924.93
2
122948 3

1337.65
435.84
901.81

1998.80
409 33
158947
1498 6

1314.8 3
1656 8
114925
13149 3

1403.68
2647 6
113892
140368

Budget.

Printing	360	—	400
Paper	320	—	380
Postage	120	—	130
Salaries			
manager	100	—	100
Clerks	205	—	255
Rent & Light	103	—	103
General Expenses	135	—	145
	₦1343		₦1513
campaign	101		101 50
Debt	58.33		58.33
Emoluments ruling			
	₦1502.33		₦1722.33

30-29b-36

30-29b-36

Salaries

Manager	#100
Bookkeeper	45
Editor's secretary	45
Agents clerk	40
Subscription clerk	40
Manager's assistant	35
	#305

Shipping clerk

Capital

#3733.

30-296-38

Cash expended & owed — 54,598
Invested by NAACP — 7882
#62480
734
#63214

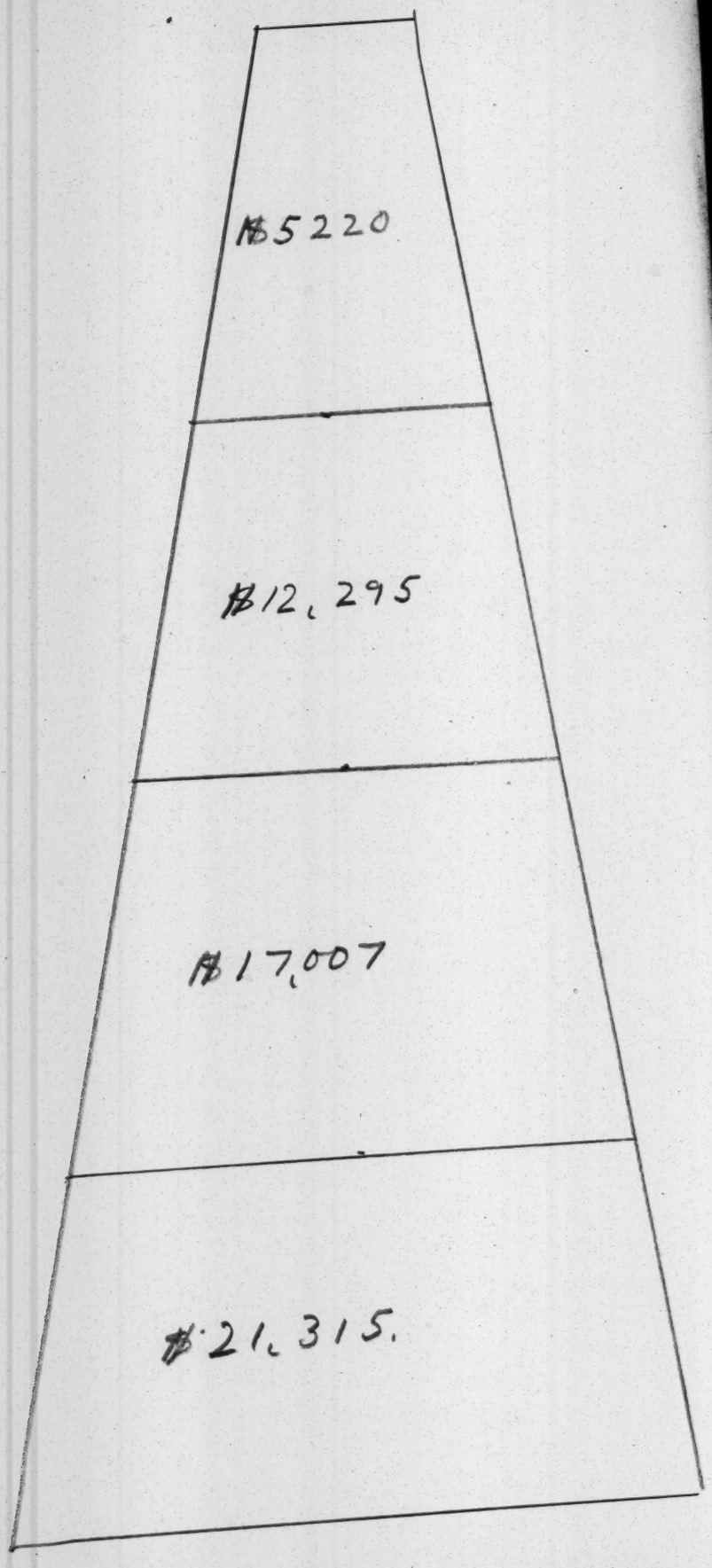
capital used

Bills receivable #1765
Cash received 56,571
Capital on hand 3733
61304

Deficit, 4 years — #1910.

Income

30-295-39



30-290-40

Expense

55,836.77

Income ———

Expenses

Printing	$ 30,784.18
Salaries	9513.71
Capital	3732.97
Postage	4741.95
general (Rent, supplies Books +	705996
	55,836.77

Bills rec'd

debt –

RN Wood	1560.43
Medical Monitor	734.05
	$ 2294.48

— $1000

~~Current bills~~

other bills –

~~Expected~~ ~~Bill~~

~~1000~~

~~1400~~

~~2400~~

~~1052.96~~

200 00

$ 2494.44

Increase of NAACP

Increase of NAACP
to May 1 1912

$2750
5132
$7882

1/2 Inc 1912

832.

9

3
1

1900

all Inc 19

250.

30-896-V1

Elementary Wards ~~and~~ hall

30-296-42

Present debt

Proposed Budget

Salaries

Income & Collections

1st year.	₦ 5,219.94	105,500.
2nd year	12,294.83	255,500
3rd year	17,006.64	332,800
4th year	21,315.36	395000
Total	₦ 55,836.77	1,088,800
Correction	734.05	
	₦ 56,570.82	

Capital ₦ 2417.97

Books 1315.

₦ 3732.97

Bill receivable ₦ 2765.11

Debt. ₦ 3000

30-296-43

[CRISIS 1914]

4

SIZE of EDITION.

January, 1913	22,800	
February	23,000	
March	24,000	
April	30,000	
May	30,000	
June	30,000	
July	32,000	
August	30,000	
September	30,000	
October	35,000	304,800
November	32,000	
December	33,000	
January, 1914	32,000	
February	31,000	
March	31,000	
April	36,000	
May	37,000	
June	35,000	
July	33,000	
August	31,000	
September	31,000	
October	33,000	395000
November	31,000	Total 1,064,800
December		

30-27-4

SIZE OF EDITION

December	24,000
January 1913	22,800
February	23,000
March	24,000
April	30,000
May	30,000
June	30,000
July	32,000
August	30,000
September	30,000
October	35,000 - ~~308,800~~ 332800
November	32,000
December	33,000
January 1914	32,000
February	31,000
March	31,000
April	36,000
May	37,000
June	35,000
July	33,000
August	31,000
September	31,000
October	33,000 - 395,000
November	31,000
December	33,000 ?

TOTAL-1,064,800

1,088,800

30-21-3

394 000

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the lands lying within the limits of North Charleston, including the streets, avenues and parks, are private property and only white people are invited or allowed thereon. The Corporation, however, has no objection to colored people, who are working or living in that vicinity, using such streets or avenues as may be from time to time designated, for the purpose of going to and from their places of work and their homes.

NORTH CHARLESTON CORPORATION

50¢ + 35¢ art work = 85¢

30-21-77

Special CRISIS Offers

We are clubbing THE CRISIS with three books of value to our readers:

THE TESTING FIRE—A recent novel touching upon the race question.
By ALEXANDER CORKEY.

HAZEL—The charming story of a little Negro girl.
By MARY WHITE OVINGTON.

NORRIS WRIGHT CUNEY—The biography of a Negro leader.
By MAUD CUNEY HARE.

CLUBBING AS FOLLOWS:

THE TESTING FIRE One copy postpaid
THE CRISIS, One Year } **$1.35**

HAZEL, One copy postpaid
THE CRISIS, One Year } **$1.50**

NORRIS WRIGHT CUNEY One copy postpaid
THE CRISIS, One Year } **$2.00**

THE TESTING FIRE
HAZEL
THE CRISIS, One Year } **$2.15**

THE TESTING FIRE
NORRIS WRIGHT CUNEY
THE CRISIS, One Year } **$2.65**

HAZEL
NORRIS WRIGHT CUNEY
THE CRISIS, One Year } **$2.80**

THE TESTING FIRE
HAZEL
NORRIS WRIGHT CUNEY
THE CRISIS, One Year } **$3.45**

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at 26 Vesey Street, New York City.

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, Editor.
ALBON L. HOLSEY, Circulation and Advertising Manager.

SC-29-75

DIRECTIONS TO AGENTS

1. **COST OF COPIES**—Copies are sold to agents at **SEVEN CENTS** apiece for less than fifty copies and **FIVE CENTS** apiece for fifty or more. In order to obtain the five-cent rate, the agent must actually sell fifty; for instance, he orders fifty and returns ten, he must pay **SEVEN CENTS** each for the forty actually sold.

2. **ORDERING COPIES**—THE CRISIS is published on the 25th of the month. Orders for the month's copies should reach us by the 20th of the month. Estimate the number which you want carefully, so as to return as few as possible, and so as not to run short. Sometimes we cannot supply copies after the first order. Monthly order blanks are supplied. Always use these blanks. **PUT SUBSCRIPTIONS ON A SEPARATE SHEET.**

3. **RETURNING COPIES**—Unsold copies may be returned to us. Do not return the whole magazine, but tear off the whole of the **front cover;** roll these covers together carefully and mail them to us. **BE SURE TO PUT YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS ON THE PACKAGE.** When these covers are received we will send you **CREDIT SLIPS** representing the value of the returned magazines. The Credit Slips can be used as cash in making your remittances.

4. **EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY**—Exclusive territory is not granted an agent unless he satisfies us of his ability to cover the whole field.

5. **SUBSCRIPTIONS**—Agents must use official receipt books in taking subscriptions. These books are mailed to agents upon written request. A discount of 30 per cent. on all yearly subscriptions is allowed and a larger discount on ten or more subscriptions. No exclusive territory in the taking of subscriptions is granted.

6. **AGENTS** are urged to be systematic. Write us regularly, make your reports on time and pay your indebtedness promptly. A good schedule for an agent is as follows:

Before Jan. 20—Order copies of February CRISIS.
Feb. 1—As soon as the February CRISIS is received

(a) Send us a report of January sales and subscriptions.
(b) Pay for the January copies.
(c) Return unsold January copies.

Before February 20 order copies of March CRISIS—etc., etc.

7. **CRITICISM**—Criticise us freely and let us know when others commend or complain. Send us items of interest and suggestions. Remember that it is to our interest as well as yours to make THE CRISIS the best magazine published.

Address all business letters to A. L. Holsey, 26 Vesey Street, New York City.
Draw all checks to THE CRISIS.
Send sums less than $1.00 in stamps; larger sums by money order or check. Do not send loose currency except by registered letter.

PRESS OF THE NEW ERA PRINTING CO. 371 W. 36TH ST. NEW YORK CITY

FOR WOMENS' CLUBS.

The Crisis

LIBRARY OF

NEGRO LITERATURE

Together with pictures, furniture, etc.,

GIVEN

AS

PREMIUMS

FOR

SUBSCRIPTIONS

.....

.....

Agent in charge.

If we want the best things in life we must read the best books. If we want to encourage pride and self respect among our children they must read Negro books and see the pictures of our leaders. If we want to know about ourselves we must buy books that tell us.

The CRISIS is the only National magazine published in the interest of colored people. It is edited by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and it is a clean high class, well illustrated periodical, brimful of news, facts, comments and entertainment.

Now The CRISIS wishes to increase its circulation from the present 15,000 to 25,000. It also wants Colored People to read the best books, see the best pictures and in other ways get the best. It is trying to combine these objects by saying to

WOMENS' CLUBS:

Get your members and your friends to subscribe for the CRISIS at one dollar a year.

In return for this service to us we will make you presents as follows:

The best Current books in Negro Literature.

Quest of the Silver Fleece, DuBois	$1.35
Braithewaite's Anthology, (Victorian)	2.00
" " (Elizabethan)	2.00
" " (Georgian)	2.50
Lyrics of Lowly Life, Dunbar	1.25
" " **Hearthside,** Dunbar	1.25
" " **Love and Laughter,** Dunbar	1.25
" " **Sunshine and Shadow**	1.25
Poems of Cabin and Field, Dunbar	1.50
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The House Behind the Cedars, Chesnutt	1.50
The Conjure Woman, Chesnutt	1.25
Folks From Dixie, Dunbar	1.25
Souls of Black Folk, DuBois	1.20
John Brown, DuBois	1.25
Frederick Douglass, Washington	1.25
Future of the Negro, Washington	1.50
Up From Slavery, Washington	1.50
Story of the Negro, Washington	3.00
Race Adjustment, Miller	2.00
Following the ColorLine, Baker	2.00
Negro and the Nation, Merriam	1.75
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Aftermath of Slavery, Sinclair	1.50
Half-a-man, Ovington	1 00
Mind of Primitive Man, Boas	1.50
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Edited by W. E. B. Du Bois

No. 7—The Negro Artisan	$ .75
" 8 **The Negro Church**	1.50
" 9—**Notes on Negro Crime**	.50
" 10—**Bibliography of the Negro American**	.25
" 11—**Health and Phisique of the Negro American**	1.50
" 12—**Economic Co-operation among Negro Americans**	1.60
" 13—**The Negro American Family**	.75
" 14—**Efforts for social betterment among Negro Americans**	.75
" 15—**The College-bred Negro American**	.75

Subscriptions to the Crisis.

BOOKS.

For the following number of cash subsriptions we will send free and post paid any books you may select from our list, or any other books at their regular published price, up to the value indicated:

10	subscriptions		$3.50	worth of	books
15	"		5.50	" "	"
25	"		10.00	" "	"
50	"		22.50	" "	"
100	"		50.00	" "	"

PICTURES.

Pictures of any prominent person colored or white. suitable for framing will be sent as follows:

5	subscriptions	1	picture
15	"	3	pictures
25	"	6	"

Persons wishing pictures must allow two weeks for filling the order.

CLUB ROOM FURNITURE.

as a premium on subscriptions taken.

The CRISIS will undertake to furnish a club room according to the latest designs. The subscriptions necessary for this premium varies from 50 to 500. Details on application.

CASH.

Some clubs and persons prefer cash premiums to expend at their own discretion. We make the following cash offers:

10	subcriptions	$2.50	Cash
15	"	5.00	"
25	"	9.00	"
50	"	20.00	"
100	"	45.00	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

If there is anything else you want: clothes, toys, cameras pictures, desks, calendars, — anything, let us know and we will quote premiums.

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, Editor
M. D. MACLEAN, Managing Editor
FRANK M. TURNER, Circulation Manager
ALBON L. HOLSEY, Advertising Manager

Contributing Editors: OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, J. MAX BARBER, CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, W. S. BRAITHWAITE, KELLY MILLER

CRISIS AGENTS' ASSOCIATION

SALES

All agents are charged with the following prices, with the privilege of returning unsold copies:

49 copies or less.....7 cents each
50 copies or more.....5 cents each

In order to obtain the 5-cent rate the agent must actually sell 50 copies. Except by special arrangement beforehand, no magazines can be returned after the 10th of the succeeding month.

Without the privilege of return, agents may buy 500 or more copies for 4 cents a copy, if they pay in advance.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

On cash subscriptions, paid for in advance, in one remittance by the agent:

1 to 9 subscriptions	**70 cents each**
10 to 24 subscriptions	**65 cents each**
25 to 49 subscriptions	**60 cents each**
50 to 99 subscriptions	**55 cents each**
100 or more subscriptions	**50 cents each**

No allowance made on subscriptions sent directly to this office by the subscribers.

WRITE US

A. By the 20th of the month **order** copies for the next month.

Estimate carefully, remembering, on the one hand, we want as few copies as possible returned, and, on the other hand, we are often unable to supply copies after the first order.

B. On the first of the month **pay** for the copies sold, and report copies unsold. For sums less than One Dollar, send stamps; for larger sums, send money-orders. We do not pay postage, but we pay the money-order fee.

DO NOT GET BEHIND IN YOUR PAYMENTS. BE PROMPT AND BUSINESSLIKE.

FINALLY

Agents will find that the securing of advertisements is especially remunerative. If interested in this, write us.

Exclusive territory cannot be given agents unless they engage to cover the whole territory carefully and satisfy us of their ability.

Each agent is a member of the Crisis Agents' Association. That means partnership with us in a mutual benefit society, for our good, for your good, and for the good of the colored people of the world.

Write to us often and confidentially. Tell us how we can improve **THE CRISIS** and how we can help you. **Remember, if you fail to make your monthly report, you will receive no magazines the following month.** Be prompt and businesslike, and keep the standard of our work high.

ROOM 311, TWENTY VESEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

(OVER)

THE CRISIS CATECHISM

"WHAT IS THE CRISIS?"

It is a monthly magazine which deals with the race problem the world over, but particularly in the United States. It is the organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"WHAT IS THE N. A. A. C. P.?"

It is an organization of colored and white people formed to fight race prejudice. Read **THE CRISIS** each month and you will find out just what it is doing. Join it and help in the struggle for the rights of man. Membership costs very little and every little helps.

"I CAN'T AFFORD A DIME."

You cannot afford to be without **THE CRISIS.** It costs much less than the cigars you smoke or the money you spend on candy and cheap entertainments. It gives you information which you need every day. It shows you what other people are doing who are in the same position you are in, and are fighting the same difficulties.

"I HAVE LOST MONEY ON COLORED MAGAZINES BEFORE."

And you will again unless you take **THE CRISIS** and help support it. The men back of **THE CRISIS** have both money and brains, and they will run **THE CRISIS** just as long as you want it.

"AGITATION DOES NO GOOD."

There is not a single human right enjoyed by the world to-day which has not been gained by persistent determined agitation. The great losses of humanity have been sustained by people who did not dare complain and did not have enough grit to struggle.

"I HAVEN'T TIME TO READ IT."

To-day everybody that is anybody reads. Every man reads about his own interests in order to follow those interests intelligently. Are you intelligent? Then read **THE CRISIS.** It takes more time not to read it than to read it.

"I TAKE OTHER MAGAZINES."

There is no magazine like **THE CRISIS.** Other monthly magazines avoid the race problem. Daily and weekly papers treat it hurriedly and incompletely. **THE CRISIS** has time and space for thoughtful, finished articles.

"IT IS NOT AS LARGE AS OTHER MAGAZINES."

It is larger than other magazines devoted to your interests. Moreover, weeds are often larger than vegetables, but you eat vegetables, don't you?

(OVER)

30-29-24

CRISSIS MAGAZINE

A RECORD OF DARKER RACES

The Organ of National Association for the advancement of Colored People

Represented by
JACOB GRIFFITHS

20 Vesey Street
252 West 53rd St.
New York

The Crisis

20 Vesey Street, New York.

We have not yet received your order for next month's Crisis. How many copies do you want? Please reply by return mail.

Post Card

PLACE
POSTAGE
STAMP
HERE

[1914]

Dear Friend:

To wish you a Merry Christmas I have ordered

The Crisis

sent monthly to you throughout the Glad New Year.

Sincerely,

Paris. Dec. 26. 14.

1/63/39

To the Editor of the Crisis
70 - 5th Ave.
New York City.

Dear Sir,

I have at hand your recent article. "The World War and the Color Line" published in a late issue of the Crisis. I have read and reread it with interest and considerable sympathy with your point of view.

I must, however take issue with you on your attitude toward Belgium! Why do you accord "pardon et miséricorde" to England, who, you say, was in "the past blood-guilty above all lands in her wicked and unconscionable rape of darker races" — and to France, "guilty & neglect and injustice" — while for Belgium you are unrelenting in judgment —

1/6 3/45

Is it because the guilt of England and France is more remote than that of Belgium? (It cannot be that the human total is less) that you are willing in the case of the first two - to temper justice with mercy? It cannot be that you look upon the killing of hundreds as righteous retribution?

You certainly cannot hold an entire nation responsible for the conduct of a very small portion of its people. I have no doubt that the majority of Belgians were as much exploited by the capitalistic class as the Negroes of the Congo!

To my mind the forced labor in Africa resembles very much the forced labor in

11/23/41

been understood. I must confess that I was pressed in heart & these colored troops helped to lift some of the weight which lay on my heart. I had but one fear for them and that was that they might become demoralized by the slumps sent by some of our highly civilized friends.

I am sending under separate cover some clippings from "La Guerra Social". Which I think may interest you. If they do - I will forward more of the same article nature.

1/23/42

of Europe and America. You might add a class line to the color line.

If I was amazed at your bitterness against the Belgians. I was amazed at the contempt expressed by many of my white brethren at the sending of colored troops to the help of the Allies. I saw many thousands of these black soldiers on their march through Paris. Splendid fellows and true Frenchmen. The population greeted them like brothers. I answer you the words "Color line" should not have

1163/43

I have not renewed my subscription for the 'Crisis' for the present year. Simply because circumstances have cut me off from my source of financial supplies. I understand that you are still sending it to my New York Address.

Thank you! My interest in your cause is very sincere even tho I do not think of it as separate from the cause of the oppressed white people.

Very truly yours

Maria R. Perrin

12 rue Ordener
Paris - 18ème

PHONE, OFFICE DOUG. 2477 PHONE, RES. WEBSTER 3180

H. J. PINKETT

LAWYER

11 & 12 UNION BLOCK

OMAHA, NEB. July 24, 1914.

~~My dear Dr. DuBois:~~

The editorial in the ~~current number of~~ The Crisis, entitled "Votes for Women", is entirely worthy of a statesman. It is the ablest literary contribution to the cause of universal suffrage of my day. Indeed, I have found nothing comparable to it in the history of democratic republics.

I thank you heartily, and I know the young colored men of promise will sustain you and help you and render your work both beneficent and immortal.

~~Sincerely yours,~~

H. J. Pinkett

2/3/14

Omaha, Neb.

~~Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,~~
~~#70 5th Avenue,~~
~~New York, N. Y.~~

Letters

The Ontario
Washn D.C. 11/13.14

Dr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois
Editor The Crisis N.Y.

My dear Sir-

Your November number was so intensely edifying I must drop you a line to say so. I especially and emphatically agree with your stand against segregation. It is repugnant to Christian principles, to American principles, to true manhood and breeds war.

I was delighted to see the honest manly faces of the three sergts, of the 10th Cavy of which I was an officer for thirty years.

Sincerely yours
R.H. Pratt
Brig. Gen. Ret
Brigadier-General, Retired.

Washington D.C.

21-5-131

1/62/36

The Crisis Magazine,
Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, Editor,
Mr. A.G. Dill, Manager:

I herewith tender the resignation of my position as a member of the CRISIS staff, to take effect on November 1, 1914.

Respectfully,

MaBelle W. Williams.

October 6, 1914.

2/3/67

Oct. 9, 1914.

...r Mrs. Williams:

I am sorry to have you ...ve The Crisis.

I have appreciated your ...ood nature and good will while you have been ...ith us and shall be glad to recommend you at ...ny time.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. MaBelle White-Williams.

PHONE, LENOX 6667

ROBERT N. WOOD
PRINTER
202 East 99th Street

New York Oct. 19 – 1914

My Dear Dr DuBois:

Your Brown Paper Proposition is accepted, substantially.
I shall turn the original bills from the Harvey Press over to you; that will save you more than thirty six dollars a month.
With the paper Co it is different; I am operating under an old contract paper has gone up since then and no new contracts would be made for same price. I have carried your account practically at the expense of the Paper Co. I owe them over two thousand dollars but I have to pay them six per cent on all accounts over four months So you see that -

2/3/16

I have not only paid interest to you on money that I borrowed from you while the Crisis and Association owed me more than I borrowed I have had to pay the paper Co for the use of their money. I lost very nearly one hundred dollars on the Cuney book just on your say so you aveed that I said that I would do it at the price of some other concern and I thought that I was working on the estimate submitted by me. Steinbery's price was so cheap that I could make but little on the Crisis, now as soon as I have a chance to recoup you ask me to turn over a contract which you cannot duplicate in this city. I accept, if you can pay me enough to satisfy my creditors. Of course I cannot accept more than 60/0 If you and the Association can pay me nine hundred dollars on your present bill and keep future bills down, with no increase, I shall be pleased to accept this or any other proposition that will help you to continue your great work

Very sincerely yours Robert N. Wood

[1914]

F-1/63/45

Reform & Ritual Science

Capital
Land & Lots 1915.86
Materials 323.05
Tools & Machinery 1000
$3238.91

Wages &c 6506.48
Rent 1200
Power 4200
2 motors 24
1/3 horse power

31-13-198

RECITAL

LLOYD HICKMAN - BARITONE

ASSISTED BY

SERGE GLEMEE - VIOLINIST

CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL

154 West 57th Street **8:30 P. M.**

WEDNESDAY EVE
MAR. 25

$ 1. 65

31-13-199

RECITAL

LLOYD HICKMAN - BARITONE

ASSISTED BY

SERGE GLEMEE - VIOLINIST

CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL

154 West 57th Street **8:30 P. M.**

WEDNESDAY EVE
MAR. 25

$ 1. 65

№ 83

Nº 84

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Commandant Mortenol
5 Rue François Coppée (15)
Paris

30-29-28

M. Couidon, 49 Rue Bonaparte (6)

M. Raoul Cenac
16 Rue de la
Jonquière (17)

M Logan → 41 Rue de Clichy (9)

M. Louis do Sacramento
Maternité
grande Rue à
Saint-Maurice
(Seine)

Camaraise
Vitellien
Deagne

[1914?]
[fragment]

ditions among New York's helpless immigrants, aided us in properly interpreting our facts. And so we talked and talked, voicing our indignation.

Of course, we wanted to do something at once that should move the country. It was January. Why not choose Lincoln's birthday, February 12, to open our campaign? We decided, therefore, that a wise, immediate action would be the issuing on Lincoln's birthday of a call for a national conference on the Negro question. At this conference we might discover the beginnings, at least, of that "large and powerful body of citizens" of which Mr. Walling had written.

32-39-105

And so the meeting adjourned. Something definite was determined upon, and our next step was to call others into our councils. We at once turned to Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, president of the N. Y. Evening Post Company. He received our suggestions with enthusiasm, and aided us in securing the co-operation of able and representative men and women. It was he who drafted the Lincoln's birthday call and helped to give it wide publicity. I give the Call in its entirety with the signatures since it expresses, I think, better than anything else we have published, the spirit of those who are active in the Association's cause.

"The celebration of the Centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, widespread and grateful as it may be, will fail to justify itself if it takes no note of and makes no recognition of the colored men and women for whom the great Emancipator labored to assure freedom. Besides a day of rejoicing, Lincoln's birthday in 1909 should be one of taking stock of the nation's progress since 1865.

"How far has it lived up to the obligations imposed upon it by the Emancipation Proclamation? How far has it gone in assuring to each and every citizen, irrespective of color, the equality of opportunity and equality before the law, which underlie our American institutions and are guaranteed by the Constitution?

"If Mr. Lincoln could revisit this country in the flesh, he would be disheartened and discouraged. He would learn that on January 1, 1909, Georgia had rounded out a new confederacy by disfranchising the Negro, after the manner of all the other Southern States. He would learn that the Supreme Court of the United States, supposedly a bulwark of American liberties, had refused every opportunity to pass squarely upon this disfranchisement of millions, by laws avowedly discriminatory and openly enforced in such manner that the white men may vote and black men be without a vote in their government; he would discover, therefore, that taxation without representation is the lot of millions of wealth-producing American citizens, in whose hands rests the economic progress and welfare of an entire section of the country.

"He would learn that the Supreme Court, according to the official statement of one of its own judges in the Berea College case, has laid down the principle that if an individual State chooses, it may 'make it a crime for white and colored persons to frequent the same market place at the same time, or appear in an assemblage of citizens convened to consider questions of a public or political nature in which all citizens, without regard to race, are equally interested.'

"In many states Lincoln would find justice enforced, if at all, by judges elected by one element in a community to pass upon the liberties and lives of another. He would see the black men and women, for whose freedom a hundred thousand of soldiers gave their

lives, set apart in trains, in which they pay first-class fares for third-class service, and segregated in railway stations and in places of entertainment; he would observe that State after State declines to do its elementary duty in preparing the Negro through education for the best exercise of citizenship.

"Added to this, the spread of lawless attacks upon the Negro, North, South, and West—even in the Springfield made famous by Lincoln—often accompanied by revolting brutalities, sparing neither sex nor age nor youth, could but shock the author of the sentiment that 'government of the people, by the people, for the people; should not perish from the earth.'

"Silence under these conditions means tacit approval. The indifference of the North is already responsible for more than one assault upon democracy, and every such attack reacts as unfavorably upon whites as upon blacks. Discrimination once permitted cannot be bridled; recent history in the South shows that in forging chains for the Negroes the white voters are forging chains for themselves. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand'; this government cannot exist half-slave and half-free any better to-day than it could in 1861.

"Hence we call upon all the believers in democracy to join in a national conference for the discussion of present evils, the voicing of protests, and the renewal of the struggle for civil and political liberty."

This call was signed by: Jane Addams, Chicago; Samuel Bowles (Springfield *Republican*); Prof. W. L. Bulkley, New York; Harriet Stanton Blatch, New York; Ida Wells Barnett, Chicago; E. H. Clement, Boston; Kate H. Claghorn, New York; Prof. John Dewey, New York; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta; Mary E. Dreier, Brooklyn; Dr. John L. Elliott, New York; Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Boston; Rev. Francis J. Grimké, Washington, D. C.; William Dean Howells, New York; Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago; Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York; Prof. Thomas C. Hall, New York; Hamilton Holt, New York; Florence Kelley, New York; Rev. Frederick Lynch, New York; Helen Marot, New York; John E. Milholland, New York; Mary E. McDowell, Chicago; Prof. J. G. Merrill, Connecticut; Dr. Henry Moskowitz, New York; Leonora O'Reilly, New York; Mary W. Ovington, New York; Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, New York; Louis F. Post, Chicago; Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, New York; Dr. Jane Robbins, New York; Charles Edward Russell, New York; Joseph Smith; Boston; Anna Garlin Spencer, New York; William M. Salter, Chicago; J. G. Phelps Stokes, New York; Judge Wendell Stafford, Washington; Helen Stokes, Boston; Lincoln Steffens, Boston; President C. F. Thwing, Western Reserve University; Prof. W. I. Thomas, Chicago; Oswald Garrison Villard, New York *Evening Post;* Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York; Bishop Alexander Walters, New York; Dr. William H. Ward, New York; Horace White, New York; William English Walling, New York; Lillian D. Wald, New York; Dr. J. Milton Waldron, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Rodman Wharton, Philadelphia; Susan P. Wharton, Philadelphia; President Mary E. Woolley, Mt. Holyoke College; Prof. Charles Zueblin, Boston.

It was thus decided that we should hold a conference, and the next two months were busily spent arranging for it. Among the men and women who attended those first committee meetings were, Bishop Alexander Walters, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, Mr. Alexander Irvine, Dr. Owen M. Waller, Mr. Gay-

lord S. White, Miss Madeline Z. Doty, Miss Isabel Eaton, besides many of the New York signers of the Call. It was agreed that the conference should be by invitation only, with the one open meeting at Cooper Union. Over a thousand people were invited, the Charity Organization Hall was secured, and, on the evening of May 30th, the conference opened with an informal reception at the Henry Street Settlement, given by Miss Lillian D. Wald, one of the Association's first and oldest friends. The next morning our deliberations began.

We have had five conferences since 1909, but I doubt whether any have been so full of a questioning surprise, amounting swiftly to enthusiasm, on the part of the white people in attendance. These men and women, engaged in religious, social and educational work, for the first time met the Negro who demands, not a pittance, but his full rights in the commonwealth. They received a stimulating shock and one which they enjoyed. They did not want to leave the meetings. We conferred all the time, formally and informally, and the Association gained in those days many of the earnest and uncompromising men and women who have since worked unfalteringly in its cause. Mr. William Hayes Ward, senior editor of the *Independent*, opened the conference, and Mr. Charles Edward Russell, always the friend of those who struggle for opportunity, presided at the stormy session at the close. The full proceedings have been published by the Association.

Out of this conference we formed a committee of forty and secured the services of Miss Frances Blascoer, as secretary. We were greatly hampered by lack of funds. Important national work would present itself which we were unable to handle. But our secretary was an excellent organizer, and at the end of a year we had held four mass meetings, had distributed thousands of pamphlets, and numbered our membership in the hundreds. In May, 1910, we held our second conference in New York, and again our meetings were attended by earnest, interested people. It was then that we organized a permanent body to be known as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Its officers were:

National President, Moorfield Storey, Boston; Chairman of the Executive Committee, William English Walling; Treasurer, John E. Milholland; Disbursing Treasurer, Oswald Garrison Villard; Executive Secretary, Frances Blascoer; Director of Publicity and Research, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

The securing of a sufficient financial support to warrant our calling Dr. DuBois from Atlanta University into an executive office in the Association was the most important work of the second conference.

When Dr. DuBois came to us we were brought closely in touch with an organization of colored people, formed in 1905 at Niagara and known as the Niagara Movement. This organization had held important conferences at Niagara, Harpers Ferry, and Boston, and had attempted a work of legal redress along very much the lines upon which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was working. Its platform, as presented in a statement in 1905, ran as follows:

Freedom of speech and criticism.

An unfettered and unsubsidized press.

Manhood suffrage.

The abolition of all caste distinctions based simply on race and color.

The recognition of the principle of human brotherhood as a practical present creed.

The recognition of the highest and best training as the monopoly of no class or race.

A belief in the dignity of labor.

United effort to realize these ideals under wise and courageous leadership.

In 1910 it had conducted important civil rights cases and had in its membership some of the ablest colored lawyers in the country, with Mr. W. Ashbie Hawkins, who has since worked with our Association on the Baltimore Segregation acts, as its treasurer.

The Niagara Movement, hampered as it was by lack of funds and by a membership confined to one race only, continued to push slowly on, but when the larger possibilities of this new Association were clear, the members of the Niagara Movement were advised to join, as the platfoms were practically identical. Many of the most prominent members of the Niagara Movement thus brought their energy and ability into the service of the Association, and eight are now serving on its Board of Directors.

Our history, after 1910, may be read in our annual reports, and in the numbers of THE CRISIS. We opened two offices in the *Evening Post* building. With Dr. DuBois came Mr. Frank M. Turner, a Wilberforce graduate, who has shown great efficiency in handling our books. In November of 1910 appeared the first number of THE CRISIS, with Dr. DuBois as editor, and Mary Dunlop MacLean, whose death has been the greatest loss the Association has known, as managing editor. Our propaganda work was put on a national footing, our legal work was well under way, and we were in truth, a National Association, pledged to a nation-wide work for justice to the Negro race.

I remember the afternoon that THE CRISIS received its name. We were sitting around the conventional table that seems a necessary adjunct to every Board, and were having an informal talk regarding the new magazine. We touched the subject of poetry.

"There is a poem of Lowell's," I said, "that means more to me to-day than any other poem in the world—'The Present Crisis.'"

Mr. Walling looked up. "The Crisis," he said. "There is the name for your magazine, THE CRISIS."

And if we had a creed to which our members, black and white, our branches North and South and East and West, our college societies, our children's circles, should all subscribe, it should be the lines of Lowell's noble verse, lines that are as true to-day as when they were written seventy years ago:

Eighth Annual
CONVENTION
OF THE . . . . . .

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

Dec. 27th, 28th, 29th, 1915

AT THE SEAT OF . . . . . .
OMICRON CHAPTER
University of Pittsburgh

NOTE—All sessions of the Convention will be held at the Watt Street School and the Reception at Metropolitan Hall, corner Center Avenue and Roberts Street.

First Day, Monday, Dec. 27th

First Session—9:00 a. m.

1 Call to order
2 Prayer
3 Introductory Remarks by the National President, Bro. C. A. Callis.
4 Appointment of
  A. Officials of the Convention.
  B. Committee on Rules and Credentials.
5 Short Recess.
6 Report of Committee on Rules and Credentials.
7 Roll Call.
8 Address of Welcome, Bro. A. D. Stevenson, Pres. Omicron Chapter, University of Pittsburgh.
9 Response.
10 Communications A. L. Swinson V. Pres.
11 President's Annual Address, ~~Bro. C. A. Callis~~, Alpha Chapter, Cornell, Uni.
12 Appointment of Select Committees.
13 Adjournment.

Second Session—1:30 p. m.

1 Call to order.
2 Prayer.
3 Roll Call
4 Minutes
5 Communications
6 Annual Address, Attorney R. L. Vann, Omicron Chapter.
7 Reports of Standing Committees.
8 Reports of Delegates.
9 Recommendations.
10 Adjournment.

Second Day, Tuesday, Dec. 28th

First Session—9:00 a. m.

1 Call to order.
2 Prayer.
3 Roll Call.
4 Minutes.
5 Communications.
6 Appointment of Auditing Committee.
7 Reports of General Officers.
8 Annual Alumni Address, Bro. S. R. Morsell, Zeta Chap. Yale Uni., 1910.
9 Remarks by Alumni, Delegates and Visiting Brothers.
10 Adjournment.

1:30 p. m.

Meetings of Executive and Standing Committees.

8:00 p. m.

Reception—Delegates and Visiting Brother.

Third Day, Wednesday, Dec. 29th

First Session—9:00 a. m.

1 Call to Order.
2 Prayer.
3 Roll call.
4 Minutes.
5 Communications.
6 Reports of Select Committees.
7 Adjournment.

Second Session—1:30 p. m

1 Call to order
2 Prayer.
3 Roll Call
4 Minutes
5 Communications.
6 Report of Auditing Committee.
7 Nomination, Election and Installation of Officers for 1916.
8 Recess.
9 Appointment of Standing Committees.
10 Consideration of Taxes for 1916.
11 Selection of Meeting Place of Ninth Annual Convention
12 Adjournment of Session.
13 Minutes of Final Session.
14 Adjournment of the Convention.

Annual Fraternity Banquet—9:00 p. m.

32-37-10

Testimonial Dinner

To

Hon. Charles W. Anderson

May 11, 1915

TESTIMONIAL DINNER

IN HONOR OF

HON. CHARLES W. ANDERSON

BY THE

COLORED CITIZENS OF GREATER NEW YORK

MANHATTAN CASINO

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY ELEVENTH

NINETEEN HUNDRED-FIFTEEN

32-37-11

MENU

GRAPE FRUIT

POTAGE

CREAM OF ASPARAGUS

HORS D'OEUVRE

Salted Almonds Olives Radishes Celery

POISSON

BROILED BLUE FISH MAITRE D'HOTEL

Saratoga Potatoes Sliced Cucumbers

RELEVÉS

BAKED VIRGINIA HAM, CHAMPAGNE SAUCE

New Potatoes Spinach

SORBET Á LA MANHATTAN

RÔTS

ROAST PHILADELPHIA CHICKEN

Potatoes Au Gratin Cranberry Sauce

Hot Asparagus Cream Sauce

SALADE DE LAITUE

ENTREMETS

French Ice Cream Strawberries

Gâteaux Assortis

CAFE

C. E. CLAGETT,
Caterer.

32-37-12

TOASTS

HON. JAMES W. JOHNSON, *Presiding*

REV. HUTCHENS C. BISHOP

HON. MARCUS M. MARKS

REV. WM. H. BROOKS

HON. A. B. COLVIN

REV. REVERDY C. RANSOM

HON. CHARLES W. ANDERSON

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS

GEORGE E. WIBECAN

BISHOP ALEXANDER WALTERS

HON. FRED R. MOORE

HON. J. FRANK WHEATON

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JOHN E. NAIL—Treasurer

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H. ADOLPH HOWELL
C. FRANKLIN CARR
JESSE J. SHIPP
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837 E. 219th St., N.Y. city,
March 16th - 1915.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,

My dear Doctor:

As I stated to you in our conversation this evening, I am desirous of obtaining a transfer from U.S. Gauger in the 2nd dist. N.Y. to Special Gauger in the Revenue Agent's office here.

The reason is that we have been legislated out of our places to take effect July 1st. next.

I entered the Internal Revenue Service in 1905, having taken the competitive Civil Service examination among six hundred others. I made the highest rating - 91.95% and was selected for appointment Sept. 25th - 1905.

2512

In the first place I am very desirous of having work in the Dept. in which I have made an honorable record:

And again I am very desirous of maintaining my standing.

This transfer is very necessary & urgent. And could be easily done by the Secy of the Treasy if some one could get his ear in my behalf

That is the reason I ask you to make a plea with Mr. Villard for me; telling him what it means to me, to my family, my babies And especially at this time when business conditions are so precarious.

Could we not also get Mr. Chas. Sumner Hamlin, Chairman of the Reserve Bank Board, to say a word to the Hon. Secy of the Treasy? And thus make our case as strong

2513

as possible. There will be dozens of gaugers throughout the country who will make the same request for transfer as I am making and that is another reason why we should make our case as strong as possible. I fully believe Mr. Villard will assist me as an act of sympathy.

Thanking you for your interest in the matter,

I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Jas. A. Anderson

21514

During this month Phone Spring 4280 or add. 490 Greenwich St. business address.

The gaugers at rectifying houses, such as we are in New York, have been legislated out of business to take effect July 1st next.

GARNET C. WILKINSON
PRINCIPAL

ARMSTRONG MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL
P ST. BETWEEN FIRST AND THIRD STS. N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

October 22, 1915.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70-5th Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of and thank you for your letter of thanks in re The Pageant. Armstrong is proud of the opportunity to serve in that connection. It was really a wonderful production. Men and women of color in Washington have greater pride in race as a result of the Pageant.

Very respectfully,

G C Wilkinson

Principal

2/6/64

2/5/62

Friends

POST CARD

PLACE POSTAGE STAMP HERE

Aug. 4, 1915.

Dear Mr. & Mrs. DuBois:

This is a good picture of my bust modelled by Mrs. Jackson when I was just 2½ yrs. It is her latest piece of work & when you come to see me I am sure you will consider it a fine likeness.

Sincerely,

J. Clarke Bailey.

n.y. D. Bois

No. 8. JUNE 13th, 1915. Vol. 8.

BEDALES CHRONICLE.

PRICE---THREEPENCE - EVERY THREE WEEKS.

PETERSFIELD
PRINTED BY A. W. CHILDS, HIGH STREET,
1915.

41-15D-41

BEDALES CHRONICLE.

No. 8. June 13th, 1915. Vol. 8.

BEDALES CHRONICLE STAFF.

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DROPPED FROM THE SKIES.

It was a great event—the first visit of an O.B. to Bedales by aeroplane. We had previously heard rumours of such a possibility, but we thought it too good to be true till Goode arrived on Saturday afternoon (May 29th).

It was about 4.10, and we did not let the first cry of "aeroplane" interrupt our tennis. But we grew interested when it came so directly above us and was passing by so much more close than usual. Our interest increased as the biplane completed a rapid turn and we thought it was going back on its path, but no! round again it came. Our interest grew to excitement when we realised that it was descending in a spiral.

An extravagant thought (as it seemed then), passed through my mind. What if it were the O.B. who had promised to pay the School a flying visit. No, I daren't really think that. But now it is much lower, another circle completed—its engines are stopped—doubt is replaced by certainty—it really *is* coming down. But where? We rush from Steephurst towards the San, watching it breathlessly. No, it doesn't seem to be going to land there, it takes a final swoop—engines are working again and it rises, and then finally glides out of our sight behind the trees that line the Church Field.

How we ran! Helter skelter over hayfield and hedge up to the football field. There it was in truth, quite near the pavilion. The two aeronauts were taking off their goggles, H. M. Goode and a friend.

"Just over from Gosport, rotten old engine, tock twenty-five minutes over the twenty-five miles, sorry I've taken away that fence down there. No. I can't stay long, ah! here's the Chief."

The crowd grew dense, half Steep and much of Petersfield were there. *The* policeman was there too to aid in moving the crowd for the benefit of an army of photographers.

Goode's voice again.

"Sorry I can't take you up Miss Thorpe, its against orders. I'm on Zeppelin duty to-day. Saw Petersfield lake but we're not allowed to land unless an accident occurs, so I thought I'd have engine trouble just above Bedales, and—here I am!"

Meanwhile we all examined the aeroplane itself, strangely small at close quarters. So clean and neat and the planes so bright and almost irridescent. One of the rubber landing wheels had been punctured on the barbed wire fence which he had scraped before landing.

Goode and his friend had a cup of tea with the Chief, and then returned to the Church Field to start away again. The aeroplane lay facing towards the church, and when the crowd had been

pressed back to the corners of the field, Goode got in and ran the aeroplane up towards the Church, then his friend held the right wing, and it swung round and faced south.

But the engine had still to be tested, so navvies clung to the planes while Goode started the engines. He said they were not working well but well enough. Then the crowd was cleared back once more, pilot climbed in, engines started, and slowly it ran forward. At first we thought it would never leave the ground, but about two-thirds of the way down the field up it rose, out of the field, up higher, and then it came round again to the right in a great circle, and once more was over the Church Field. A great cheer greeted this feat, and louder yells of delight as we saw them waving to us from above. Then for a brief moment we watched, but soon they were out of sight over the Downs.

What an event it was! A brief hour or so and it was all over, but what excitement!

—

[News of other O.B. aeronauts at home and at the Front is given in a letter from G. Merton in this issue.]

THE HOPE OF MANKIND.

AN ANSWER TO THE LAST ONE.

Socialism may be excellent in theory, but there is a far greater question to be answered before we come to any definite conclusion about it, and that is—would it be quite so excellent in practice? Granted, such a thought is ideal—a perfect world, perfect inhabitants, beautiful houses and surroundings, no longer the filth and squallor of the slums, the dark and sunless tall-chimneyed health wreckers—the factories. All the horrors of this unenlightened world to be for ever abolished and forgotten. And then again we ask, could it be for ever? Or again, which is more to the point—could it ever be?

In an article in the last *Chronicle* were the following words:—

"For a nation's true wealth is that its people should be happy, rejoicing in fair fields, in plenteous leisure, in healthy work, in kindly arts, in friendly companionship, in a life cram full with joy, overflowing with radiant peace of mind. And this is the natural lot of man."

This may eventually become the lot of man, but it is not the natural lot. Life was never meant to consist wholly of joy and bliss, for if this was the case, if there was no sorrow, no misery, no unhappiness, if life was truly "cram full with joy, overflowing with radiant peace of mind"—the joy would become worthless, the continual peace unendurable in its dullness; life would become miserable through lack of misery and joyless through an excess of joy and nothing else.

Man cannot alter human nature, and it is totally contrary to human nature that the whole world should consist of purely unselfish and unquarrelsome people. If everybody agreed on all subjects life would be dull indeed! Jealously and occasionally dishonesty appear to come to some as a sort of instinct, and as they thus have no conscience about it, it does not strike them as being wrong, and how can this instinct be ever totally annihilated?

Again, to attain beautiful surroundings for all, means utter destruction of all slums, and this in its turn means equal destruction of all towns—and when shall we see pretty healthy houses and gardens growing over the old sites of the filthy East End hovels and gutters? The first thing to be done would be to get a majority to agree to the annihilation of our present towns. A few groups of people might rise, agree, and then proceed to make themselves disliked by trying to ram their views down the throats of unwilling listeners. They would then go and form some small settlement in the country and preach their ideal object throughout the land. All sorts would probably flock in and join this new settlement; but each would be bound to have his own views and disagree with others. Quarrels would inevitably arise, and from a peaceful, brotherly community, there would spring up a wrangling, selfish, self-centred and unsociable lot of men and women with no object in life save a faint-hearted and misunderstood desire for beauty, peace, and pleasure which never truthfully existed.

It is utterly impossible to go against the law of human nature, which says—learn how to strive against and overcome difficulties; probably that is one of the chief reasons why we ever found our way on to this earth. If we ever reached such a state of human perfection that everything around us was beautiful, that our very natures were beautiful so that they could conceive no guilt nor guile, I think that then the world might well come to its long-prophesied end and destruction.

THE LIBRARY.

II.—ARRANGEMENT.

FICTION.

For purposes of convenience the Library is divided into two sections: *Reference* and *Fiction*. The latter is arranged alphabetically under Authors' names, and two card catalogues are kept, one by authors' names and the other by book titles.

REFERENCE.

The objects of the Dewey System, on which the Reference Library is arranged, are—

(1) to bring together books on one subject;
(2) to allow of free expansion of the library and catalogue;
(3) to admit of easy cross-reference between similar subjects.

Melvil Dewey, Director of the New York State Library, after prolonged study of library economy, evolved in 1873 the Classification known by his name, which is in its present more developed state is now recognised as the accepted standard.

It is founded on a decimal notation throughout, the scope of the library being first divided into ten main classes, numbered by the figures 0 to 9. The classes are—

0. General Works.
1. Philosophy.
2. Religion.
3. Sociology.
4. Philology.
5. Natural Science.
6. Useful Arts.
7. Fine Arts.
8. Literature.
9. History.

The appropriate figure is written in the hundred's place of the *Dewey number* of the book in question. Each class is again divided into ten divisions, as an example of which we will take

500. *Natural Science* (general).
510. Mathematics.
520. Astronomy.
530. Physics.
540. Chemistry.
550. Geology.
560. Paleontology.
570. Biology.
580. Botany.
590. Zoology.

These divisions are similarly divided each into ten sections, *e.g.*—

570. *Biology* (general).
571. Prehistoric Archæology.
572. Ethnology. Anthropology.
573. Natural History of Man.
574. Genetic Relationships.
575. Evolution.
Etc.

If further sub-division is required a decimal point is placed after the third figure and as many digits added as necessary. For example: Darwin's Origin of Species has as Dewey number 575.8, the 8 showing that the book belongs to the sub-division of Evolution which deals with development of Species. All the numbering is done according to the standard tables given in the "Decimal Classification" published by Dewey.

The cross-reference referred to above is best shown by an example. The Biography Section, 92—, is divided by putting as third figure the corresponding class number. Thus Biography of Scientists is 925, and of Biologists 925.7; and the "Life of Darwin" would be 925.*75*. If we remove the 92, which shows that the book is a biography, we have left the 575 (neglecting the decimal point), which is the section number for his most important works.

The work of "Deweying" requires a knowledge of the book—usually obtained from an examination of the title-page, preface, and chapter-headings—*and* common-sense. A book entitled "The Story of a Loaf of Bread" was once catalogued under biography, and thereby came between Smiles' Lives of the Engineers and his Life of Wedgwood! It ought to have been Deweyed under Useful Arts. The task of cataloguing is one of great interest, and it is indeed true that "to learn to classify is in itself an education."

The books are arranged in the order of their Dewey numbers. For convenience, however, books too large for the normal shelves are arranged on a separate top shelf; and there are also special shelves for dictionaries, Punches, and rare Art books. The French Section is kept separately in the Junior Library, and various books, now out of date, have been removed to a special cupboard, in order to give more room on the shelves.

Three card catalogues are kept:—One according to Dewey order, one by Authors, and one by Book Titles. Besides the objects already mentioned, the Dewey System has an additional advantage in that new authors, or developments, such as Wireless Telegraphy, can always be fitted in with ease.

There are of course some disadvantages—which, however, are more important in a small Library than in a public reference Library. Thus a series of books in uniform binding is often split up and spread over many shelves, as in the case of the "Story of the Nations" series. Also the shelves have a rather irregular appearance owing to the varying size of the books. There is also the difficulty of Deweying books which cover a large field. But in spite of these, the system is found to work well, and will be found to be a great aid to the use of the Library to anyone who troubles to understand it.

COFFEE GROWING IN B.E.A.

I have been asked to write something about British East Africa, and it has struck me that some of you might care to hear a little about coffee growing out there, perhaps even with a view to taking it up yourselves some day. For any Bedales girl or boy it seems to me almost ideal. So many of the things you learn here would be invaluable there, where the farms are 3 or 4 hours ride from each other, and you are consequently left entirely to your own devices. Imagine yourself on a 4,000 or 6,000 acre farm with no house, no food, no near neighbours, no anything. Think of the native labourers you have to find, the grass huts you have to build for yourself and them in the course of the first 3 or 4 days. Then the carpentering, surveying, making, measuring, etc., that follow. Everything you ever learnt to do seems of use, and your life is a very busy, resourceful, out of door, healthy one.

At the time of the rubber boom men bought up the land and planted rubber trees by hundreds and hoped great things of them. The soil or climate proved unsuitable, and many of these poor fellows were ruined. Someone in a moment of lucky inspiration thought of coffee, and started experimenting. He planted a few beds 40ft. long by 2ft. wide with seeds. He hewed down his rubber trees to make uprights and cross bars, and put grass on the top. The whole made a very neat, strong, and efficient shelter for the young coffee, which cannot bear the direct rays of the sun.

He then began to prepare his land for the young coffee which would be ready to transplant in 2 or 3 months. He tested the soils on various parts of his 4,000 acres and decided to try 1,000 trees on each kind of soil. His oxen ploughed and harrowed, and in April, which is the beginning of the long rains, he made his first plantation. He decided to plant his trees 9ft. apart in long rows, the rows also 9ft. from each other. The nigger labourers dug holes 1ft. across and 2ft. deep, and the planter himself took up the young coffee in the nursery with the greatest care, and put it in in the approved fashion, top root vertical, laterals carefully spread out horizontally, the earth gradually sprinkled in and the whole pressed down firmly. Three sticks like a 1ft. tripod were then placed by the natives over each tree, and a bunch of long grass tied at the top, was left hanging like a curtain round the outside of the sticks as a protection from the sun. By this time many other settlers had decided to try coffee also, and everyone was very busy. The rapid growth of the plants left nothing to be desired. Imagine that you have worked your farm for about 3 years, or bought that aged farm from someone, then this would be the sort of average day's occupation, varied of course by occasional shooting expeditions when your supply of meat was low, building new huts when necessary, putting up fences, visiting neighbouring farms, etc. You would get up at sunrise (6 o'clock all the year round), and you would find your 40 or 60 men waiting for their work to be marked out for them. If it happened to be weeding the coffee lines, you would count out 70 trees to every man and 40 to every boy. If, the next morning, you found that anyone had not done his allotted task, you would cut his day's ticket unless he offered to make up the work on a Sunday out of his "free time." If a man or boy is quick and industrious he can easily finish and be free by 2.30. Many of them do this. After checking the previous day's work and giving out the new, you would stroll back to your hut and have breakfast, cooked very indifferently by one black boy and served by another. The average planter generally keeps from 20 to 40 oxen, 20 cows, some pack donkeys and a mule or two. After breakfast, therefore, an inspection of the live stock is very necessary. The diseases are many and the snake bites and accidents not infrequent. There is nearly always some doctoring to be done. Then there are the grinding and shelling mills to be inspected, oiled and seen to, the meal weighed and sent away in 50lb. sacks on men's heads according to the orders in hand. Most of the coffee planters grow Indian corn between the young coffee for further protection, after removing the grass and tripod. Also it saves you from buying meal for your men. Very few farms, however,

have their own mill, so anyone who was sporting enough to buy one is kept very busy with orders.

At 12.30 or 1 the sun is very hot and you go in to lunch, a long lemon squash, the precious weekly paper, and a *Punch* or two some kind friend has sent out. After this little respite there is the coffee itself to be seen to. By taking a certain number of trees, or lines of trees every day, you can hope to cope with the various enemies, such as cut-worm, scale, etc., which if neglected attack and destroy a whole plantation in an incredibly short time. Then the roots of some trees have to be covered, while those of others have to be sunned. Any tree with the slightest thing wrong with it has to be ruthlessly pulled up and examined, every detail being noted for further investigation. The gaps then have to be filled from spare trees of the same year. The pruning (done at any time of the year), needs great care and experience, but success with your coffee is due more, I think, to keen observation, constant attention and thoroughness. When you feel thirsty you whistle for your boy, and he brings you your tea. With a smile of pride he will produce "rock" cake, which justifies its name, but you are hungry and you eat it without a murmur—fads about food have long since departed.

Then there are lots of odd jobs to be seen to, the setting of a trap for leopards which come and kill perhaps 20 of your chickens at a time, not even bothering to eat one, the placing of several traps for the wild boars which visit your corn every night and destroy acres of it in the course of the season; mole traps too, are necessary, and specially devised rat traps to save your corn and meal from being taken whole.

At 5 all your labourers come up to the house to have their tickets signed and their meal measured out to them. They have the keenest sense of humour, these niggers, and are for the most part easy and pleasant to deal with. At sundown (6 o'clock all the year round) out of door work ceases, but there are the books to be made out, the next day's work planned and innumerable little things in the house to be seen to. At 7 the boy brings in dinner, and at 8.30 you turn in, thoroughly satisfied, and wholesomely tired, to sleep the sleep of the just. In case anyone should think of the possibility of taking up coffee planting in B.E.A. sometime in the future, I will put photographs of farms, cattle, coffee trees, nigger labourers, etc., in some conspicuous place in the quad, on the day the *Chronicle* comes out.

The Government have seized many thousands of native cows and sheep, as punishment for bad behaviour on the part of certain tribes, and this means that after the war, not only farms, but live stock, will be going very cheap.

If anyone wants further details, I shall be very glad to tell them anything I can.

E. M. HAMILTON.

EXPEDITIONS.

[N.B.—The author wishes to express his hearty thanks to Miss Patrick for the excellent food *and* drink which we devoured last Sunday.]

One Sunday—leave from singing—fresh and gay,
We started out upon the mapped out way.
We scanned our watches, set a swinging pace;
We mean't to walk a really record race.
We set out down the drive in ordered line.
We carried heavy loads of gingered wine,
Some sandwiches, a few pork pies and eggs
And drinkables (?) within some wide brimmed kegs.
Well, friends, it would but bore to tell you how
We marched some seven miles or more; and now
We came at last unto a shady nook:
Our casks were heavy, and a greedy look
That stole o'er my companions made me think
That p'raps we ought to sit us down and drink
The gingered ale and eat the half-squashed eggs
And sandwiches—and rest our weary legs—
(But here companions pinch me from behind
And cry, "What lies!" and say they never mind
However far they walk; it was regard for me
That made them lag beneath a shady tree).
Howe'er that be, a little full and stiff,
At length we rose: The very welcome sniff
Of juicy pork was gone. We had to go;
And so we wandered lazily and slow
Along the road. But now it seemed but waste
To reach the place we'd made for. But in haste
We ought to make for school. We might be late
For tea. And so we turned: and yet the rate
At which we walked seemed slack and slow indeed.
The hedge crawled slowly by. We all agreed
We must have walked for miles. No doubt at all
We'd done full twenty—that itself seemed small—
My friends thought thirty—When we came at last
Back to the school, we swore we'd done it fast.
We flew to map and measurer. Then began
The tragedy. Along the roads it ran
That cursed cartometer—Ah woe! for shame!
The mileage came to ——. It stayed the same
When fifty times we'd measured o'er the way.
—Well, ne'ertheless, we'd spent a pleasant day.

J.W.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

There have been two matches in the last three weeks. On May 22nd, Mr. Scothern's XI. heavily beat our Masters' XI., and on June 2nd we beat Mr. Williams' scratch eleven by 35 runs. Details are given elsewhere.

The girls started bathing a fortnight ago.

The arrival of H. M. Goode by aeroplane on Saturday, May 29th is reported in full elsewhere.

On Saturday and Sunday, 5th and 6th June, there was a display of O.B. Show Work in the Biological Lab. Miss Hookey had hunted out everything and arranged it all. The exhibits consisted of butterflies, birds' eggs, flowers, grasses, and architectural work.

As is usual in the Summer Term, there are a good many candidates for the Life-Saving Tests. The tests are to be held in about five weeks' time instead of near the end of the Term, so as not to interfere with the exams. The following are the girls taking the Silver Medal:—M. Sanderson, N. Duckworth, K. Hodgkinson, L. Baker, D. Lapthorn, K. Wilson, K. Crundwell. Ten girls are practising for the Bronze Medal, and nine for the Proficiency Certificate.

Of the boys, the following are practising for the Silver Medallion:—Napier, Bendit, Abbott i, MacIlwraith, Lingard, Wicksteed. Also there are 16 candidates for the Bronze Medallion, and ten for the Proficiency Certificate.

During the last fortnight, about 110 photos of views of Bedales and various groups have been put up in the corridor, between classrooms six and eight. Each person wrote down the numbers of those they wanted, and Margery Seward and Margery Gill undertook the work of counting the orders and sending the negatives away to be printed, some in Southampton and some in Chester. Although it was known that a large number would be ordered, few people thought that the actual total, 2,020, would be reached.

Certain members of the Senior Photographic Society also put up about a dozen photos, some of individuals and some of Bedales, which are being printed by them at School.

On Thursday, June 3rd, the School group was taken in the quad. Although everyone may not have the same ideas as the person who, when asked if the group was a success, replied: "Rather! It was the highest one we've ever had!" Yet we hope the result will be as good as ever.

A third tennis court is going to be marked out on the levelling in front of Bedales, so now we have five courts in all.

Mr. Roper is giving IAB. and Remove weekly classes on anatomy, with the School skeleton by way of illustration.

The boys have taken over the marking-out, mowing and rolling of the wickets for all cricket games and matches, though the out-field is still cut by the horse-mower.

After long waiting for the drilling to start, owing to the Sergeant who was to come getting worse and being unable to leave hospital, on Thursday, the 3rd, Trubshawe turned up and took it over until he should be pronounced fit to return to his work. The drilling has been taking place on the top pitch, in two squads. There is a senior squad of about forty or more, and an upper middle squad of about twenty. The drill has proceeded very rapidly, and lately we have been doing section drill.

The other day, as Trubshawe was walking backwards as we advanced, we suddenly saw our noble commander disappear down the bank separating the two pitches. Just as we reached the brink we heard a voice from below yell, "Squad, halt!" This Wednesday Trubshawe went up to London to be medically examined.

Note.—The price of the last *Chronicle* was by mistake printed at fourpence. It should have been threepence.

GIRLS' BIKE SHED.

Last term Miss Bagnall turned the girls' bicycle shed into a potting shed, so at the beginning of this term they had to keep them in the bee-house, where there was scarcely room to turn round in. About three weeks ago a new shed was put up just inside the Steepcote yard. The bicycles are all in there now; but probably they will be chiefly rusty in a few days, as the shed is not covered in on two sides.

HOWLERS.

In pedite robur est Brittanorum: The strength of the Britons lies in their feet.

Ce vieux globe a bien des ans à vivre: This old world has many living asses (truly).

SUNDAY EVENING MUSIC, MAY 23RD.

MISS DAVENPORT.

Bach - Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue, D minor
Beethoven - Sonata Appassionata, F minor
Chopin - - - Barcarolle, F sharp
Berceuse, D flat
First Ballade, G minor
Nocturne in E

PROGRAMME, SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 6TH

MISS EDWARDS.

Brahms (*a*) "The Little Dustman"
(*b*) "Wie Melodien zicht es niu"
(A thought like music holds me)
(*c*) "Die Mainacht" (The May night)
(*d*) "Vergelhibes Shändchen"
(The rain suit)
(*e*) "Waldeseinsam Kect"
(The lonely wood)
(*f*) "Der Schmied" (At the forge)

Debussy (*a*) "Les cloches" (The bells)
(*b*) "Cheraux de bois"
(The merry go round)
(*c*) Hüe J'ai pleuré en rêre
(I wept in my dreams)

BALKAN FOLK SONGS.

Bulgarian - - Dance - - (National)
Greek - - Love Song - (Lullaby)
Serbian - - Love Song - (National)
Turkish - - - Lullaby - - -

HOUSE AND FARM WORK.

The "bands" from Steephurst dust the class rooms every day now. It is quite satisfactory, except that in many places the dust from the desks is dusted into the ink-pots. Another new item on the School programme is that almost every day there is a list of people who are doing farm work or gardening for Miss Bagnall, instead of morning class. These are much envied by those who are working for exams., and are therefore unable to get off class.

THIS POEM IS TÓ BE TAKEN LITERALLY.

I cannot cope with geometry,
It gives me quite a fit,
It's very strange the proper proofs
I never seem to hit.

The proof for equal triangles
To circles I apply,
And so in tests I don't succeed
In rising very high.

One day I did a splendid proof,
I'd got it right I thought,
But when I saw my paper,
I found my marks were 0!

I read it through, I looked at it,
I turned it round about,
"The reason's plain," said Mr. Hughes,
"You've left a comma out!"

R.

quite true

O.B. NOTES.

The engagement is announced of M. S. Gotch to Miss Cyssely Drew.

F. R. Monks has been promoted to Major.

G. H. Lupton has got a commission in the A.S.C.

Mr. Pike Pease, M.P., Asst. Postmaster-General, has appointed H. F. Sambrooke to be his Private Secretary.

Three weeks ago Mr. Warwick, Horsley ma., Trubshawe, and Lawrence motored down. Other O.B.'s who have been down since are Dorothea Taylor and Taylor, Margaret Russell, Christie ma., Scott, Wiles, Tyssen, and Helen Wilks.

Wills brought his younger brother, who is at present a day-boarder.

J. C. J. Nicol has received a commission in the Home Counties R.F.A.

Mrs. Girdlestone has paid us a welcome visit. At the moment of writing we do not know if her appeal for a Merrie Evening is to be granted.

E. J. Trubshawe is in the Inns of Court O.T.C. (not V.W. as in last number.)

V. W. Trubshawe is now with the 3rd (Reserve) Batt. King's at Liverpool. He has not been able to return and continue the drill.

D. O. Barnett, 2nd Lieut., 2nd Leinster Regt., has been wounded. He was not in our lists, as we had received no news of him.

FROM THE SECRETARY'S MINUTES.

The 170th meeting of "The Heretics" was held at 3, Cury Chambers, Cambridge, on Sunday, May 16th, 1915, when Miss I. R. Turner read a paper entitled, "On Certain Theosophical Fallacies."

Miss Turner gave a lucid account of the principles of theosophy, laying particular stress on the theories of Karma and Reincarnation, adding as a rider certain objections to modern theosophical propaganda. The discussion centred round the evidence for theosophy or any other basis for debating it, but—O common lot of religious argument—found none, even after one hour. Fully fifty were present.

MATCH NEWS.

Bedales 1st XI. v. Mr. Scothern's XI., played at Bedales, May 22nd.

Mr. Scothern brought over a team of officers and men, and beat us pretty easily. His XI. declared for three wickets with the score of 155, of which Lieut. Alcock made 83 and Capt. Squires made 60, both being not out. Mr. Scothern himself only made seven, being caught at square leg. For Bedales, Barnsley made 25, Boardman 13, and the total score was 61.

Result, lost by 74 runs.

Bedales 1st XI. v. Mr. Williams' XI., played at Bedales, June 2nd.

This match was to have been against Landport C C., but unfortunately the train was suspended and only half of them arrived Mr. Williams then got up a scratch XI., and went in first. Powell and Pugh shared the honours in bowling, each taking five wickets for 17 runs.

BEDALES.

R. Powel lbw Cameron	1	c Rathbone b Parker	0
E. H. Sanderson c Bryant b Parker	8	b Parker.....	21
R. C. Boardman b Cameron	4	b Parker.....	11
H. S. Pugh b Parker	10	c Rathbone b Parker	3
H. M. Wilson c Parker b Cameron	0	c Napier b Cameron	0
W. E. Barnsley b Parker ..	13	c Napier b Cameron	37
D. Allen c Cameron b O. B. Powell	12	b Parker.....	1
O. Powell c Napier b A. M. Williams	10	b Parker.....	1
I. C. Sanderson c Bryant b A. M. Williams	4	not out	6
B. A. Hill not out	10	not out	0
S. Hardie c and b A. M. Williams	0	did not bat.....	
Extras....	3	Extras....	0
Total....	75	Total (8 wkts.)	80

The feature of Mr. Williams' XI.'s second innings was the Bedalian fielding. No less than five good catches were held, Sanderson Bros., Pugh (2), Hardie.

SCORES:

Bedales: 75 and 80 for 8 wkts.
Mr. Williams' XI.: 40 and 91 for 6 wkts. declared.
Result: won by 35 runs.

LETTERS FROM CORPL. D. CHRISTIE, R.E.

DESPATCH RIDER, MOTOR CYCLIST.

In Mid-Channel,

Monday, 19th April.

I am trying to write on my knee, in a strong wind and on a boat that is rolling a bit, so I think I am to be congratulated if this is legible.

To start from the time I left, we were inspected at 2.30 by a Colonel and started immediately after on our bikes. At Winchester we had tea and half an hours rest. When we got into Southampton we all went into a Church soldiers' rest to send telegrams home. Three or four ladies who were there made a tremendous feast for us (all at five minutes notice) of tea, cake, and fruit, and we found it very hard to get away. We got on board at 9.30 p.m., packed our machines away and turned in. Third-class bunks were allotted to us, but we preferred to sleep on deck. Sailed at 4 a.m. this morning.

—

April 22nd.

The censor forbids me to drop any hints as to my whereabouts, but I can at least assure you that I am alive and feeling extremely fit. We came "here" by two night journeys on train, in a cattle truck with straw to lie on; it was a bit chilly, but really not so bad. At the large stations there were cafés run by English ladies, where we could get a really decent meal and fill our water bottles with tea for the night.

I expect you will be relieved to hear that we are still some distance from the firing line and beyond all possible danger, we are supposed to be finishing our training, but no one knows whether we shall move to-day, to-morrow, or six weeks hence. It adds greatly to the joy of living not to know where we will be in another twelve hours time, and I don't believe we care very much what happens to us. Although we only left Aldershot four days ago, it seems years since we were comfortably settled in any one place.

This address will find me till we move:—

CORPL. D. A. CHRISTIE, R.E., 32272.
Signal Depôt,
Advance Base, B.E.F.

We are very comfortable under canvas, with good grub, excellent companions, and good, useful work to do. What a waste of time it was at Newhaven! Even at Aldershot we now realise we left undone much that we should have done, and did a great deal that was unnecessary.

The weather is just like summer, except that the nights are cold, it really seems more like a pleasure camp than active service, but it is too good to last.

—

3rd Corps' Headquarters,
Signal Co., B.E.F.

Monday, 3rd May.

We are still at this place and are likely to be till there is a general advance.

There has been plenty to do lately, no long runs, but fairly frequent ones varying from 12 to 25 miles. The pavé roads are terribly hard on the machines. I have already had to replace several broken parts (No, I have not had any smashes, its simply the jamming on the hard uneven cobbles).

There is really no occasion to be anxious about me; we run no greater risks at present than we did at Aldershot, except in the way of accidents. English lorry drivers and all Frenchmen are very careless and are a terrible nuisance on the road. Driving on the right side of the road was very awkward at first, but we have got used to that now.

—

8th May.

Things go on just the same day after day, and we get no more news of the fighting than you do. Of course we don't know what is in the despatches we carry, and the papers we get are a day old; there are always rumours going about, but of a most conflicting and unreliable kind.

The *Globe* is very much appreciated. It comes on the morning after publication, so that it is all real news.

CONUNDRUM.

Who is he that interrupts our Greek,
And yet is paid to come another week?
Who is he that stands above with blade,
While we but wait until the gash is made?
Who is he that leaves about the floor,
What once did live, but now does live no more?
Who doth bear the guilt of all these crimes,
Not once a term, but even several times?

L.L.W.

AT THE DARDANELLES.

LETTERS FROM RONALD THOMSON, SERGEANT,

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS, R.N. DIVISION.

After days of tedious waiting in Lemnos Harbour, we suddenly put to sea and arrived at the Dardanelles last Tuesday afternoon (April 27th). A battle was raging at the entrance and the rifle fire could be heard all night. Another battle was in progress about — (censored) miles further along, on the weather side of the Straits, and as it grew dusk one could see the sides of the contested mountain, deep indigo blue, illuminated by bright red flashes from the batteries and bursting shells. A distant rumble and boom vibrated through the air, but this was nothing to the din next day, when the fleet concentrated a terrific fire on the enemy's positions opposite here, to cover the infantry's advance. We watched the operations in exquisite comfort from the roof of our cabin aft, huge columns of earth were projected into the air by the British shells, and we could see flames and smoke issuing from the burning village which was the immediate objective. Anchor was weighed at noon on Wednesday, and ten ships carrying that part of our division not already engaged went towards the mountain where we had seen signs of battle the previous day. All that afternoon and the next morning, armed with field glasses, prismatic compass and map, I took stock of the fighting. We could see a good deal and could just make out the opposing lines. At that time we held the lower spurs and the first ridge of the mountain and the machine gun and rifle fire seemed to be continuous; but the finest feature of all was the bombardment by the Naval guns. Some immense shells were coming over from the Straits and pitching sometimes on our trenches and sometimes by the battleships, and the latter were a good deal occupied in putting a stop to this. They fired in Salvoes and presently a huge column of smoke rose from over a neck of land to the right, visible evidence of the bombardment; it mushroomed out and strayed away to the leeward. The ships ceased fire.

On Thursday evening (29th April) we landed. A sunken trawler was the first sign of the enemy's work we came across, and we also speculated on the probable starting point of the bullets which kept whizzing round (spent from enemy trenches). The shore was crowded with jolly, sunburned Australians who bathed unconcernedly among the bullets. The mountain side is like the Khuds at Ziasat (n.b., Baluchistan), almost unscaleable in places and covered with dense scrub. How on earth the Australians took it by storm I can't imagine! Under a storm of shrapnel and rifle fire they leapt from their boats into 4ft. of water, dashed on shore, awaited no orders, dropped their packs, fixed bayonets and charged. They first *hunted* the Turks up that hill and never gave them a chance. I never hope to meet a finer set of men in my life; just an army of iron-muscled and absolutely fearless heroes. The sides of the mountain are honeycombed with snug little dug-outs in which the fellows can sit and smoke and recuperate in safety. Just as we reached our "claim" the enemy opened up with shrapnel and we got under cover mighty quick. You first have to dig in wherever you are up there, as the whole show is liable to be fired on at any odd time. Dines (corporal, a friend in the same corps) and I found a snug little home and proceeded to enlarge it. There is most unaccountably a great humour at times to be found in being shelled. Such weird objects come hustling through the air, making extraordinary noises. One of our sentries was suddenly seen to leap into the air amongst flying gravel. On finding himself unhurt he turned round and discovered an unexploded shell lying at his feet. Dines and I had a rifle shrapnel in our bed and a rifle bullet that missed me while paddling I picked up from the water. We had a fine piece of work to do yesterday; it was imperative to get some guns up 800ft. to one of the ridges, and in order to do so, an 8ft. road was required up the side of the Khud. All day long we worked and once, when the shrapnel was rather hot, we knocked off for a bit. One gazed down the ravine upon a scene of beauty with which it seemed unnatural to asociate war. The steep sides of the Khud with the pebble beach below. Beyond the placid blue Mediterranean dotted with ships and dominating all, the roar of rifle fire with the whir and whiz of bullets passing harmlessly high over head. But, by gad, you should hear the naval guns; they do not boom, but emit an ear splitting detonation. But I must not close my eyes to what is not seen; up in the trenches where our fellows are fighting tooth and nail for what they have won there is a different tale to tell; they come limping in at night-fall leaning on each others' shoulders or lying on the stretchers, and one feels then what a

sad business it is. Well by night-fall the road was completed and with 40 of us on ten drag ropes, the guns were successfully got up.

The C.R.E. was delighted and said so: "By jove," he said, "magnificent." "I shall ask the General to make a note of it." So our first job under fire has been a success; both companies worked, so that there were 400 of us on the job.

And then came the most extraordinary command from H.Q.: "You are to return on board your ship immediately." So here we are again on the "Ayrshire," the object of our move being to get our horses and gear on shore at a point quite near where engineers are badly needed. We were all very sorry to leave our new found pals (the Australians), but there is no alternative, and we expect to be back at the Front again in a day or two.

This is May Day; we were two days and a night under fire and only had two casualties, which is very satisfactory.

May 27th, 1915.

THE POETRY OF WILLIAM MORRIS.

THE "DEFENCE OF GUENEVERE" COLLECTION.

The poetical life of William Morris may be divided into three periods: the Romantic period, 1855 to 1858, the Narrative period, 1865 to 1870, and the Epic period, 1872 to 1887. In the first period Morris wrote great quantities of verse, of which the "Defence of Guenevere" collection is practically all that has survived. The rest he destroyed.

A poet's early works are almost always interesting as showing the influences that formed his style. The poems of this collection, however, are very nearly as original as any others of Morris' work. Influences that can be traced are those of mediævalism, Robert Browning, and also, to a far lesser extent, Keats.

As far as mediævalism goes, all the stories and settings of the poems are mediæval as well as the forms of such as are written as masques and ballads. The greater number of the poems are founded on Froissart, then a second section are derived from Malory, while the remainder come from an idealised mediæval wonderland of Morris' own. The use that Morris makes of the masque form is very effective. The essential of a masque is that, though the story is told by the different actors on the stage, they tell it not so much to each other as directly to the audience, so that one may have three or more characters on the stage all severally soliloquising at the same time. The use of this form may be made extraordinarily harmonious.

Morris read and appreciated Robert Browning greatly at the time when he was writing this collection. One may trace very distinctly the result of this reading in his work. About half the poems of the collection can be classed as definitely psychological, having to do not so much with the words and deeds, as with the thoughts and feelings of the characters. The very treatment of these thoughts and feelings shows the influence of Browning. If it were not for the metre, one might almost mistake "The Haystack in the Floods" for a poem of Brownings, so pent up is it with powerful feeling.

Yet, when we have taken into account the mediævalism, the influence of Robert Browning, and the slight traces of Keats, there is a great deal of originality left. This collection is not entirely composed of copies of mediæval patterns, imitations of Browning and recollections of Keats; in fact it is one of the most original books of poetry that there are, if one leaves out such experiments as "Leaves of Grass" and "Towards Democracy."

Generally speaking, the original qualities are a most impassioned belief in the beautiful, and a most vivid, almost too vivid, imagination. The sense of beauty shows itself in the exquisite melody of the verse and in a wonderful feeling for bright color; in fact bright color is the most striking feature of the whole book. The imagination gives itself vent in such poems as "The Wind," poems that we ordinary mortals cannot understand; we cannot see what Morris is talking about, but we see clearly that he is talking about something, although it is too subtle for our understanding, and we can merely stand by and wonder at the work of the greatest Englishman since King Alfred.

After publishing "The Defence of Guenevere," Morris discontinued the writing of verse for a time, and when he resumed work, it was in an entirely new style, the style immortalised in "The Earthly Paradise."

F.E.T.

TO THE WINDS.

Blow, blow, blow—
Blow over the spring that has never run dry—
Over the brink of the chasm.
Blow over the cold white mountain peaks
Blow when the spirit of thunder speaks
Blow and whirl in an awful spasm.
Blow music to deaden the midnight's cry—
Blow, blow, blow.
Sing, sing, sing—
Sing to the waves that beat on the shore—
To the sand, and pebbles, and weed.
Sing to the fire of the sunset cloud
Sing with a voice that is clear and loud
Sing us of Nature's creed.
Sing to us, making the tree-tops roar—
Sing, sing, sing.
Shriek, shriek, shriek—
Shriek round the houses of mortal men—
Round the long grey wall of stone.
Shriek o'er the waste where the wild waves ran
Shriek to waken the soul of man
Shriek and whistle and moan.
Shriek thro' the fern in the mountain glen—
Shriek, shriek, shriek.
Die, die, die—
Die in the quiver that fired your breath—
In the thought where all thoughts meet.
Die in the sea-sprites' dim green hair
Die in the will-o'-the-wisp's dark lair
Die in the whirling sleet.
Die in the shudder of long-sought death—
Die, die, die.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

1, North View,
Wimbledon,

Dear Whyte,

I am acting as hon. secretary to the Women's Employment Sub-Committee in St. Pancras, which is concerned with framing schemes of employment for women out of work through the War. We have four separate schemes, and the women are paid in each case 3d. an hour (with a maximum of 40 hours a week, i.e., 10s.) by the Queen's "Work for Women" Fund. This 10s. is not to be regarded as a wage, but rather as a grant, and it is thought sufficient to tide them over, so to speak, temporarily during a bad time.

The schemes are as follows:—

(i) On October 19th a workroom was opened for women out of work through the War; the maximum number we can accommodate (in this scheme) is 150, and we have been full nearly the whole time, though at the moment things are a little better, and we aren't quite full.

(ii) At the beginning of November we started a Domestic Economy Training Scheme for 40 younger women. In this scheme they do dressmaking and tailoring (working only on old clothes) and cooking, and also attend L.C.C. classes in cooking, laundry, home nursing and dressmaking. They are paid 3d. per hour for classes as well as for the sewing.

(iii) We have also a "Home Helps" Scheme in which we are training 25 responsible elderly women in housework, care of children, simple cookery, sewing, etc., and we send these women into poor homes where the mother is ill (e.g.) and can't afford to pay anyone to come and look after the home. The women are paid 10s. a week for 40 hours per week.

(iv) We have had also since the beginning of December a Junenile Training Centre for girls from 14-16 years of age. They work five hours per day for five days in the week, and each day spend two hours at plain sewing and three hours at L.C.C. classes in domestic subjects, English, arithmetic, and drill. They are paid 3s. and their dinners if under 15, and 4s. and their dinners if under 16. We have had over forty girls in this scheme, but just now employment among young girls is so much improved, and we shall probably not keep the centre open very much longer.

In every scheme, excepting the Domestic Economy Training Scheme, all the women are required to register at the Labour Exchange at least once a week, and no one is allowed to refuse well-paid work; though at the same time women are not obliged to take work for which they are unsuitable.

None of the garments that are made are sold, so that existing trades are not interfered with, but the finished articles are returned each week to the Central Committee's depôt, and distributed from there by an allocation sub-committee, through institutions and agencies to anyone without purchasing power.

Yours sincerely,
BARBARA M. LUPTON.

[NOTE—This letter was written in March.—ED.]

3515

BEDALES SCHOOL.

24th : April : 1915

Received from Mr. DuBois

the sum of forty two Pounds ten

Shillings and eight Pence, being the School Fees

for Summer Term 1915 and additional expenses

for Spring Term 1915

£ 42 : 10 : 8 Signed H. H. Badley

41-1SD-40

yolande DuBois
1915

BEDALES SCHOOL.

TIME TABLE.

		Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Rise	7.15	8.15						
Runs, etc. Walk	7.45							
Breakfast	7.55	8.30						
Break	9.5		Five	minutes				
1st School	9.15	9.45 –	Eng 4	Eng.	Eng	Eng.	Math	Eng
2nd School	10.00	-10.25	Maths	Math	Math	Math	Draw.	Math
Break	10.40	Letter W		Break	every	day	"	
3rd School	10.50	10.30-	Mantm	Draw.	Mantm	Chatter.	Eng	ch. hn.
4th School	11.35	- 11.00	Hist	geog	Lit.	Lit	Sci	Sci
5th School	12.20	Sung. 11.00 1.00 Free	Eng	Hist	geog	Hist	Sci	Sci.
Break	1.00							
Dinner	1.20							
	1.50	2.00 –	Half hour	Half hr.	Half hr	Half hr.	Half hr	Half hr.
	2.30	-2.45	cook	(a) Draw.	Free	Free	(b) Dr.	Free
		Walk	Walk	at 3.30				
	3.30			gat. (3.45	Free	(a) geog.	b Free?	Free
	4.30	Free	Free	Lunch	French	(b) draw.	French	Sun 5.31
	5.55		cook					
Tea	6.1	5.00						
	6.30		Lunch	Half hr.	Eng prep	Half hr	Eng prep	Half hr
		Free	"	Dancing	"	" "	"	Debates
	7.30		Hdfs.	Free!	H.df	Free	Free	lectures
			"	Singing	"	"	Sung	M. evening Etc.
Prayers and Bed	8.30	7.00 – ?						

Calendar

4.	Sun
	Sun
	Sun
	Sun
	Sun
	Sun
	Sun
	Sun
	Sun
	Sun
	Sun
	Sun

41-15 D-36

Holidays

Xmas Holidays

Easter Holidays

Summer Holidays

Closed

M.	Room 3	Steelehurst
T.	Lesson	Steelehurst
W.	Room 3	Steelehurst
T.	Room 2	Steelehurst
F	Room 2	Steelehurst
S.	Lesson	Steelehurst
S		Practice

Music

	Steelehurst
	3.30
	7.30
	3.00
	11.00

BEDALES SCHOOL,
PETERSFIELD,
(HANTS,)
10th February, 1915.

Memorandum on the date of the Easter Holidays.

It has usually been our custom to determine the length of the Spring Term without regard to the date on which Easter falls in the year in question, as we have thought it desirable that the three terms should be as nearly as possible of the same length. If, however, we were to follow the same course this year, the breaking up day would fall on Easter Tuesday, which day is obviously unsuitable for the purpose. It is therefore a question whether we should break up a week before or after this date, and lengthen or shorten the Summer Term by a corresponding week. As the Spring Term is always the least satisfactory from the point of view of health, it seems better that it should be the one to be shortened. We have therefore decided, for this year, to end the present term on Tuesday, March 30th, instead of April 6th, as would naturally have been the case, and to begin the Summer Term on Friday, April 30th, instead of May 7th. (At the Junior School the dates will be March 29th and May 1st.) The Summer Term will therefore this year be one of thirteen weeks, ending as usual at the end of July.

I hope that this change of dates will not cause parents any inconvenience. The fact that the ordinary Easter Holidays will thus fall during the School Holidays will, I think, be welcomed by many.

J. H. BADLEY.

BEDALES SCHOOL.

WORK TO BE DONE IN THE DIFFERENT CLASSES, SPRING TERM, 1915.

	LOWER SCHOOL. FOURTHS.			MIDDLE SCHOOL.					REMOVE.		UPPER SCHOOL. FIRST.	
Name of Class.	Lower	Middle	Upper	Lower Middle. LM III		LM I	Upper Middle. UM III	UM II	UM I	Junior.	Senior.	B	A
	Miss STONE.	Miss M. STONE.	Mr. EPPS.	Miss HOOKEY.		Miss KILROE.	Miss BOYD MACKAY.	Miss LUKE.	Mr. GIMSON.	Mr. HEATH.	Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. HUGHES.	Mr. GARSTANG.	
AVERAGE AGE:	8.10	10.10	11.8	13		13.5	14	14.7	16	15.2	16.5	16.5	17.8
CLASS LISTS.	Bégaux K. Griffin Day ii Jéquier B. Jennison Bensaude Page ii C. Bégaux B. Archdale	[Mathews] Baxter Whishaw Stewart E. Leroi Gill K. Doncaster M. Hayes M. Greg M. Woodhead Abbott iii Saunders E. Bensaude James H. Hadaway Fordham ii	Statham Hodgkinson Terry ii B. Keenan Bulmer Sykes D. Chance Abraham ii Abecassis Owen R. Nash Scott M. Mactaggart Bührer Bone	M. Cooper Clarke M. Staples Tayler Day J. Napier Humphrey M. Wilmot Archdale Sanderson iii D. Uyttenhoven B. Thomas Lane Seyd		Abbott mi Y. Dubois P. Tighe Madoc Kinnell Avelingh Budgett E. Rutherford Rothenstein J Briscoe Page Abraham ma Boardman mi J. Bedford Franklin mi. M. Carr	Mactaggart Turner mi. Barnsley mi. Molteno H. Wright Allan M. Leathes Fry E. Brereton Ivory N. Hookham J. Strachey MacDonald mi. Osgood M. Mactaggart M. Bierson	Sanderson mi. Rowat M. McIlwraith Dotzauer mi. B. Greg Hardie mi. [Bendit mi.] Crabtree Debiève M. Moore K. Page Salmon Body Gotch Carter	A. Bushill Hardie ma. Barbey Turner ma. Franklin Herckenrath P. Montrésor Lingard Hill 3 G. Wilmot Dudley-Scott Lightbody	Weisse Pugh Wicksteed Powell mi. Boardman ma. A. Hadaway E. Deane M. Brown R. Taylor Fordham M. Carr D. Jennison H. Cohen Mrosovsky Barnsley ma. Hubbard Shawcross [N. Goodfellow] Harrison Gayer	Taylor Napier Mersch Dotzauer ma. Houtart Moore Abbott ma. V. Hickson M. Kennedy B. Bernheim McIlwraith H. Clarke Jones Marisfield E. Charlton E. Greg Doncaster Hill mi. J. Napier J. Billson	L. Löwy K. Hodgkinson E. Békássy Sanderson ma. Hooper R. Gotch Bendit ma. MacDonald ma. P. Turner Rathbone [Schmid] D. Lapthorn Dickinson mi. Preston L. Baker Wilson K. Wilson Hartree mi. Bernheim K. Crundwell Hill ma. C. Scott Allen Terry Wedgwood	Powell ma. M. Sanderson M. Seward Nash Whyte Hartree ma. T. Fordham V. Scott M. Gill D. Dalrymple Dickinson ma. H. Dormer N. Duckworth Curtis R. Jennison
				N.B.—Names are placed in each form in age order, not in order of merit.									
ENGLISH. Geography.	Mr. Epps. Direction, distance Ideas about universe **Hours per week: 1½**	Miss Kilroe. British Isles British Empire Model of small district **Hours per week: 1½**	Miss Kilroe. British Empire General geography of the world Great trading routes **Hours per week: 1½**	Miss Martin. Lives of great explorers **2 h 30 m**		Miss Kilroe. The Americas (continued) British Empire **2 h 10 m**	Miss Kilroe. Europe (continued) Colonial Empires **1 h 30 m**	Miss Martin. Growth of British Empire **1 h 30 m**	Miss Kilroe. Asia and the East **1 h 30 m**	Miss Kilroe. Practical work in map reading Rocks of the earth crust Formation of scenery			
History.	Miss Stone. Introductory Course. **Hours per week: 1**	Miss M. Stone. Introductory Course: Mediæval period **Hours per week: 1½**	Miss Boyd Mackay. Outlines of the History of the British Isles: Stuart period **Hours per week: 1½**	Miss Boyd Mackay. English History— Outlines of European History **Hours per week: 1½**	**Hours per week: 2½**	Miss Boyd Mackay. English History—19th century Outlines of European History **Hours per week: ¾**	Miss Boyd Mackay. English History—Stuart European History—The Age of Discovery **Hours per week: 2½**	Miss Martin. History of England—Stuart Period **Hours per week: 2½**	Miss Boyd Mackay. History of England—Stuart Period European outlines to correspond **Hours per week: 2½**	Miss Boyd Mackay. English History for Lower Certificate—14th to 17th centuries **Hours per week: 2½**		Miss Boyd Mackay. Later English History, with view to School Cert. Exam. **Hours per week: 3**	Miss Boyd Mackay. 10th and 20th Centuries— European History **Hours per week: 2½**
Literature.	Miss M. Stone and Miss Stone. Learning: Selected poems Reading: "Peter Pan" (abridged) Writing and spelling Dictation Oral and written composition Parts and speech Structure of a sentence **Hours per week: 5½**	Miss Stone and Mr. Epps. Reading: "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and selections from "The Cloister and the Hearth" Poetry: Selected poems Parts of speech Structure of sentence Dictation, composition **Hours per week: 3½**	Miss M. Stone. Learning: English poetry Reading: "Don Quixote" (abridged) **Hours per week: 1** Mr. Epps. Composition and elements of grammar, dictation **Hours per week: 2**	Mrs. Brereton. Reading of "Robinson Crusoe" **Hours per week: 3½**	**Hours per week: 1½**	Mrs. Brereton. Reading of "Don Quixote" **Hours per week: 1½**	Miss Cullis. Selected poems from "Treasury of verse for Boys and Girls" **Hours per week: 1½**	Miss Cullis. Selected poems from "Treasury of verse for Boys and Girls" **Hours per week: 1½**	Miss Cullis. "Life and works of R. L. Stevenson" **Hours per week: 1½**	Miss Cullis. Formal language work for Lower Certificate Poems of English Country Life" W. Hadow **Hours per week: 2½**	Miss Cullis. Formal work for Lower Certificate "Poems of English Country Life" W. Hadow	I.—For S.C. Miss Cullis. Formal English: Précis writing Literature: Coleridge II.—For H.C.—"Julius Cæsar." Chaucer: Canon's Yeoman's Tale, Man of Law's Tale **Hours per week: 2½** III.—For non-examination class. The Romantic Revival **Hours per week: 2½**	
Composition.	Miss M. Stone. Learning: Selected poems Reading: "Peter Pan" (abridged) Writing and spelling Dictation Oral and written composition Parts and speech Structure of a sentence **Hours per week: 5½**	Miss Stone and Mr. Epps. Reading: "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and selections from "The Cloister and the Hearth" Poetry: Selected poems Parts of speech Structure of sentence Dictation, composition **Hours per week: 3½**	Miss M. Stone. Learning: English poetry Reading: "Don Quixote" (abridged) **Hours per week: 1** Mr. Epps. Composition and elements of grammar, dictation **Hours per week: 2**	Mr. Casey. Parts of speech, structure of a sentence. Dictation, composition Mrs. Brereton Bridge's "Beautiful Writing" **Hours per wk: 5.20m.**	**Hours per week: 40m**	Mrs. Brereton. Elementary grammar Bridge's "Beautiful Writing" **Hours per wk: 40m.**	Miss Cullis. Parsing and analysis Language and composition lessons chiefly in connection with the literature **Hours per week: 40m.**	Miss Cullis. Composition in connection with literature lessons Formal work from Kenny's Composition **Hours per week: ¾**	Miss Cullis. Composition in connection with literature lessons Language work in connection with Kenny's composition **Hrs per week: ¾**	(Composition). A weekly essay on some topic, historical, geographical, scientific, social, &c., to be prepared by previous reading during the week **Hours per week: ¾**			
MODERN LANGUAGES. French.	Miss M. Stone. Vocabulary and elementary grammar Conversation **Hours per week: 1½**	Miss M. Stone. Vocabulary and rudiments of grammar by means of wall-pictures, actions and games Reading and translation **Hours per week: 2**	Mr. Casey. Vocabulary by means of wall-pictures and "Lectures Illustrées" (Black's). Grammar by oral and written questions Actions and games Reading of "Contes et Légendes" **Hours per week: 2½**	(a) Miss Stent. Les Gaulois et les Francs Object lessons and composition Composition—varied (b) Mlle. de Fleurquin. Easy prose and poetry, combined with conversational exercises Grammar drill. Games (c) Mr. Casey. Conversation, easy grammar, games, reading. **Hours per week: 4**			(c) Mr. Casey. Reading, grammar, conversation, "France de Montorel" (b) Miss Stent. Le Duc de Beaufort: Dumas Poems—varied Grammar and Dictation		(a) Mlle. de Fleurquin. Siepmann's Ordinary French Course Select verses Lecture: "Le Chien Volant" Mme. de Girardon	(c) Mr. Powell. Dent's Gram. Drill Dent's First Exercises Dent's Easy Composition Daudet: Siège de Berlin Michelet: Jeanne d'Arc Growth of French Monarchy (b) Mlle. Fleurquin Lettres de mon Moulin Daudet Dent's First Exercises Dent's Easy Composition Grammar Selected verse (a) Miss Stent. Dent's Exercises Les Aventures de Chicot: Dumas. Heath's Grammar	(a) Mr. Powell. Dent's Grammaire Française Dent's First Exercises Dent's Easy Free Composition Tartarin de Tarascon Selected verse Geog. of France (b) Mlle Fleurquin Colomba: Mérimée Selected verse Hist. of Literature (a) Miss Stent. Columba: Mérimée Le Barbier de Seville: Beaumarchais Grammar and Exercises from Colomba Composition	
German.									Der Goldene Vogel: [Walter Rippmann] Verse Spanhoofd: Grammar	Selected verse Outlines of German Hist. and Geog. Wildenbruch - Vergügen aufndem Land Dent's Germ. Grammar Drill		Lehrbuch der deutschen Sprache Freytag: Die Journalisten Selected verse Outline of German History Development of Prussia	
CLASSICS. Latin.				Mr. Casey. *Upper Division—* "Ora Maritima" *Lower Division—* English grammar		Mr. Williams' Div. *Upper Division—* Cæsar. Invasion of Britain Simple accidence and composition *Lower Division—* School Latin Course, Part I. Ora Martima	Miss Kilroe's Div. Composition: Simple sentences and short stories Translation: Gardiner's Primer (chiefly simple extracts from Latin authors) Dictation Grammar: Reg. verbs indic. Active only; nouns, adjectives Analysis of sentences Comp., trans., dict., as above	Mr. Roper's Div. Simple translation Analysis of sentences Declensions of nouns, adjectives and pronouns Four conjugations active and passive Translation, dictation, re-translation, and simple composition	Mr. Badley's Div. All regular accidence Easy syntax, place, time Livy: Hannibalian War Simple composition	Mr. Williams (1st Div.)—*Lower Certificate Course.* Prose composition Cæsar: B.G. vii. Unprepared translation Grammar: 1 Revision paper each week. Mr Badley (2nd Div.)—Prose composition Cæsar: B.G., vi. (selections) Vergil, Aeneid ii. Grammar: 1 Revision paper each week **Hours per week: 5½**		Mr. Badley and Mr. Williams *Higher Certificate and School Certificate.* Unprepared translation. Verse composition (for H.C. only) Prose composition. Grammar papers Livy, xxi. Horace: Odes ii., iii. Virgil: Georgic IV. **Hours per week: 6–8**	
Greek.					**Hours per week: 4½**	**Hours per week: 4½**	**Hours per week: 4½**	**Hours per week: 4½**	**Hours per week: 4½**	Mr. Williams. *Upper Division—* Elementary accidence to contracted verbs Syntax sentences Alkestis: Thucydides, selections from Bk vii, simplified *Lower Division—*(Beginners). School Greek Course, Part I. **Hours per week: 2½**		Mr. Badley and Mr. Williams *Higher Certificate and School Certificate.* Homer: Iliad: Thucydides, Bk. vi. Euripides: Alkestis Exercises in idiom and syntax of Attic Greek Unseen translation Grammar papers Verse composition **Hours per week: 6–8**	
PREPARATION.	20 minutes a day, 5 days per week: Chiefly English and arithmetic.				English—½ hour per week History—½ „ „	English—1½ hours per week	English—50m. per week Latin .. .. 55m. English .. .. 1h. 50m. History .. .. ½h.	English—50m. per week	English—50m. per week				Hours per week Science .. .. 1 Latin .. .. 3–4 Greek .. .. 3–4 French .. .. 1 German 1½–4
MATHEMATICS. Arithmetic.	Miss Stone. Notation First four rules, simple & compound Problems on the above **Hours per week: 4**	Miss M. Stone. Four rules and reduction Weights and measures **Hours per week: 4**	Mr. Epps. Decimals, fractions **Hours per week: 3½**	Division II. Mr. Garstang. Decimals, easy vulgar fractions, problems, prime numbers, higher common factor, lowest common measure, square roots and cube roots by factors **Hours per week: 4**		Division I. Mr. Gimson. Problems on areas „ on metric system Decimals **Hours per week: 1.20m**	Division III. Miss Boyd Mackay. Decimals Vulgar fractions Unitary method Square root Areas and volumes **Hours per week: 1.20m**	Division II. Mr. Gimson. Problems on areas Square roots Percentage Interest **Hours per week: 1.20m**	Division I. Mr. Garstang. Revision Ratio and proportion Percentage, interest Square root Properties of numbers **Hours per week: 1½**	Mr. Garstang. L.C. Course Div. i. **Hrs. per week: ¾**	Mr. Gimson. L.C. Course Div. ii. **Hrs. per wk.: ¾**	Mr. Hughes. L.C. Course Div. iii. **Hrs. per wk: 1½**	Mr. Hughes. S.C. Course, Div. i. **Hrs. per wk.: ¾**	Mr. Gimson. S.C. Course Div. ii. **Hrs. per wk.: ¾**	Mr. Garstang. Special Div. Commercial Arith Revision **Hrs. per wk.: ¾**
Geometry.		Mr. Epps. Use of instruments **Hours per week: 1½**	Mr. Epps. Simple introduction to geometrical construction **Hours per week: 2**	Mr. Garstang. Practical geometry Graphs		Mr. Gimson. Practical Course: Problems involving construction of triangles Angles of elevation, etc. Bearings Problems in three dimensions **Hours per week: 1.20m**	Miss Boyd Mackay. Practical course Deductive course: Part I **Hours per week: 1.20m**	Mr. Gimson. Deductive course: Part I., with problems connected with surveying Parallels **Hours per week: 1.20m**	Mr. Garstang. Practical course: revision Deductive course: Parts I and II **Hours per week 1½**	Mr. Garstang. L.C. Course Div. i. **Hrs. per wk: 1½**	Mr. Gimson. Book IV., Areas Theorems and exercises **Hrs. per wk.: 1½**		Mr. Hughes. S.C. Course Div. i. **Hrs. per wk.: 1½**	Mr. Gimson. Practical course Revision **Hrs. per wk. 1½**	Mr. Garstang. Special Div. **Hrs. per wk.: 1½**
Algebra.				Mr. Gimson. Simple equations, involving fractions Problems Simultaneous equations Revision **Hours per week: 1.20m**		Miss Boyd Mackay. Elementary problems, etc. Simple equations **Hours per week: 1.20m**	Mr. Gimson. Construction of a formula Use of formulæ Substitution **Hours per week: 1.20m**	Mr. Garstang. Equations Problems Factors Revision **Hours per week: ¾**	Mr. Garstang. L.C. Course Div. i. **Hrs. per wk: ¾**	Mr. Gimson. L.C. Course Div. ii. **Hrs. per wk.: 1½**	Mr. Hughes. L.C. Course Div. iii. **Hrs. per wk.: 2½**	Mr. Hughes. S.C. Course Div. i. **Hrs. per wk.: 1½**	Mr. Gimson. S.C. Course Div. ii. **Hrs. per wk.: 1½**	Mr. Garstang. Special Div. **Hrs. per wk.: 1½**
Graphs. Trigonometry and Calculus.						Mr. Scothern. Graphs: Introduction **Hours per wk: 1.20m**	Mr. Gimson. Graphs: First course in algebraical graph **Hours per week: 1.20m**	Mr. Garstang. Graphs: First course Revision **Hours per week: ¾**	Mr. Garstang } Weekly papers—1½ hrs. per week Mr. Garstang.—Small Advanced Div.: Calculus—1½ hrs. *Notes.—L.C. denotes Lower Certificate. Div. i. is the most advanced.*			Mr. Hughes } Weekly papers—2 hrs. Mr. Garstang } Scholarship Div.— Mr. Garstang.—Pure Geom., Alg., Trig. (elem.) and Calculus.—2 hrs.		
SCIENCE. Physics. Chemistry. Biology.	Miss Stone. Watching seasonal development of plant and animal life **Hours per week: 1½**	Miss Stone. Watching seasonal development of plant and animal life **Hours per week: 1**	Miss Stone. Watching seasonal development of plant and animal life **Hours per week: 1**	Mr. Hughes. Introduction to general elementary science, simple experiments Outdoor and indoor study of plants **Hours per week: 5**		Mr. Hughes. Introduction to Chemistry— Physical and chemical operations and separations Simple experiments upon chemistry of air, water, combustion **Hours per week: 3**	Miss Hookey. Biology. The main features in the life history of a flowering plant Mr. Hughes & L. L. Whyte. Chemistry. Elementary course Mr. Heath. Physics. Introductory course to measurements of physical quantities Hydrostatics These three forms are reblocked into three divisions. Each subject is taken for one term. **Hours per week: 3**			Miss Hookey. Botany: Lower certificate course Mr. Heath. Physics: Mechanics for L.C. Mr. Hughes. Chemistry: Elementary chemistry for L.C. These forms are reblocked into three divisions. **Hours per week: 4½**		Miss Hookey. Biology: Higher Certificate Course and special individual work Mr. Heath. Physics: School Certificate Course in electricity and magnetism Higher Certificate Course and special work for individuals Mr. Hughes. Chemistry: S.C. Division General Course Special work for individuals. H.C. Division Atomic theory General Course Qualitative analysis **Hours per week: 6** **Hours per week: 4½–8**	
						Mr. Gimson. Measurements of buildings; taking levels along a road, followed by drawing to scale. **Hours per fortnight: 1**	Mr. Gimson. Surveying parts of the estate by chain and offset tape, with addition of angle measurements by theodolite, and determination of contours; followed by map-drawing to scale. **Hours per fortnight: 1**							
Surveying.													
Mechanical Drawing.							Mr. Gimson. Non-Latin division: Introductory course **Hours per week: 1½**			Mr. Gimson. Non-Latin division: Introductory course. **Hours per week: 1½**			
HAND WORK. Drawing.				Miss Martin. Plant drawing in colour and line Design Memory drawing and illustration, etc. Modelling **Hours per week: 2**		Miss Luke. Nature studies Composition and decorative treatment Object drawing Practical design of stencils, etc. **Hours per week: 2**	Miss Martin and Miss Luke. Nature studies and designs Object drawing showing light, and shade and colour Simple groups in colour and tone Practical design—Illustration **Hours per week: 2**			Miss Martin and Miss Luke. Certificate work Painting and drawing Various subjects and methods Sketching **Hours per week: 1½**			
Gardening, &c.	Miss Stone and Miss Bagnall. Work on school garden and care of own plot **Hours per week: 1**			Miss Bagnall. Light work in School garden **Hours per week: 2**		Miss Bagnall & Mr. Epps. Work in school garden and orchard Miss Loxdale Poultry Upper Mid. III.—**Hours per week: 1½** Lower „ I.— „ „ **2½**	Miss Bagnall. Work in the playing fields and work in the school garden and orchard Miss Loxdale. Poultry and dairy work B. Div.: 1½ hours per week A. Div.: 2½ hours per week			Miss Bagnall. Care of playing fields Work in school garden and orchard Miss Loxdale Dairy work Removes: 3 hrs. per week I.AB: 2½ hrs. per week			
Workshop.	Miss Stone, Miss M. Stone and Mr. Epps. Cardboard work and light woodwork, Plasticine modelling, Rafia work, Paper modelling **Hours per week: 2½**					Mr. Keenan. **Drawing**: Orthographic and isometric projection, plans, elevations and sections of solids. **Benchwork**: A graded course of joints and models. **Theory**: Construction and care of tools; growth, structure, strength, &c., of timber. **Hours per week: 2**	**Hours per week: 2**	**Hours per week: 2½**	**Hours per week: 2½**			**METAL WORK.** **Lathe Work**: Hand turning, use of slide rest, boring, screw cutting with hand tools, &c. **Bench Work**: Chipping, filing, surfacing, screw cutting with stocks and dies, &c **Forge**: Working in wrought iron and steel Bending, twisting, welding, etc. Annealing, hardening and tempering **Hours per week: 1½**		
Basketry.				Miss Martin. Simple models **Hours per week: 2**									
Needlework and Cooking.	Miss Stone. Handwriting **Hours per week: 1**	Miss Stone. Handwriting **Hours per week: 1**				Miss Barker Plain sewing **Hours per week: 1**		Miss Barker. Simple practical dressmaking **Hours per week: 2**	Miss Barker. Same as U. M. II. **Hours per week: 2**	Plain sewing and simple practical dressmaking. **Hours per week: 1**		Practical dressmaking (girls). **Hours per week: 1**	
	Miss Stone. Plain sewing, knitting and crocheting **Hours per week: 1½**			Mrs. Bagnall. Cooking **Hours per week: 2**		Mrs. Bagnall. Cooking **Hours per week: 2**				Mrs. Bagnall. Cookery: Course of simple dishes typical of the main principles of cookery **Hours per week: 1½**			
MUSIC, DRILL, &c. Swedish Gymnastics.	Miss Kydd. Swedish exercises **Hrs. per wk.: 2½**	Miss Kydd. Swedish exercises **Hours per week: 2½**	Miss Kydd. Swedish exercises **Hours per week: 2½**	Miss Craigmile and Mr. Roper. A progressive series of exercises for the harmonious development of the body, followed by jumping and gymnastic games, etc. **Hours per week: 2½, girls; 3, boys**									
	Also short period each day before breakfast.			Special corrective exercises given to those with round shoulders, narrow chests, etc., etc. Time required—various.									
	Dancing. Miss Kydd. **Hours per week: 2**		**Hours per week: 2**										
MUSIC: Elementary.	Miss Banks. Rudiments of music and sight reading. **Hours per week: 1½**					Mr. Whitehead. Musical appreciation classes							
Singing.	Miss Banks. School songs **Hours per week: 1½**			Folk songs and National songs		Choruses from "Pirates of Penzance" (Gilbert & Sullivan).				Mr. Powell. Choruses to Stanford's sea songs—"Drake's Drum"; "Devon, O, Devon" **Hours per week: 2**			
Orchestral Music.				Juniors: Orchestra II. Miss Eddis. **Hours per week: 1**						Mr. Van de Velde. Seniors: Orchestra I.—Accompt. to Stanford's sea songs, "Pirates of Penzance." Goetz: Skizze Suite for Strings Nicolai: Overture to "Merry Wives of Windsor" Beethoven's Symphony, No. 1 in C.			

1915 B 1174

BEDALES SCHOOL.

Report for Spring Term, 1915

Name Y. DuBois

PHYSICAL:— Height (at beginning of Term), 5 ft. 2 3/8 in. Weight, 8 st. 6 lb.
(at end of Term), 5 " 2 1/2 " " 7 " 12 "

GAMES, —
SWIMMING,
RIDING,
BOXING, FENCING, &c.,
GYMNASTICS, —
DANCING, —
SPECIAL PHYSICAL EXERCISES,
OUTDOOR WORK: (Garden, Poultry, Bees, &c.)
GENERAL HEALTH. Very good: Sometimes often effects of hands effect which has improved lately.

INTELLECTUAL:—

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH, Reading,
Writing, Too angular. EM
Spelling, Good in the ordinary run of words. EM
Grammar, Fairly good. EM
Composition, Good. EM
FRENCH, Fair, but she does not show much keenness. EM
GERMAN,
LATIN,
GREEK,

MATHEMATICS: Good. TFH.

NATURAL SCIENCE: Good. [illegible]

HISTORY, Good work. [illegible]
LITERATURE,
GEOGRAPHY, Very good accurate work. S.H.K.
PLACE IN EXAMINATION, { Highest Mark for / Lowest " " / Average " " all subjects.

ARTISTIC AND MANUAL:—

DRAWING, Very good. GPM
MUSIC: Singing, Does well. O.D.S
Elementary Class,
Piano, She was doing better for the short time I had her; more attentive. M. L. D.
~~Violin~~,
'Cello,
WORKSHOP:
SURVEYING:
FREE-TIME OCCUPATIONS:
HANDICRAFTS, &c.:
SEWING:
COOKING:

CONDUCT:— Form Report. Yolande has made good progress this term and shown improvement in every way. She has a reputation with everyone for quiet steady work, both in class and in free time. She is generally liked, and a very pleasant member of her Form. S.H.K.

House-mistress's Report. V. good. She seems much more settled, but is still rather listless & apathetic. This is probably partly caused by her general health. ECB.

GENERAL REMARKS:— A good steady term's work; but she does not as yet show much initiative or any marked interests. She is always very pleasant to do with — a good and affectionate rather than a strong character.

Signed: H. Badley *Headmaster.*

(For the dates of the beginning and end of term see over).

FOR THE YEAR 1915

The Spring Term will begin on Friday, January

,, ,, end on Tuesday, April

The Summer Term will begin on Friday, ~~May~~ Apr. 30

,, ,, end on { Friday, July / Tuesday }

The Autumn Term will begin on Friday, September 24

,, ,, end on Tuesday, December 21

No girl may arrive later than the day appointed without special leave.

A105/III

BEDALES SCHOOL.

Report for Summer Term, 1915

Name Y. DuBois

PHYSICAL:— Height (at beginning of Term), 5 ft. 2 5/8 in. Weight, 8 st. 1 lb.
(at end of Term), 5 „ 2 7/8 „ „ 9 „ 11 „

GAMES, Takes little interest in the game & is very slow R.C.
SWIMMING, Fair R.C.
RIDING,
BOXING, FENCING, &c.,
GYMNASTICS, Improved, but she is very slow in all her movements R.C
DANCING,
SPECIAL PHYSICAL EXERCISES,
OUTDOOR WORK: (Garden, Poultry, Bees, &c.)
GENERAL HEALTH. Very good now

INTELLECTUAL:—

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH, Reading,
Writing,
Spelling,
Grammar,
Composition, Needs to make much greater effort to improve. H.A.C.
FRENCH, Behind the others and rather faint hearted. O.R.D
GERMAN,
LATIN, A fairly good beginning, but she should work much harder. R.R.
GREEK,

MATHEMATICS: Must work harder & try to understand M.B.M.

NATURAL SCIENCE: Diagrams good — written work only fair. M.M.C —
Botany —

HISTORY, Very fair M.B.M.
LITERATURE, Very fair; too easily content with superficial work. H.A.C
GEOGRAPHY, Weak. She works diligently & will improve. B.K.T.
PLACE IN EXAMINATION, 10th out of 16.

Highest Mark 60 for Latin
Lowest „ 12 „ French
Average „ 40 „ all subjects.

ARTISTIC AND MANUAL:—

DRAWING, Very fair. must try & make more effort M.M.C.
MUSIC: Singing,
Elementary Class,
Piano, She has done better work & shown more interest. M.D.D.
Violin,
'Cello,
WORKSHOP: Makes very little effort H.W.S.
SURVEYING: fair — B.L.G.
FREE-TIME OCCUPATIONS:
HANDICRAFTS, &c.:
SEWING:
COOKING:

CONDUCT:— Form Report. Yolande is gentle & teachable, but is too easily swayed by the impulse of the moment. She needs some strong incentive to rouse & guide her M.B.M.

House-mistress's Report. very childish for her age — has a frivolous mind. But I think on the whole she has improved this term, has been making better use of her free time. J.M.K.

GENERAL REMARKS:— She gives little trouble, either in class or out; but I wish she showed more energy and ambition. Much of her interest seems to centre in clothes!

Signed: H.H. Bastley *Headmaster.*

(For the dates of the beginning and end of term see over).

Alice Bacon

Bread Street School (Borden)

Miss Williams

41/5D/10

FOR THE YEAR 1915

The Spring Term will begin on Friday, January

,, ,, end on Tuesday, April

The Summer Term will begin on Friday, May

,, ,, end on { Friday, July / Tuesday

The Autumn Term will begin on Friday, September 24

,, ,, end on ~~Tuesday~~ Sat, December 18.

No girl may arrive later than the day appointed without special leave.

No. 109 BEDALES SCHOOL.

April 1915.

Name G. DuBois

School Charges for Term Just Ended :—	£	s.	d.
Laundry	1	5	
Medical and Sanatorium Charge	1		
Use of School Books and Stationery		7	9
„ Workshop Tools (Wood or Metal Work)			
Instrumental Music—			
Violin			
'Cello			
Orchestra			
Piano ... (half term)	2	2	
Wind Instruments			
"Record" (annual)			
Additional Expenses Incurred During Term :—			
Journey Money		7	
Pocket Money		8	11
Cart and Cab Hire			6
Expeditions and Brake Fares to Matches ...			
Concert, Lecture, &c.			
Dentist			
Medicine and Dressings		5	9
Wood or Tools (for private use)			
Material for Carving or Leatherwork ...			
„ Bookbinding			
„ Sewing, Embroidery, &c. ...		3	6
„ Basketwork, Potterywork, &c. ...			9
Paint Box, Paints, Drawing Instruments, &c.		5	3
Music and Strings			
Clothing and Sundries (*see detailed account*) ...		14	1
Haircutting			
Games' Subscription		10	
Cash Advanced :—			
FEES FOR Summer TERM ...	35		
£	42	10	8

Signed H. H. Badley

The above account should be paid before the beginning of the following Term.
Cheques to be made payable to J. H. Badley, and crossed "London County and Westminster Bank, Petersfield."

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF CLOTHING AND SUNDRIES OBTAINED AT THE SCHOOL. (GIRLS.)

Name Y. DuBois

	£	s.	d.
Badge			
Bathing Cap and Dress			
Belt			
Blouses or Shirts			
Boots or Shoes :—Dancing			
House			
Rubber soled ..			
Sandals			
Walking			
Brush, Comb			
Elastic, Garters			
Gloves			
Hair Wash		3	
Handkerchiefs			
Hat :—Straw			
Panama, Linen or Felt ..			
Tam o' Shanter			
Knickers			
Laces, Studs, Buttons, Tape			2
Nail Brush or Scissors			6
Ribbon, Scarf			3
School Dress and Blouses			
Stockings :—Games			
House			
Suspenders			
Sweaters			
Tie			
Tooth Brush or Powder			
Towels 5		1	
Tunics			
Underclothing			
Laboratory Breakages			8
Marking and Mending Clothes sent unmarked or in bad repair			
Repairs :—			
To Clothes		1	3
To Boots and Shoes			4
Telegrams, Parcels, Postage			2
Milk & biscuits		7	9
Books :—			
Total (carried to General Account) £		14	1

[Bethel Literary and Historical Society]

We, the Colored people of
Washington
in Mass Meeting, assembled at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, under the auspices of the Bethel Literary and Historical Society, October 26, 1915, wish to express to

Mrs. Quincy Shaw,
the Misses Lewissohn,

and two anonymous donors, our deep appreciation of the help which they gave ~~towards the presentation of the Pageant the~~

"Star of Ethiopia"

in Washington, District of Columbia, and towards the inception of a pageant movement throughout the United States.

We believe that the Pageant Movement promises great good to the Colored people, challenging to lofty endeavor and teaching the principal and practice of cooperation.

Coralie Franklin Cook.

La Fayette M. Hershaw.

Geo. W. Cook

[BETHEL LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY]

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Cordie Franklin Cook.

La Fayette M. Hershaw

Geo. W. Cook

PARIS OFFICES:
11 RUE AUBER
4 RUE BOUDREAU

[MORRIS BLACK]

CABLE ADDRESS:
WOOLTEX, CLEVELAND.

The H. Black Company

Coats Suits Skirts

Cleveland Feb. 15, 1915

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Mr. Black received your letter of February 1st and has asked me to reply for him. He has just returned from Washington and for the moment is engrossed in his affairs of business.

He was very much interested in the story of your pageant. He regrets, however, that this year his budget is filled and that he will be able to do nothing for you toward this movement.

He regrets this very much both because of his feeling that it is a most praiseworthy effort and because of his personal feeling toward you.

He asked me to say to you that if you would remind him of this matter next year if the need was still pressing - he would like to consider it again.

Very sincerely,

HMF:ML

Hugh Fullerton.
Secretary to MORRIS A. BLACK.

PARIS OFFICES:
11 RUE AUBER
4 RUE BOUDREAU

[MORRIS BLACK]

CABLE ADDRESS:
WOOLTEX, CLEVELAND

The H. Black Company

Coats Suits Skirts

Cleveland Mch. 2, 1915

W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of March 1st before me. I should have explained in my previous letter that Mr. Black will not be in a position to contribute until next December, at which time I know he will be glad to hear from you again.

Sincerely yours,

HMF:ML

Hugh Fullerton
Secretary to MORRIS A BLACK.

2/5/15

[MORRIS BLACK]

PARIS OFFICES
11 RUE AUBER
4 RUE BOUDREAU

CABLE ADDRESS
WOOLTEX, CLEVELAND

THE H. BLACK COMPANY

Coats Suits Skirts

Cleveland

Dec. 16, 1915.

Mr. W. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

I have your letter of Dec. 6th and your very interesting enclosure giving some idea of the Pageant which you so successfully instituted in Washington last year.

The idea to me seems to be an excellent one and I should think that it would be very helpful if one or two be given in each year, selecting, of course, different cities where the colored population is most numerous.

I am not in a position at present to give this particular project very much financial support because the budget that Mrs. Black and I make out each year is already fully requisitioned.

I am very glad, however, to send the enclosed check for $10.00 to help diminish the very small deficit incurred in the last Pageant.

It is needless to say that I have the greatest interest in the very important work that you are doing and am always glad to know of its progress.

I am,

Sincerely yours,

Morris A. Black

MAB/H
Enc.

2/5/14

December 20, 1915.

My dear Mr. Black:

I beg to thank you for your contribution of ten dollars toward the Pageant movement.

Very sincerely yours,

2/5/13

Mr. Morris A. Black,
The H. Black Company,
Cleveland, Ohio.

OFFICERS
HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH
PRESIDENT
DORA G. S. HAZARD
VICE-PRESIDENT
EUNICE DANA BRANNAN
TREASURER

TELEPHONES { Bryant 7754
Bryant 7755

Votes for Women

Women's Political Union

HEADQUARTERS
25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

EXECUTIVE BOARD
LOUISE BEIDERHASE
ANNA CONSTABLE
NORA BLATCH DEFOREST
FRANCES P. EINSTEIN
ROSE PERKINS HALE
FLORENCE KELLEY
CAROLINE LEXOW BABCOCK
ALICE J. G. PERKINS
ETHEL R. PEYSER
MARGARET WILSON REEVE
ELIZABETH SELDEN ROGERS

ALBERTA M. HILL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

April 5, 1915.

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois,
Editor "The Crisis,"
70 Fifth Ave., New York City.

21-5-132

My dear Dr. Dubois:

In the autumn of this year falls the one hundredth anniversary of my mother's birth. We are arranging to hold a centennial celebration and in connection with that celebration are forming a centennial committee. I would very much like to have your name as one of the members of that committee.

You of course know how active my mother was in the anti-slavery movement and in the days of the emancipation and enfranchisement of the negro race. Both because I feel strongly that the battle that you still have to wage for freedom is one and the same with the battle which women are waging for freedom, and also because I know that my mother would be pleased to have you on the centennial committee, I hope that you will feel that you can give your name.

We are planning to hold three meetings: one in Seneca Falls, in honor of the 1848 convention, where my mother presented a resolution demanding Votes for Women; a second meeting at Johnstown, my mother's birthplace, and the third here in New York to be held just before Election Day.

It is an interesting coincidence, is it not, that the very year and month in which the women of New York will for the first time vote upon the question of conferring on women the ballot, is the very year and month in which, one hundred years ago, the woman was born who first at a public convention, urged in a resolution the question of the enfranchisement of women?

Very cordially yours,

Harriot Stanton Blatch

HSB/L

April 6th 1915.

Dear Mrs. Blatch:

I should be very glad indeed to be on the Centennial Committee to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of your mother's birth. I should regard it as an honor.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch,
25 East 45th Street,
New York City.

5908 Washington

Chicago Dec. 30 15

My dear Dr. Du Bois, I am writing you a satisfactory New Year in every way. At times I realize more fully than at other the weight that you are carrying the head and the burden of the day is yours. The day of a race attempt and struggle has largely fallen to your lot because you answered the call of "Black Flesh"

Do not be discouraged, you have touched a chord whose sound and vibration will be heard and be in motion because of its eternal truth long after these tone tones of race

2/5/22

morality, race industry and consequent race commercial value are silenced. If I wrote all in enclosed to say I'd wish you time if you read it. I see W. Bentley now and then and talk awhile. He differs from me when I say I fear Mr Washington lead may be more harmful than when living. Those white who would see the colored man docile and content for that they must redouble their efforts and effort as pledged to Mr Washington. Have you seen told of our last H.A.A. & P. meeting? Still it was unanimated to everything but Brotherly. Washington and Lustiger. Our speaker, you know, Mr. Fisher. He advised for a friendly feeling for the white

on the part of the colored people was very — unrealled for — in Chicago and on our Association meeting. Perfidious! I listened to his lecture while one of our popular speakers talked on Mr Washington and the Negro problem. No one in the audience as dark as myself. He was eloquent in praise of Mr W. and he says, spoke of splendid having only white blood, the fellow and human Indian people were not do permit him the white, but Ethnology has placed an impassable abyss between the unyielding hair, flattened nostrils and black color of the negro and its white opposite. Our features, black and white, need more spirit and less flesh in them, for in heaven which is saying Jesus was black. I'm so sorry for that one who

[4]
Concerned about the color of the one
who declared God to be the father
of humanity; the one who preached the
Common or the Heart. Then our
Crisis is a little older and stronger
& trust a prophet may appear with
out creed or badge who will some-
times say "to know God aright is
the supreme need of the colored
Christians of the United States."

Your address in Washington was
fine. It was a eulogy. It was true
and consistent.

I noted the birthday
speech in the Herald. I sent it
straight to the heart and the burden
of the day. Five years and over it
has settle complaints. I congratulate
you on your success. All I due you
that is due others that have founded
and successfully conducted a Magazine.
Yours very sincerely Yours W. E. B. Brown

Louis Brownlow

COMMISSIONERS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON

October 7, 1915.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell,

1826 13th street, northwest,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Terrell:

I have your invitation to become a patron of the Pageant to be played in the American Leage Ball Park next week, and while I am in sympathy with its purpose and willing to be quoted as being much interested in it, yet it is impossible for me to permit my name to be used as a patron on account of the policy of the Commissioners not to allow their names to be used in connection with any entertainment, no matter how worthy the cause may be, where an admission fee is charged.

Very truly yours,

Louis Brownlow

Commissioner, D. C.

2/5/24

2/5/27

November 11, 1915.

My dear Madam:

I have been told that you witnessed one of the presentations of the Pageant, the "Star of Ethiopia," in Washington during the week of October eleventh.

Would you be willing to express to me your opinion of this Pageant as a spectacle and as a means of social uplift?

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Henrietta W. Calvin,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

ANDREW CARNEGIE
2 EAST 91ST STREET
NEW YORK

Dear Sir:

I am desired by Mr. Carnegie to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and in reply to say that owing to the innumerable calls upon him, Mr. Carnegie deeply regrets he is unable to deal with your request.

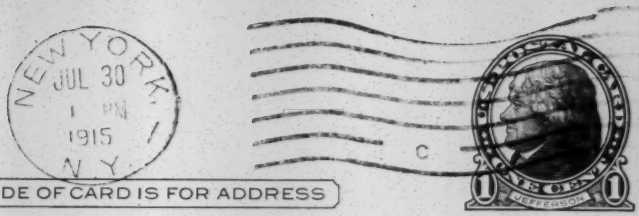
Respectfully,

March 29th, 1915.

J. A. Boynton
Secretary.

W. E. B. DuBois, Esq.,
"The Crisis",
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

215128



Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,

70 - 5th Avenue,

New York City.

Beekman 2435 July 30, 1915.

Dear Sir:-

We are in the market for copper, zinc and electros. We buy same blocked or unblocked.

If you have any for sale at present, it will be to your interest to get our quotations before selling elsewhere.

Thanking you in advance, we beg to remain

Very truly yours,
CENTURY METAL CO.

288 Front St., N.Y.

2/5/20

[CHASE]

THE WASHINGTON BEE

1109 EYE STREET, N. W.

W. Calvin Chase, Editor

Telephone Main 4078

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12 19 15.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Horizon Guild Pageant,
1216 You ST.N.W.
Local.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I want to extend to you my hearty and sincere congratulations, for the successful presentation of "The Star of Ethiopia. You have indeed and in fact answered the slander upon the Negro race, by the infamous "Birth of the Nation", in which the negro is so basely degraded.

Long may you live to be our races' defender. With sincere thanks and everlasting graditude, believe me to be,

Very truly yours,

dic/GPM

(Wm. Calvin Chase)

P.S. Let me have a full write up no later than Tuesday.

Yours

215/29

75
5
375

A SEMINAR

in

POLITICAL ECONOMY

under the auspices of the

Chattahoochie Democratic Club

Incorporated
113 West 132nd Street
New York City

Instituted for the purpose of
Political Education for Civic Betterment

Meetings--Thursday Evenings at 8.30

ALL ARE WELCOME

Officers of the Chattahoochie Democratic Club
Incorporated

R. W. Justice, President
J. Egbert Allen, 1st Vice Pres.
Lancelot Armstrong, 2d " "
Bessye J. Bearden, 3d " "

Oscar Godfrey, Treasurer
Rodney Dade, Secretary
Ruth E. Roberts, Recording Secretary

32-36-14

You and your friends are cordially invited
to attend

A Lecture

on

"The Necessity of Utilizing the Ballot for Civic Betterment"

by

Mr. Elmer Carter
Editor "Opportunity Magazine"

Institute of Political Economy
under the auspices of the
Chattahoochie Democratic Club, Inc.
113 West 132nd Street
New York

Thursday Evening, November Nineteenth, 1931
8:30 o'clock

Seminar Speakers and Lecturers

Hon. F. Q. MORTON	-	October 15 meeting
Mr. ANDREW J. ROBINSON		October 29 meeting
Mr. ELMER CARTER	-	November 19 meeting
Mr. ROSCOE C. BRUCE	-	December meeting
Mrs. ROSCOE C. BRUCE	-	January meeting
Mr. LEMUEL FOSTER	-	February meeting
Mr. GEORGE HARRIS	-	March meeting
C. McDOUGALL, Esq.	-	April meeting

Lectures on following Topics

Congressional Districts
State Assembly Districts
City Aldermanic Districts
City Election Districts, and
The Election Law

MINER CHIPMAN
PROBLEMS OF MANAGEMENT
HARVARD SQUARE
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Comment articles Books &c

21-5-137

52 Vanderbilt Ave.,
NEW YORK.

December 14, 1915.

W. E. B. DuBois, Esq.,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

In 1903, Woodbridge N. Ferris, now Governor of Michigan, read to his school at Big Rapids, "The Meaning of Progress" from the Souls of Blackfolk. During these dozen years there has been ringing in my ears "How shall we measure progress there where the dark faced Josie Lies?" I have had a great desire to meet the man who wrote that masterpiece, and the poem "The Passing of the First Born". Gods how I love those pieces.

I note you are to attend a dinner at The West End Hotel next Saturday evening. I hope to be there. I am very desirous of meeting you.

Your "Meaning of Progress" has a great lesson in it for we efficiency men. It seems to me that you faced life as it is squarely, and I would change the question you ask as follows: How shall we measure efficiency, there where the dark faced Josie lies?" And how many Josie s there are in this world of ours, how many Hickman s with a hump on their shoulders, how many Doc Burkes. I have always kept The Souls of Black Folk on my library shelf together with all my other books on "Scientific Management". It belongs there. If every employer of labor could read that book, and read it right, we would be well on our way toward a real solution of the problem of Human efficiency.

Yours very truly,
Miner Chipman

P. S. If you find it convenient, I would like to have you lunch with me some day this week. Telephone Murray Hill 8860.

C O P Y

November 6, 1915.

My opinion of the Pageant is that it is the greatest single thing done for many years in the interest of the upbuilding of the Colored people. My great regret is that the whole thing could not have been put into miving picture form as well as in the form of pageantry on the field. But few people will ever see it because of its magnitude and the lack of funds necessary for its transportation; if it were only in photo-play form, millions would see it.

The whole thing is calculated to engender pride both in individuals and in race consciousness, and the lack of this pride is one of the greatest obstacles to the betterment of the Colored people.

2/5/33

I would not presume to tell you to study this proposition intimated by me, for you know better your trials, struggles, and difficulties in the matter; but I crave your indulgence when I say that it would be well to have the Pageant in photo-play form with whatever new episodes you would introduce for the special purpose of educating the public, where it could follow the "Birth of the Nation" and "dog" its steps through the land.

I have not words through which to express my high appreciation of the Pageant and my thanks to you.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. Wm. Cook.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Ex-Chief Justice STANTON J. PEELLE, LL. D.
President Board of Trustees
STEPHEN M. NEWMAN, A. M., D. D.
President

Washington, D. C.

GEO. Wm. COOK, A. M., LL. M.
Secretary and Business Manager
EDW. L. PARKS, A. M., D. D.
Treasurer and Registrar

Nov. 6th, 1915.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

70 5th. Ave.,

New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

My opinion of the Pageant is that it is the greatest single thing done for many years in the interest of the upbuilding of the Colored people. My great regret is that the whole thing could not have been put into moving picture form as well as in the form of pageantry on the field. But few people will ever see it because of its magnitude and the lack of funds necessary for its transportation; if it were only in photo play form, millions would see it.

I think that the man (and that is you) who projected the Pageant ~~is worthy of the Spingarn Medal, as having~~ done the greatest ~~thing this year in the interest of the Colored people.~~ The whole thing is calculated to engender pride both in individuals and in race consciousness, and the lack of this pride is one of the greatest obstacles to the betterment of the Colored people.

I would not presume to tell you to study this proposition intimated by me, for you know better your trials, struggles, and difficulties in the matter; but I crave your indulgence when I say that it would be well to have the Pageant in photo play form with whatever new episodes you would introduce for the special purpose of educating the public, where it could follow the "Birth of the Nation" and "dog" its steps through the land.

I have not words through which to express my high appreciation of the Pageant and my thanks to you.

Yours very sincerely,

GWC/DEW

[D.C. - BOARD OF EDUC.]

Board of Education of the District of Columbia

HENRY P. BLAIR, PRESIDENT
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HARRY O. HINE, SECRETARY

ERNEST L. THURSTON
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

FRANKLIN SCHOOL BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

D.

Sept. 11, 1915.

My dear Dr. DuBois.

Pres. Blair of the Bd. of Education asks me to invite you to appear at our meeting on ~~Wednesday~~, Sept. 15th, at 3:30 P. M. and give us ideas in regard to the Pageant.

2/15/32

I am selfishly glad of this opportunity for certain folk on the Bd. to see and hear you. The Board Room is on the first floor of the Franklin School Bldg. Cor. 13th & K., North Entrance. I am likely to be in the Superintendent's office by three o'clock but will meet you in the B. R. in ample time to "do the honors" of the occasion.

Sincerely,

Coralie Franklin Cook.

[DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA - PUBLIC SCHOOLS]

Public Schools of the District of Columbia

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ROSCOE CONKLING BRUCE
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

21 October 1915.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have just returned from a vacation at the seaside, and find your note on my desk. It gives me great pleasure to place this note before the officers of the schools, all of whom were most happy to cooperate as best they could in the preparations for the Pageant, and all of whom were made happy and proud by its notable success. You, my dear Sir, are highly to be congratulated.

Very sincerely yours,

Roscoe C. Bruce

RCB/JPT.

215125

Please return to W.E.B.

(Copy)

21694

June 14, 1915.

My dear Judge Stafford:

This is a letter recommending an appointment to the Board of Education of Washington. I understand that the power to appoint this Board lies with the Justice of your Court. I do not know that it is proper for me to make a recommendation. If it is not you will, of course, ignore this letter but if my interest in education and knowledge of a large number of colored people in the District gives me any excuse I should like very much to bring to your attention the name of Mr. L. M. Hershaw. I have known Mr. Hershaw for twenty years or more and have been closely associated with him in many matters. He is a civil servant with an excellent record and a man of splendid poise and reliability. I think it would greatly strengthen the Board of Education if a man like Mr. Hershaw was appointed to it.

Trusting that there is nothing improper about this recommendation, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours

Justice W. P. Stafford,
Supreme Court, District of Columbia,
Washington, D. C.

Please return to W.E.B.D.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
JUSTICE'S CHAMBERS.

June 16, 1915.

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

I have your letter of June 14 in regard to the proposed appointment of Mr. L. M. Hershaw to the Board of Education in this city. I am glad to have your letter and assure you that it will have due consideration. It was entirely proper for you to write to me in the way you have. The judges are glad to receive suggestions and recommendations from all quarters. I have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hershaw and have a favorable opinion of him. Of course I do not know what action the judges may see fit to take in regard to the appointment. A number of names have been suggested and we ought to be able to find an excellent man. The situation is very complex as there appear to be various factions and some intense heart-burnings among the constituency. It is a delicate and difficult task to make a proper selection but I can assure you that the judges all wish to appoint the best man they can find, and I am sure they will esteem your opinion highly.

Thanking you for your interest, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Wendell P. Stafford

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

2/6/95

HL/5/2

5 Potter's Row,
Roe Town,
16th Nov. '15.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I beg to acknowledge with grateful thanks receipt of your highly-prized volume "The Souls of Black Folk" which I have added to my treasured holdings.

It was a source of great pleasure to have received from you such a marked token of your regard to one so undeserving.

The news of the death of your distinguished countryman,
Dr. Booker T. Washington,

has produced a profound impression among his admirers here.

By the present mail I am sending you a copy of "The Gleaner" with editorial comment on his demise.

With sincerest regards I remain,

Yours respectfully

M. C. Dodd

To Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

New York

November 11, 1915.

My dear Miss Davenport:

I have been told that you witnessed one of the presentations of the Pageant, the "Star of Ethiopia," in Washington during the week of October eleventh. Would you be willing to express to me your opinion of this Pageant as a spectacle and as a means of social uplift?

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Frances Davenport,
Historical Research Division,
Carnegie Institute,
Washington, D. C.

2141

4 The Avenue, High Barnet, England
January 3 – 1915.

Dear Will:

I can hardly realize that it's 1915. Your cable saying you had mailed the money came all right. My bible came yesterday. Thank you. The furs have not come yet but will some time I suppose. You must have had to do some clever figuring to get them and send the money besides.

Yolande and I went to London one day last week to do some shopping for her school supplies. I got her a box of paints a collection of pencils, pens and various things for fancy work when she returns to school. I spent nearly a pound for these. It is things like this that I can't count on beforehand very well because I don't know just what is going to be needed. I think you understand I shall be needing money for myself after Jan. 15, that is for board etc.

The day we went to London we went to St. Pauls Cathedral but Yolande did not care for it said she had seen plenty of churches and she didn't want to see that one.

Dr. Haggan is at home again. Yolande and I took tea with her yesterday. Dr. Haggan always asks after you. She is going to take up her work again among the refugees.

2/15/15

I had Yolande's initials put on her watch, she has done very well so far during her vacation. I plan some trips to town there isn't anything to do out here since Barnet except take a walk and you know she isn't keen on walking. She's rather uncomfortable today with chilblains on her feet. She seems well though isn't as heavy as she was. They put the children through a rather hardening process which she hasn't been accustomed to. They have their games in all sorts of weather and wear only the canvas game shoes which of course are not very warm, no hats or coats, get soaking wet and after it they strip and bathe. I don't know how she's coming out, all right I trust. She don't complain except about the food.

2/5/18

I am just fairly well am having a bad spell with my stomach.

How are you, how did Xmas pass with you. The war goes on not much change. I saw an army officer at church this morning who is home because he's been wounded. He's a big fellow and has nearly recovered from his wounds but his nerves are shattered so he's really in a bad condition though he is expecting to go back some day but I doubt it. With love, Nina.

13 Chepstow Place, Bayswater, W.
London, England.
July 11–15.

2/5/02

Dear Will,

It's delightfully cool here today after a very hot spell. I've been spending the day in bed resting, I got so tired out from my trip to Petersfield because of the long walks to + from the school. I received a hamper of beautiful flowers one day this week marked from Bedales School by the request of Jane Napier I don't know any one by that name, perhaps it's some

one who knows you.
I finally found out through the Crissie one of the questions I asked you & that was about the Atlantic Monthly article. I did not know whether you wrote it or not you spoke of them having asked you to write it. I see you did. Will you please have my Crissie sent here and not to 4, The Avenue Parnell.
I was glad to see the notice given you at the Harvard Commencement

carrie says fits great

That's not bad to be one of four of the most noted members of your class.
The American Consul has sent for me saying they can find no record of my passport application. It seems there should be a record of the application. Now I am to call at the Chancery of the Embassy & apply for a Departmental passport this I suppose means another 10 or 13 shillings I have the other passport but must now get this other

there is no end to the things one is to do during this war, I have written out my pedigree I don't know how many times at Peterfield the first thing a papers was pushed to me to fill out, before me left London going to Peterfield there was such a crowd & so few trains some man said only British people could get out I went on just the same.

Have you ever gotten the money for my furs. I should like to take advantage of the summer prices they are cheaper over here still I don't find a marked difference that is in real good furs. Too bad about James Anderson. How do you like Mrs. Burroughs work? With love for you

13 Chepstow Place
Bayswater, W.
London, England
July 15 – 15.

Dear Will,

I've been wondering if the pageant is going to be given you seem to have so many things on hand. Don't it fine the "Grandfather Clause" declared invalid by the U.S. Supreme Court.

I have been figuring on our expenses again & shall be able to make it & think on the £60. every two months, there will be some things I can't tell about just yet for instance I find I must have some glasses for reading my head is aching

it's a lovely day. Good bye with love Nina

a good deal and I'm sure it's from my eyes I'm going to the dentist this week, such things here are more expensive than at home, there are always some things on which one can't count, for instance the Petersfield trip because of Yolande's guest cost me double what I had planned, the passports taking over a pound, I have not bought much in the way of clothes so will need some in the fall. I'm hoping in the Fall to take French lessons I am trying to read some history but it takes most of my time to read the war news & things relative to the conditions caused by the war.

Dr. Haggan is visiting her friends at Petersfield where I stayed when there last winter. Dr. Haggan told me of some friends of yours I am to call upon a Mr. & Mrs. Harris of the Aborigines Society. She says the Negro Library will materialize, I imagine it is through these people or the Aborigines Society or both. I heard from your friend Mrs Rebecca Scott of London. She is out of the city at present

but will call on her return.
I found out the flowers I received came from Yolande she sent them for my birth day but you see I was at Petersfield on the fourth and she did not have any money until I gave her some of that which Miss Pingree sent for her to have to spend She got one of the girls to get her mother to send them & they came under this name which I did not know so I was remembered: Yolande has her exams this week & Ineleine she is doing some sewing for her show work, I'm making over some of Yolandes winter dresses. Sunday

2/5/03

13 Shepstone Place
Bayswater. W.
London. England
July 27-15.

2/5/60

Dear Will, I have just returned from spending the week end with Dr. Haggard. She wished me to thank you for your book, The Negro: she has read it and enjoyed it very much. Yolande wanted to have her birthday celebrated this term instead of next because next term some of the girls would be gone so I sent it to her I mean the cake. She comes

to me on Friday 30- July.
I went to lunch + tea
with your friend Mrs.
Scott, I enjoy her company.
I've met Mr + Mrs Harris
of the aborigines society
they were very pleased to
meet me, talked much of you.

We shall have gone to Hove
before this reaches you.

I went to the American
Embassy again last week
they took my application
for a Departmental pass
port for which I paid
10/4. I have not received
it yet but don't believe
I will have to go to the office
again, I'm saved a great
deal of trouble by having
your letter to Mr. Page. Its
next in value to my pass
port. Every six months
my Departmental passport
has to be renewed which
costs 4s. each time + 4s.
each time it is signed to
leave the country but I am
not leaving so won't
borrow trouble.

I suppose you are busy with the pageant. Insist on those people who are doing the work being organized that was the trouble before.

Good bye with best love,

Nina.

P.S. I send summer address again.

61, Marine, Avenue.
Hove, Brighton, Eng.

I shall return to my same London address in Sept. because my landlady is very kind to me. N.

61 Marine Ave.
Hove, Brighton. England
August 15.

Dear Will.

We came to this little place on Tuesday in a pouring rain. It is a little away from Brighton right on the sea. Almost too quiet for Yo and de for as you well know she does not like to walk and aside from the sea bathing there isn't much else to do. She is at present reading the book in the house where we are dodging. She has a chance to use her roller

Young. He says Ballard just left there.

skates for the first time since she left New York. The Spillers come down next Saturday ~~next~~. I am sending Yolande's school report. It is what I expected because this last term has been on work which she has not had before the first two terms were just play for her as far as the lessons went. I feel very discouraged not because she can't do but because she won't try and it is not Bedales principle to make children do things. She takes no more interest in play than in work. She has gotten to be more friendly with some of the girls which will make her more happy next year than last but whether it will help her to work I can't say. I will send the bill after I have paid it. It is £48.15.6d.

Now a word about our money. as you see it will take most of the £66. you just sent for Yolande's school fees I shall have enough to last until Oct. first except for Yolande's teeth

2/5/09

and doctors bill. Her teeth will have to be filled if they are not taken out so as to cost there won't be much difference 2 or 3 pounds I judge calculating from the way he charged me for my little bit of work. So if you send money so I have it by the last week of Sept. it will do. I have been to the town Hall & registered & I've also been to the police station to report. Have to report again when I leave Home. One is fined £5. & up if they fail to report each move or change of address. I just had a letter from Major

goes to America by way of Spain as that is the safest. Major says his time in Africa is up next May. He says he wishes we were all back in America out of this beastly war. We hope it will be over before next May. I see by the papers that Germany is preparing huts for the winter & there are already calls for warm clothing for the troops in the mountains. It don't seem possible for the war to go on another winter, the losses have been so great. We see many of the wounded men here. One day last week they brought hundreds of troops here to open up the trenches. It's the first time I've seen inside of a trench though they are all around London. these here are made of sand bags & barbed wire around them.

2/5/1108

We haven't heard from you in a long time. Don't you think you might send the next money by cheque It must cost you a good deal to cable it. I can get it cashed easily at Dr. Haggans bank that is as good a way as any they don't give one gold at all now, only bank notes. I have a few gold pieces which I've kept still I have not had any trouble with the paper money though some people do get some that isn't good.

Major said give you his love He said he had sent for your book I've just come across his letter so inclose it

Yolande sends love to you. and so do I.

Nina.

13 b Chepstow Place
Bayswater, West London.
England.
Oct. 1-15.

2/5/105

Dear Will.

Yolande has returned to school in fairly good spirits. Enclosed are some letters from the school. In reply to Mr. Badleys letter I told him we hoped Yolande would would attend the university and so her work would better be planned with that in view. one has to work along some plans even though they don't always carry as ones hopes they will

I spent part of last Sunday with Dr. Haggan at Finchley, she was at home during the air raid on London She saw the zeppelins pass over, no bombs were dropped at Finchley at least not near her house though they could see fires start where they did drop. She said the sight in the sky was wonderful from the light from the British guns. not much is said about the damage done people speak rather guardedly of it. more & more restrictions are being placed we are not to send any news papers through the mail unless they are sent by the publishers. more people are being interned. Just now its an advantage to be colored but even so they don't fail to ask me questions and the police & soldeers stop me just as they do other people.

Well Tom Dixons Photo Play is here The Birth of a Nation from The Clansmen advertised all over the city in large pictures the whole size of the bill boards. It's in a fairly large theatre. I went to see

what it was like. the day I was there the house was packed as far as I could see. I was in the second balcony. people were standing in the gallary. The audiance was with Dixon in every particular not only were they against the colored people but against the northern whites. The Guss scene is given and they announce on the screen that they fear no scenesure because they are right. some of the sentences have Presidents Wilsons name signed to them

The whole thing is disgusting and low & mean. I sat and looked at it for three hours & was so mad that I was ill but I thought I would see it through. The pictures themselves are good but it's too long drawn out & still the people enjoyed it. The news papers say it's giving the Souths side of the story and that people will do well to see it as it teaches them some things they did not know before. We can only hope people will forget it.

I'm sure you are more than busy now. I do hope your pageant will go all right. I've been sewing on Yolandes clothes getting those she left with me fixed up & put away. It's quite cool here. I've had a fire two days

2/5/14

I'm invited to spend the afternoon in Barnet tomorrow with the two ladies where I boarded at first. Dr. Haggan goes to France the last of this week or the first of next I did want to go but must keep my money just now. Mrs Young will be coming to America before long. I sent her some medicine she has not been at all well though because she's fat people won't believe it. The African climate together with the worry of getting to the children has told on even her.

With best love

Yours. Nina

13 Chepstow Place
Bayswater. W. London, Eng.
Oct. 15-15.

You are most likely in Washington this week to superintend the pageant I do hope it is going well.

I saw Dr. Hoggan off to France monday morning. Mrs. Belaribi came too to see her off. Mrs Belaribi sent love to you. Her husband is at the front so she has closed her home & is working at Woolwich in the munitions factory; she says they have dreadful times there

So many air raids. We had quite a start here Wed. last night, I was partly undressed going to bed about 9,30 when I heard a gun. Then I knew there was trouble some where. Then soon followed three more sounds whether they were the bombs exploding or the guns I don't know. I put out my light put on some more clothes looked out but could see nothing but searchlights. Then all was quiet some of the people in the house went to the cellar but I didn't. I shall always take my chance above ground, I don't want to be buried alive. Then too they don't plan to stop here they plan to hit the business section more. There was very little in the paper yesterday morning though I'm told a good deal of damage was done. The papers did

not even state the place[3] but of course every one soon learned for the people tell one another great crowds went to the place. I did not go, thought I would wait a day or so. I'm glad Dr. Haggan was not here the other one gave her such fright they seem to travel over her section. I've not heard from Mrs. Young for sometime. You will be interested in the enclosed letter

2/5/82

from Mrs. Harris of the Aborigines Society. They have very kindly left the entire say, relative to the books for the Negro library, to you and I believe are just waiting for the books to open the library. Yesterday was Yolandes birthday do you realize she's 15 years old.

We have had a few cool days but on the whole the weather has been very warm this fall.

Isn't it dreadful about Miss Rietmans tragic death? I am fairly well don't suppose I shall ever be very strong again. I've just had a letter from Carrie. With best love to you.

Nina

2/5/83

13 Chepstow Place
Bayswater, W. London, Eng.
Oct. 24-15.

Dear Will

We are well and all right. How was the pageant? Mrs. Young writes that she's going home soon. Do what you can to help her as she passes your way. I'll write you when she expects to reach New York if I can find out. Mrs Young writes that Jimmie Lee died. I don't know as you knew him. He was a young man, friend of Mr Burroughs, who went

215192

to Africa as one of Major Youngs
party or rather He followed afterward
the appointment did not come in time
for him to sail with the party but it was
through Major that he got the appointment
of civil engineer. He had blackwater
fever, after that his heart gave out. poor fellow.
Now about money. I plan to have
Yolande's teeth seen to in January the
bill will likely be any where from $25.
to $40. I am sure it should be done.
I have not bought me a suit or any
thing very much, just the small things
which one must have. because I want
to keep some money on hand for one
can never tell what may happen. I
have had to spend some money
for things I could not count on not
large amounts but it counts up
Now what I wish you to understand is
that the money for the teeth will have

to be extra besides the £60 every two months because I shall finally have to get my self some clothes in order not to look shabby in going the little I do among the Jew people I know. You see the war is adding a penny or two to almost every thing the carting of luggage even has gone up & a war tax besides has to be paid on it. that has been introduced this fall, I discovered it when Yolande returned to school.

I am now making warm suckers for Yolande. She is taking Cod liver Oil to make up the deficiency in fat in her system which she does not seem to get from the food. This treatment is to ward off the reappearance of the trouble she had last year in her hands and feet.

2/15/95

It has rained here all day to day I am trying to get some back reading done. I find it rather lonely at times though I keep busy. The evenings are especially so for the city is so dark then too one feels like being in side when evening comes. I hope you keep well.

With lots of love.

Yours

Nina

P.S. Don't worry about the money I shall not buy a suit until I see my way clear about the teeth

13 Chepstow Place
Bayswater, W. London, Eng.
Oct. 31 – 15.

Dear Will.

This has been a rainy Sunday all day so I rested in bed part of it. How are you? I've not heard for a long time except the money came last week or rather a check for £30 I've not cashed it yet. I'm going to Petersfield on Friday the 5 of Nov. Its their half

21/5/189

term holiday, Yolande writes me that she has gotten A. - A + A in her Latin so the teacher is going to move her into a higher division. She seems well but is already showing signs of the trouble she had last winter in her feet. I think it comes from the fact that here ones feet are nearly always cold because the floors are always cold. She writes that they give the children Zeppelin drills because the Zeppelins have passed their way & presume it was during the last raid on London. I still see reports in the paper of those who were injured then dying. Dr. Hoggan is still in France. It looks as though we must have another winter of the war. I went to see the German guns that have been capured & are one exhibition at the horse guards here in London. I must say I enjoyed the guards in their

uniform & armor on the fine black horses quite as much as seeing the guns. I don't hear any thing more from Mrs Young but I'm sure she is going home soon. She will likely write you as she says Major has sent you money for her. Some-how my letters to Miss Pingree miss ~~Harry~~. I am sorry for I know she worries when she does not hear. I write her regularly.

With my love

Nina

13 Chepstow Place,
Bayswater, W. London, Eng.
Nov. 10-15.

Dear Will.

2/5/99

I was glad to get your letter telling me of the pageant. I think it went very well. I know how all of you must have worked. I am glad you did so well. It is too bad it has to be so dependant on the weather but I suppose you simply can't get a place

with room enough
in doors. You must
be careful about having
too many of those spells
of indigestion. I think
you go too long with
out eating very much
& then eat too much.
I have just been to
spend the half term
holiday with Yolande
She is well except
the swelling & soreness
is already troubleing
her considerable her

feet are quite bad & its
beginning in her hands
They keep the whole school
so cold. I don't see
as I can do any thing
she has heavy under
clothes, woolen stock-
ings, but they use the
thin low house shoes. She is
taking cod Liver oil. I
stayed out at Steep, that
is just a tiny place right
near the school. We had
or rather Yolande invited
three girls to tea with
us. I see by the Crisis
that Mr. Wilson is rather

given to 4 complimenting
your Boston Branch of
the Association. Don't
let him fool you. Dixon's
play over there has Wilsons
name assigned to two
or three sentences which
are thrown on the screene
He must have given his
consent for it to be
used. He's just playing
for votes now for a second
term. He & Dixon are work
ing together if the truth is
known. I hear Dixon is
going to put a play on the Fall of
a Nation to show what may

come through unpreparedness. Who knows but that he may be planing the use of the nations preparation for an attack on the Negro. The Southern man thinks of many evil things a long time in advance. Miss Pingree writes me that The Birth of a Nation is to be in Atlanta. I suppose there will be no end of trouble caused by it

2/5/100

Did you receive my letter telling you I had

been to see it. Did you receive our pictures I can't tell whether you get my letters or not you never say. Poor Miss Pingree wrote me just lately saying she had not heard from me since July She is going to send you some money for Yolande for Xmas you can send it with my next cheque.

I am fairly well but discouraged about Yolande she can't do very good work even if she wanted to with something hurting her all the time.

With best love
Yours Nina

P.S. Mrs Young should be with you folks by now.

13 Chepstow Place
Bayswater W. London
Eng.
Nov. 17-15.

Dear Will.

2/5/88

I have your letter saying you y have rested from the pageant. Dr. Haggan has returned from France, I've not seen her yet.

I see by the London papers that Booker Washington is dead. I was so sorry to read in the Crisis of Mr Robert Woods death though I was not surprised. too bad too for

Benson to have died so young. There isn't any thing new hapening with me. I'm busy these days keeping fire. It's not so cold here as at home but these houses freeze one. The only way to really get warm is to take a long brisk walk still one can't walk all the time. I sew some & read & go sight seeing some. I am specially ~~am~~ traping to rest to get some strength.

I have not heard from Yolande for over a week but suppose she's all right.

With lots of love for you.

Yours.

Nina

13 Chepstow Place, Bayswater.
W. London Eng. Nov. 22-15.

Dear Will.

I saw Dr. Haggan yesterday for the first time since her trip to France. She says did you receive her letter and a letter enclosed from the Aborigines Society. It's been fully six or seven weeks since she wrote & has not heard any thing relative to the promised books for the Library. Miss Alice Werner, Lecturer in African Languages at King's College, also told me she wrote you sometime ago sending an article in which she thought you might be interested she had not heard from you & wondered if you received I am going with Miss Werner

2/5/106

to a Club meeting to morrow.
I heard from Yolande this
morning she seems to be
cheerful. She had just had
a letter from you. I am
sending her terms schedule
of work. I am feeling
quite well for me. No the
war does not especially
worry me except one must
realize the terrible sufferings
that it causes. We here are hav-
ing a rest from the Zepps.
I am quite as safe here as
any where one simply has to
take chances no one can tell
where is the better place to be.
Do answer my questions.
You have never told me about
the money from the furs. Did
you get it? Have you been

2/15/107

getting my letters.

With much love &
a kiss for you.

Nina

13 Chepstow Place, Bayswater
West London, Eng.
Dec. 2-15

2/5/101

Dear Will,

I wonder where you spent your Thanksgiving. You have doubtless been very busy getting out the X mas crisis. There isn't anything new happening with us. Yolande writes that it's very cold at Peterfield. Yesterday I sent her a few things It seems one can't put

on enough to get warm in these wretchedly cold houses.
Miss Pingree writes me that Mr Benson's death was due to the trouble with his work. It affected his heart. It does seem a great pity. The London Weekly Times gave about three quarters of a column to Booker Washington's death & work.

I am feeling fairly well except have a cold. I spent several hours at the British Museum. I go to such places the days I have my room cleaned. I walk every morning in Kensington Gardens though the fog is too dense to see very far.

Have not heard from you for some time. I presume you have seen Mrs Young long ago. She made her trip just in time. The German submarines

were very active shortly after she sailed. The plot of the war seems to thicken. Still the Germans can't fight forever.

With love and all good wishes.

Nina

P.S. People here don't seem to be interested in peace. Kitchener hopes to have 4 million men in the field or ready by spring.

EE-12-15

(Miss Dubois)

[1915?]

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Twenty-four Hours Watch of Intercession for the War.

DEC. 16th, 8 a.m. — DEC. 17th, 8 a.m.

The hour for which you are asked to be responsible is.....

No Tickets of Admission are necessary until 5 p.m., and entrance is by the West doors only.

After 5 p.m. this Ticket will be needed.

Men only can be admitted from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m.

[P.T.O.

1. Please enter and leave as silently as you can.

2. After finding a place under the Dome join in the silent intercession at the point reached. This will be clear from the service papers.

3. The Litany is said at the beginning of every hour. Join in the responses. The Lord's Prayer is said by all at the end of each second, third, and fourth quarter of an hour.

[fragmentary]

13 Shepstow Place, Bayswater,
West London, Engd.
Dec. 27 – 15.

Dear Will,

How did you spend your Xmas? We had a very quiet day but did very well. We did not go any where. It rained all day, I got Yolande a dress + gloves + one or two little things. We have some holly + green in our front room. Yolande has a back room next to me.

We went to the Spillers to tea yesterday, we all played games + the children sung school songs. We have not had any American mail, we usualy get it Sat or Mon. But all mail is delayed, especially so just now as its Xmas, then too

2/5/18

[illegible] missing some of my
Independents, I will write them.
I think I told you we were to
take dinner with Dr. Hoggan on
the 20- her 72 birthday, She is away
for Xmas.

I met at Dr. Hoggan's a Miss
Webster who knows you.

I have Yolanda's school
report will send it later after
the bill is paid. She shows a little
improvement in some of her
work but it's not a satisfactory
report. She is very well. The
weather has been quite mild for
several weeks so the children
have about left her hands & feet

3/-13-83

& plan to take Ayla and to the theatre & try to do a little sight seeing with her but it's a job she never wants to go to places if she's got to make the least effort to get there.

When we were having our dinner we wondered where you were having yours. We didn't have turkey we had roast chicken and plum pudding.

Still it rains, & walk in the rain every morning.

Mrs. Scott called to see us the day we went to Dr. Haggans so we missed her.

Good-bye, Ayla and send love to you & so do I. Yours, Nina.

31-13-84

Bedales School
Petersfield Hants

June 27, 1915

2/5/85

Dear Papa

On Friday the whole went for an expedition & was great fun. First we all put on dame clothes; had breakfast & lined up for call-over, then we all walked to Petersfield station & caught a train to Havant, on the way we leaned out of the window & yelled & sang the wind blew us curls hair all about; at Havant we almost missed our connection; then we went to Chichester we we saw a famous cathedral; then we took brakes & motors different way

We went way out in the country

where we sat down to rest & have dinner
the we played about a bit & then set out
for a walk of 10 miles; when we arrived
there we ate biscuits & ~~paddled~~ paddled in a
ponatil tea-time at an Inn near by
after ho we played ball until the
Brooks came to take us home, we
sang all the way; when we got back
we bathed had supper & went to
bed very tired

Mama is coming down next
Sunday & I has asked her out to tea
with me.

your loving
Yolande Duche

2/5/86

July 4/1915.

Bedales School
Petersfield, Hants.

Dear Papa

I received your letter this morning. I should like to decorate printing + posters but I should very much like to design houses + gardens. I like the country very + I hate living in London; next holidays we are going to the sea; Mama said something about having a tiny cottage or even a flat like Dr Haggars but to live in one room is hopeless. a cottage in the country is best, the city is so noisy + horrid.

Today is mamas birthday; she came down for the week end; Sat + Sun. Thea is going out with me today.

We are go to South Coast in Vacation, the spillers are going

2/5/96

too + we can bathe. we have nothing today twice, it is great fun.

We went to a friends in Petersfield yesterday; she has a superb house + a huge garden full of flowers + just in front of the house is a big lake.

I must stop now

Your loving

Ouch

2/5/12

anaway we
began exams nigh hand
& thus we have shows
after not. We are reading
a story in French about
a family named "DuBois"
Jean DuBois Mme DuBois
M. DuBois etc. & when
ever they say the name
every one looks at me.
Why don't you pronounce
our name the French
way instead of DuBoys,
DuBois is much prettier
don't you think, every-
one here calls it the
french way & so do I.
We are going to the sea
next summer vacation.

2/5/11

1

Did you remember
Mama's birthday and
almost I wished be other
present
I studied to
went away to play a
match cricket & Bedales
"gods won & we
the studd" which by
last
at a lacrosse match
match was against
another school called
"Priorsfield"
of the boys played an
at home match & won.
One of the boys made
40 runs. I must go to singing
your loving
Ouch.

On the Beach

Aug. 26, 1915

Dear Papa.

I am sitting on the beach & I'm going in Bathing in a few minutes with the "Spillers". I can swim a little & it isn't as hard as I thought it would.

You said last year I was to have riding this year, am I to? I am learning to ride a bycke. also yesterday we went to the yearly circus that was here for three day it was very nice & just like the New York one only very much smaller. We share Mrs Spillers tent & go bathing every morning.

We went to Worthing, the other day & mama got lost & went the wrong way.

Kitty, a school freind is coming down here for a week beginning on Monday.

They have no bathing houses here & everyone has a tent

2/5/93

There is nothing else to tell because every day is the same so goodby from your loving Godands.

2/6/94

[1915?] Bedales School
Petersfield
Hants

Dear Papa

Mama came down to see last week. Are you in New York?

We are going to have a French play & me also wrote letters in French class to a Belgian soldier "in the Trenches"

A zeppelin passed over Bedales, some saw it but I only heard it, it was so dark, It dropped bombs at Guss. & Guildford

2/15/17

not very far from here.

We have zeppelin practise sometimes + dark curtains at all the windows

I have just finished making a dress for poor children + am knitting a scarf for soldiers + making a "lunch bag" you haven't written for "simply ages"

All well

your loving

Yolande

[1915]

Bedales

Sunday

215184

Dear Papa

I am back at Bedales, became an Friday There are several new girls this term.

We went to tea with Mrs Bella-Reber the sunday before we left London & saw Dr. Haggan there too mama has made me a new dress of Brown with silk collars & cuff.

The Bell has just gone I must go.

your loving

Yolande.

[1915?]

Bedales

Dear Papa

Yesterday [illegible]
[illegible] I went in
for the Botanize Medal in
swimming & all passed

Today we have the
[illegible], & we have to know
how to [illegible] & [illegible]
[illegible] will be for the B[illegible]
& [illegible]

Next week is [illegible]
which I hate, we [illegible]
to the sea-side for the
Holidays.

I am enhancing a
[illegible]

[illegible]

2/5/19

Yolandes expenses for year

1st term

School fees due April 30 —	£	35.
Music " " "		4.
Sanatorium fee due " "		1.
Game " " " "		1.
laundry " " " "		1. 5 s.
hair washing " " "		9 s.
School fees total —	£	42. 14 s.

41-SD-37

Yolandes board for 4½ weeks allowing £1. 8 s. a week is — — — —	£	6. 12 s.
Yes. laundry allowing 2 s. per week —		10 s.
Railroad fare and cab to & from Petersfield		18 s.
2nd " term total school fees —	£	42. 14 s.
2nd " terms vacation expenses board		6. 12 s.
" " " " laundry		10 s.
" " " " to & from Petersfield		18 s.
3rd " terms expenses board of 9½ weeks	£	12. 18 s.
laundry for 9½ weeks	£	1.
Railroad & cab fare to Petersfield — —		18 s.
3rd " term School fees total. — — —	£	42. 14 s.
Years total — — —	£	158. 18 s.

Yolandes yearly expenses continued.

Postage — — — — — —	8 s.
toilet articles etc	16 s.
stationary	4 s.
what I've spent so far on material for work to be put on exhibition	£1. 14 s. 1½ d.
weekly allowance for 52 weeks at 10 d. a week	£2. 3 s 4 d.

Out of this allowance she contributes 3 d. a week to pay school fees for a Belgian pupil.

Yes. shoes for year, walking ~~boots~~ per pair	16 s.
about two prs. are needed	16 s.
low shoes 1 pr. ——	14 s.
house shoes about 6 prs. a year at 5/11 a pr.	35 s. 6 d.
rubber heels on house shoes at 2 s. a pr.	6 s.
rubbers 3 prs. at 2/11 a pr.	8 s. 7 d.
rubber soled shoes for games 2 pr. at 5 s a pr.	10 s.
dancing shoes	4 s 11 d.
stockings 9 prs. at 1/11 a pr.	17 s. 3 d.
3 night gowns	24 s.
nicker linings 2 prs.	4 s.
bathing dress & cap, I don't know price, probably	20 s.
handkerchiefs for year about 4 doz.	22 s.
hair ribbons " "	10 s.
2 ties for game shirts	4 s
4 belts " " tunic, I think	8 s.
gloves 2 pr.	4½ s.
	£26. 9 s 5½ d

41-150-38

Yolande's Yearly expenses Continued.

Brought over — £26. 9s. 5½d.

Tuckers or blouses. 6 at about 3/7. 21s. 6d.

3 summer tunics at 13s. each £1. 19s.

2 dresses besides the school dresses which I find are needed, one for afternoon when they tidy themselves for the evening tea and one for Sundays, these would cost about £2. each making £4.

total for clothes & other expenses £33. 9s. 11½d.

total School fees brought over £158. 18s.

total. £192. 7s. 11½d.

41-15D-39

These are the things which will be absolutely necessary for the coming school year. the school things I have gotten her this last winter will, except shoes, last her for the coming winter so none of them are on the list and I can make her last summer's clothes do for this with the addition of the summer tunics which are included in this estimate

Garvey

ONE GOD! ONE AIM! ONE DESTINY!

JAMAICA DIVISION.

The Universal Negro Improvement and Conservation Association

—AND—

AFRICAN COMMUNITIES' LEAGUE.

1915

Cable Address: "AFRICANUS," Jamaica.

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President and Travelling Commissioner.

THOMAS SMIKLE,
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EVA ALDRED,
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T. A. McCORMACK,
Secretary General.

ADRIAN A. DALEY,
AMY ASHWOOD,
Associate Secretaries.

J. W. MILBURN,
Treasurer.

121 ORANGE STREET & 30 CHARLES STREET,

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, W I.

(1)

191

2/5/11

Mr. Marcus Garvey presents his compliments to Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and begs to tender to him, on behalf of the Universal Negro Improvement Association a hearty welcome to Jamaica, and trusts that he has enjoyed the drive in the sunny isle

April 30, 1915.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCTN

DER

C O P Y

November 6, 1915.

All the Grimke's were enthusiastic over the Pageant. We were delighted with the scenes - with the scope and splendor of the pictorial drama. It has undoubtedly high educational and entertainment value.

I called you on the 'phone the morning after we saw it to extend our congratulations but you were out of town.

Ever cordially,

Archibald H. Grimke.

215134

[GRIMKE]

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BRANCH
OF
The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE CRISIS

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Washington, D. C. Nov. 6/15

2/6/60

Dear Dr Bois:

All the Grimkes were enthusiastic over the Pageant. We were delighted with the scenes — with the scope & splendor of the pictoral drama. It has undoubtedly high educational & entertainment value.

I called you on the phone the morning after we saw it to extend our congratulations but you were out of town. I spoke to Jessie & sent them to you by him.

I was sorry not to be at the Meeting on Monday.

Cordially,

Archibald H. Grimke.